

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1913

AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

SHANGHAI

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1914

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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1913, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1914.

Mr. H. De Gray resigned on January 11, owing to his departure from Shanghai, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. A. W. Burkill to the Chairmanship, Mr. E. C. Pearce being elected Vice-Chairman.

Fourteen Ratepayers were nominated for the Council for 1913, and at the Election held in due form on January 23 and 24, nine of them were, in accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, declared to have been elected: at their first meeting on March 20, upon the proposal of Mr. Ezra, seconded by Mr. Gulland, Mr. Pearce was unanimously elected Chairman; and upon the proposal of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. Clark, Mr. Figge was elected to the Vice Chair.

The Council resolved itself into Standing Committees as follows:—

Finance Committee.—Messrs. W. L. MERRIMAN, E. C. PEARCE and A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

Works Committee.—Messrs. E. I. EZRA, H. C. GULLAND and A. R. OWEN.

Watch Committee.—Messrs. E. E. CLARK, H. FIGGE and A. HIDE.

With respect to the appointment of Sub-Committees, it was decided to request the present members to continue their services for another year, the Council's representatives thereon being arranged as follows:—

Band Committee.—

Mr. FIGGE.

Public School Committee.—

Mr. WHITE-COOPER.

Chinese Educational Committee.—

Mr. EZRA.

Permanent Educational Committee.—

Mr. WHITE-COOPER.

Public Recreation Ground Committee.—

Mr. CLARK.

The Council has met weekly on Wednesdays and the meetings of the Standing Committees have been as follows:—

Watch Committee	12
Works Committee	13
Finance Committee	8

The Council went into recess during the month of September.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Strength.—The strength of the Corps on December 31, 1913, was—Active Units : 48 officers, 706 non-commissioned officers and men. Reserve Units : 11 officers, 272 non-commissioned officers and men. Total 59 officers, 976 non-commissioned officers and men. On December 31, 1912, it was—Active Units : 47 officers, 764 non-commissioned officers and men. Reserve Units : 10 officers, 295 non-commissioned officers and men. Total 57 officers, 1,059 non-commissioned officers and men. These figures show a decrease of—Active Units : 58 non-commissioned officers and men. Reserve Units : 23 non-commissioned officers and men. Total decrease of all ranks 81.

The decrease is largely accounted for by (1) The disbandment of "A" Company Mounted Rifles (24) and the striking off of 20 members of the Light Horse Reserve and 12 Bore Company who did not exist. (2) The more careful compilation of returns by Unit Commanders. 288 recruits joined during the year and 369 members left the Corps through death, resignation or discharge.

The following table shows the numbers joining and leaving the Corps by months, with the strength at the end of each month, which again shows that the strength has not fallen below 1,000.

Month.	Joined.	Left.	Strength.
—	—	—	—
January	15	13	1,118
February	24	23	1,119
March	23	41	1,101
April	14	79	1,036
May	24	24	1,036
June	38	41	1,033
July	35	13	1,055
August	16	23	1,048
September	13	14	1,047
October	21	19	1,049
November	35	42	1,042
December	30	37	1,035

The average strength for these twelve months was 1,060, as against 1,095 for 1912.

The following are the reasons for members leaving their Units during the year.

On leaving Shanghai	210
After 3 or more years' service	40
Pressure of business	36
Ill-health	9
Death	6
To Unit Reserves	9
Miscellaneous	59

Staff.—Captain J. T. Ford (3rd Batt. Hampshire Regiment) resigned as Corps Staff Officer. Captain L. E. Canning was appointed in his place.

Sergeant Bugler A. B. Rosenfeld resigned owing to pressure of business on November 1, 1913. His loss is regretted as the Buglers improved considerably under him.

Medical Staff.—No changes have taken place. Lieut. W. B. Billinghurst's Commission was renewed for a further period of 3 years.

Light Horse.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 39, the Squadron had 36 First Class and 3 Second Class Efficient, *i.e.* a percentage of 92.30 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 58.86, and Part III 6.70. The Classification was Marksmen 3, First Class Shots 4, Second Class Shots 13, Third Class Shots 4, and 4 not exercised. It should be noted that no comparison of these figures should be made with other Units as the Light Horse fire with carbines.

The squadron has been lucky in obtaining the services of Captain P. Crighton to command them. He was granted a Commission as Captain on November 5, 1913. This gentleman had previously served for 11 years in the Light Horse also in the Light Horse Reserve, and also for 2 years in the Engineer Company. 2nd Lieut. W. J. Ralphs was promoted Lieut. March 26, 1913. He was in command of the Squadron until he resigned (November 20) on his departure to Hankow. The loss of his services is regretted.

Sergeant E. H. McMichael was granted a Commission as 2nd Lieut. on January 16, 1913. Sergeant Major H. S. Lindsay was granted a Commission as 2nd Lieut. on December 17, 1913. Trooper H. Bell was granted a temporary Commission as 2nd Lieut. to enable him to attend the Cavalry School at Netheravon.

The Light Horse are the winners of the General Efficiency Shield for 1913 with 56 points. This is the first Unit to win it from the Artillery, who have held the Shield for the 3 years it has been competed for.

The total of all ranks of the Squadron on December 31, 1913, was 52.

Artillery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 39, the Battery had 38 First Class Efficient and 1 Second Class Efficient, a percentage of 97.43 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 124.73 and Part III 8.71. The Classification was Marksmen 21, First Class Shots 7, Second Class Shots 10, and 1 not exercised.

Captain L. E. Canning on appointment as Corps Staff Officer handed over command of the Battery to Lieut. R. W. Davis, the latter being promoted Captain June 4, 1913. 2nd Lieut. F. R. Barry was promoted Lieut. December 17, 1913.

S.V.C. Ponies.—Owing to the Stables at Mohawk Road being required for building purposes, the ponies were again stabled at Say Zoong's Stables on February 1, 1913. On November 1 Say Zoong gave notice that, as the stables used by him were coming down, the stables would have to be vacated by November 30. Arrangements have been made to lease Maitland's Stables in Great Western Road monthly and the ponies were transferred there on December 1. Five ponies were bought during the year. Two ponies were lent to the Corps for a time during the year and have since been returned to their owners. One pony was shot, being too ill to be sold by auction. A pony (Portrush) was kindly presented by Mr. S. B. Neill. Four ponies were sold during the year. There are now 22 ponies on charge.

It is much to be deplored that the Battery never has an opportunity to fire shell. The only practice it has had was on November 16 at the Point with case shot.

The total of all ranks of the Battery on December 31, 1913, was 38.

Maxim Battery.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 29 the Battery had 22 First Class and 6 Second Class Efficient and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 75.86 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 116.80 and Part III 8.38. The Classification was Marksmen 12, First Class Shots 3, Second Class Shots 10, Third Class Shot 1 and 3 not exercised.

2nd Lieut. H. E. Middleton was promoted Lieut. December 17, 1913. 2nd Lieut. L. R. Wheen resigned on April 17, 1913.

The Maxim Battery has the credit of being the first to have its name inscribed on the Cup presented by Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes for the Annual Competition in April.

This Unit although very efficient is considerably below strength for the number of guns on charge. The total of all ranks of the Battery on December 31, 1913, was 30.

Engineer Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 29, the Company had 22 First Class Efficient, 4 Second Class Efficient, 1 Recruit and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of 75.86 First Class Efficient. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 125.03 and Part III 7.87. The Classification was Marksmen 8, First Class Shots 10, Second Class Shots 8, and 3 not exercised.

The Commission of Captain C. H. Godfrey was renewed for a further period of 3 years from June 26, 1913. 2nd Lieut. C. D. Pearson was promoted Lieut. on June 29, 1913. During the absence on leave of Captain Godfrey for six months from March 29, 1913, the command of the Company devolved on Lieut. Pearson. Lieut. S. S. Sellick was granted eight months' leave from April 28, attended a course at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and passed the requisite examination.

During the year lectures have been delivered on subjects as follows :—

- (1) The duties of the Engineer Company in regard to the S.V.C. (2) Field Fortifications.
- (3) Barricades and Stockades. (4) Knotting and Lashing. (5) Demolitions.

and also the Company practised in the following field work :—

- (1) Construction of barricades of various types. (2) Practice in placing and firing explosives.
- (3) Construction of a single sling bridge.

The total of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 42.

"A" Company Mounted Rifles.—Captain R. I. Fearon resigned on March 27, 1913. He was placed on the Retired List with the rank of Captain from that date.

2nd Lieut. S. B. Neill resigned on April 10, 1913. Owing to the resignation of the Officers and the majority of the non-commissioned officers it was found impossible to keep this Unit up to strength and up to the required standard of efficiency. The Council therefore authorised the disbandment of this Unit on April 17, 1913.

"A" Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 93, the Company had 83 First Class Efficient, 5 Second Class Efficient and 5 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 89.24. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 103 and Part III 8.90, the Classification being Marksmen 21, First Class Shots 15, Second Class Shots 38, Third Class Shots 6, Recruits 1 and 12 not exercised.

Lieut. G. Jameson resigned on August 2, 1913, on leaving Shanghai. Colour Sergeant G. M. Billings was granted a Commission as 2nd Lieut. on October 22, 1913.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 100.

"B" Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 52, the Company had 39 First Class Efficient, 10 Second Class Efficient, 1 Recruit and 2 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 75. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 116.82 and Part III 10.15, the Classification being Marksmen 17, First Class Shots 8, Second Class Shots 13, Third Class Shots 2, 1 Recruit and 11 not exercised.

This Company shows a considerable improvement in Musketry.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 50.

Customs Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 52, the Company had 43 First Class Efficient, 8 Second Class Efficient, and 1 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 82.69. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 83.78 and Part III 7.25, the Classification being Marksmen 3, First Class Shots 10, Second Class Shots 29, and Third Class Shots 10.

It is to be regretted that Captain D. C. Dick found it necessary to resign command of the Company. Since this officer's resignation Lieut. H. S. Sweeting, who was promoted Lieut. on December 17, 1913, has commanded the Company. Corporal M. Hey was granted a Commission as 2nd Lieut. on March 26, 1913.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 51.

German Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 75, the Company had 66 First Class Efficient, 7 Second Class Efficient, 1 Recruit and

1 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 88.87. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 114.18 and Part III, 10.04, the Classification being Marksmen 26, First Class Shots 14, Second Class Shots 27, Third Class Shots 2, 1 Recruit and 5 not exercised.

Captain H. Schellhoss was granted nine months' leave from April 25, 1913, and during this time the Company was commanded by 2nd Lieut. W. Küpper until Mr. W. Matthäus was granted a Commission as Lieut. on July 2, 1913. Sergeant Major E. Röhreke was granted a Commission as 2nd Lieut. on November 25, 1913. Lieut. H. Steen resigned on April 17, 1913.

On June 14 there was a torchlight procession in honour of the 25th anniversary of the Kaiser's reign. On the following day a Church Parade was held in the Town Hall and after the Service a parade was held on the Bund. At this parade, in addition to the German Company, were sailors from the German Men-of-war and the Austrian Cruiser, and a mixed company of the S.V.C. present. The S.V.C. Artillery fired a salute. The Commander of the S.M.S. "Nürnberg" reviewed the troops.

On August 14 there was a dinner in honour of their patron Heinrich, Prinz von Preussen.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 69.

American Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 53, the Company had 46 First Class Efficient, 5 Second Class Efficient, 1 Recruit and 1 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 86.79. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 126.01 and Part III 9.43, the Classification being Marksmen 23, First Class Shots 11, Second Class Shots 16, Third Class Shots 2 and 1 not exercised.

This Company has obtained the Highest Figure of Merit for the Musketry year 1912-13. The Company won the Inter-Company Challenge Shield both in June and November, making it the third time they have won it. Corporals W. H. Tenney and A. H. Brown were granted Commissions as 2nd Lieut. on January 16, 1913. The latter resigned his Commission on November 26, 1913, on leaving Shanghai.

The customary ceremonies in connexion with Decoration Day were carried out under the auspices of the Company at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on May 30, the three volleys being, as usual, fired by the Company. There was also present a strong party of Marines and Bluejackets from the U. S. Ships in port.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 60.

Portuguese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a strength of 80, the Company had 36 First Class Efficient, 35 Second Class Efficient, and 9 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 45. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 79.79 and Part III 8.04, the Classification being Marksmen 9, First Class Shots 6, Second Class Shots 37, Third Class Shots 32, and 6 not exercised.

Captain J. Nolasco's Commission was renewed for a further period of three years from June 2, 1913. Until his return from leave, the Company was commanded by Lieut. A. M. Diniz.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 66.

Japanese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a strength of 65, the Company had 49 First Class Efficient, and 16 Second Class Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 75.38. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 91.82 and Part III 7.77, the Classification being Marksmen 7, First Class Shots 6, Second Class Shots 39, Third Class Shots 5, and 8 not exercised.

Captain T. Asano resigned his Commission on leaving Shanghai on February 10, 1913. Since then the Company has been commanded by Lieut. S. Yoshida who was granted a Commission as Lieut. on January 7, 1913. 2nd Lieut. T. Yamauchi was promoted Lieut. on January 9, 1913. The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 68.

Chinese Company.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a strength of 80, the Company had 64 First Class Efficient, 1 Second Class Efficient and 15 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 80. The Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 80.95 and Part III 7.57, the Classification being Marksmen 13, First Class Shots 4, Second Class Shots 30, Third Class Shots 15 and 18 not exercised.

As a mark of appreciation of the services of the Chinese Company since its formation, the Council sanctioned members of this Unit (with certain Corps restrictions) retaining possession of their rifles.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 92.

Buglers.—In the Annual Efficiency Return for the year ended April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 20, the Buglers had 13 First Class Efficient, 3 Second Class Efficient, 1 Recruit and 3 Non-Efficient, a percentage of First Class Efficient of 65. Their Musketry Figure of Merit was Part II 90, their Classification being Marksmen 4, First Class Shots 5, Second Class Shots 5, Third Class Shots 2, 1 Recruit and 3 not exercised.

The total strength of the Buglers on December 31, 1913, was 16.

Reserve Company.—The question of the large proportion of Non-Efficient in this Unit is an important one. The present system reduces the proportion of Efficient in the Corps considerably. This matter was referred to last year and is now engaging my earnest attention.

The total strength of all ranks of the Company on December 31, 1913, was 115.

German Reserve.—Captain C. Stepharius's Commission was renewed for a further period of three years.

The total strength of this Unit on December 31, 1913, was 31.

Light Horse Reserve.—The strength of this Unit, still under the command of Captain W. N. Dyer on December 31, 1913, was 19 all ranks.

Unit Reserves.—These show an increase of 26 as compared to last year. For the year ending April 30, 1913, out of a total strength of 41 there were 36 Non-Efficient. I hope to submit a report on the whole question of the Corps Reserves.

Artillery Ammunition.—At the practice on November 16, at the Point, there was a large percentage of "miss and hang" fires, viz., 25%. The cause of this is probably owing to the travelling of the cartridges in the limbers. In order to minimise the "travelling" I recommend that the guns when taken out for ordinary drill purposes, etc., never carry more than four cartridges per gun. It has been recommended, that in view of the cost involved, it is not advisable to change the present igniter to the new pattern igniter. A certain amount of cartridges are always kept for emergency use which have not been "travelled," and these should not have any defects such as missfires. Case shot is not now being manufactured and instead of case, shrapnel must be fired with the fuze set at zero. In view of the present stock of case being shortly used up at practice, this being the only practice the Artillery can have, it is essential that arrangements should be made for the Battery to practice with shrapnel. The only other alternative is for a supply of case shot and cartridges to be specially manufactured and, as far as I am able to ascertain, this is out of the question as the price is prohibitive.

General Efficiency Shield.—The General Efficiency Shield, inaugurated in 1910, was won in 1913 for the first time by the Light Horse.

The following table shows the results for the year in question :—

Unit.	Annual Tests.							Special Tests.				Total	Order of Merit.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4		
Light Horse	7				7	6	6	10	10	10		56	1
Artillery	10	10	5	5	10						10	50	2
Maxim Company				10				7	10	7	5	39	3
Engineer Company			7	7		6			5			25	4
"A" Company	5											5	11
"B" Company								7				7	8
Customs Company							2				7	9	7
German Company		7										7	8
American Company			10		5	6						21	5
Portuguese Company												0	12
Japanese Company							6					6	10
Chinese Company		5								5		10	6

The Training.—The system alluded to in the Commandant's report of 1912 has been carried out and appears to work satisfactorily. With the assistance of Sergeant Crocker a Gymnastic Class has been commenced and is held twice a week in the Gymnasium. Both elementary and advanced instruction is given in physical training. Like all "beginnings" it has started in a small way, the number attending only being fair. It is hoped that when Members realize the advantage of this class the numbers will increase considerably.

Annual Efficiency Returns.—The Annual Efficiency Return for the Active Units of the Corps for the year ended April 30, 1913, shewed 577 First Class and 104 Second Class Efficient, 5 Recruits and 40 Non-Efficient, a percentage of the first named of 79.47. The percentage for the year ending April 1912 was 80.09.

Annual Inspection.—The Annual Inspection was made by Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., Commanding the British Forces in South China on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 17, 18 and 19 respectively. On the latter day the formal Inspection Parade took place on the Polo Ground, the numbers on parade being :—

Unit.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Totals.	Percentages
Staff	5	5	10	—
Medical Staff and Qr.-Mr. Staff	5	2	7	—
Light Horse	2	31	33	89.08
Artillery	2	33	35	100.00
Maxim Battery	2	23	25	96.15
Engineer Company	2	21	23	92.00
"A" Company	3	85	88	92.63
"B" Company	3	40	43	89.58
Customs Company	3	47	50	100.00
German Company	3	67	70	100.00
American Company	3	44	47	100.00
Portuguese Company	2	62	64	83.11
Japanese Company	3	43	46	88.46
Chinese Company	3	65	68	85.00
Buglers		18	18	100.00
Reserve Company	3	48	51	—
Totals	44	634	678	Average 92.17

This represents a percentage of 92.17 of the Active Units. At the Inspection Parade of 1912, 739 of all ranks were present. On Thursday evening "A," "B," and the Maxim Battery were turned out without warning to parade at their Mobilisation Headquarters. All three Companies acquitted themselves with credit. All the Companies were seen at Drill. The formal inspection of the Corps took place on the Saturday, the various Units being drawn up in line, after which the March Past in column and quarter-column was carried out. The Mounted Units in addition going past at the "Trot" and "Gallop," after which the Inspecting Officer addressed the Corps. The Inspecting Officer also inspected the Corps Headquarters and the Rifle Range.

Attendance at Corps Parades.—The following figures shew the average percentages of the Active Units attending Corps Parades during the year, inclusive of the Inspection Parade on April 19. The average for all Units is 62, as against 61 for 1912, shewing an improvement. Decimals are omitted, but where two or more Units shew the same percentage their order is determined by the decimals in each case. Where the decimal is over .5 the next higher whole number is shown, and where it is under that figure it is ignored. The figures in brackets shew the averages for 1912.

Artillery	80 (80)	Maxim Battery	60 (67)
German Company	63 (59)	Japanese Company	60 (62)
Chinese Company	62 (57)	"A" Company	60 (58)
Engineer Company	62 (59)	Portuguese Company	58 (61)
Customs Company	62 (60)	"B" Company	57 (58)
American Company	61 (60)	Light Horse	56 (60)

This shews a more even distribution of attendances. While in 1912 the highest percentage was 80 and the lowest 54, the highest this year is 80 and the lowest 56.

Camps.—The following were in Camp at the Riding School under the command of Major H. W. Pilcher from March 20 to 24 inclusive.

Unit.	Strength.
Artillery	35 Officers and Men and 4 Guns
Engineers	15 " "
"A" Company	50 " "
German Company	35 " "
Orderly Room Staff	3 " "
Acting Q. M. Sgt. Charlton from Reserve Company (attached)	
A total of all ranks of 139.	

In the early morning the Units worked independently under Unit Commanders and in the forenoon and afternoon the Units acted in combination, except the Engineer Company which devoted most of its time to work of a technical nature. An "Alarm" parade was held by the Commandant on one night. Manœuvring was impeded by the advanced state of the crops. The Commandant inspected the Camp on Easter Sunday: a Church Parade was held on the same day and in the afternoon of Monday very successful impromptu sports were held on the Haiphong Road. The various Units marched to the Race Course after the Sports and were dismissed. The Light Horse held their Camp on the above dates at the Rifle Range. The attendance in camp was good. One Officer and one Medical Officer and 32 non-commissioned officers and men. The Unit was practised in both dismounted and mounted drills, working in both close and open order, together with physical drill, carbine and sword exercises, which were satisfactorily carried out. No time was wasted, the men put in some 15 drills and their Annual Carbine Meeting and also a Gymkhana. The weather was on the whole wet and trying. "B" Company under Captain H. R. H. Thomas went into Camp at the Rifle Range from November 8 to November 12 inclusive. Most of the time was devoted to the Annual Course of Musketry and Company Annual Meeting, but drills and instruction in Guard Duties and physical training were carried out. The Commandant inspected the Camp and the Members at work on Monday and Wednesday, November 10 and 12. The members of this Company showed great interest and keenness in their work. The strength in Camp was 3 Officers and 27 non-commissioned officers and men.

The Portuguese Company held a Camp at the Rifle Range from April 11 to 14. Very little time was devoted to Musketry. The Camp was well attended, the average being 68 of all ranks. The duties were performed in a most satisfactory manner.

Musketry Training.—With reference to the Commandant's remarks in last year's report re "removing the butt of the rifle from the shoulder" in rapid shooting, this point still requires attention. The "uses of cover" with the rifle do not appear to be fully appreciated. A circular with regard to this has been issued to all Unit Commanders.

Rifle Range.—The New Rifle Range was formally opened on January 7, 1913, by the Chairman of the Council (Mr. Harry De Gray). With the exception of its environments it is a very good and up-to-date range. It was found necessary to close the Range most of December, and it will be necessary to close it most of January and February for the repair of the stop-butt, owing to the lack of binding of the earthwork. A ricochet arrester will be placed on the top of the butt with a view to minimising danger behind the butts. A new entrance and road for vehicles is being made from the North Szechuen Road Extension on the West side of the Range. The old entrance on the South, and road on the East side of the Range is to remain open at all times during the day for pedestrians, richshas, etc.

Short Rifles.—The 150 rifles referred to in the last report have arrived and been issued.

Annual Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting took place between October 15 and 28. There were 219 competitors as against 215 last year and 178 the year before. These numbers show a steady increase. The General Rules were practically the same as last year.

The Gold, Silver and Bronze Crosses were awarded to Private C. Luthy, Reserve Company (Class I), Lance Corporal N. Abe, Japanese Company (Class II) and Lance Corporal T. Nagaike, Japanese Company (Class II). It will be noticed that this year the various Crosses did not all fall to men of Class I. The Municipal Challenge Cup was won by Private W. T. Bowen, "A" Company.

For the Ladies' Prize it is regretted that there was a decrease in the number of entries, notwithstanding that the number of Prizes were doubled. Corporal Collaco's performance of 11 shots in 30 seconds was

excellent, but he failed to beat the record score made by Sergeant Busch of the German Company last year under similar conditions.

Private Dowie's, "B" Company, "possible" of last year remains unequalled. The shooting throughout the Meeting was good. The weather was also good. The following table shows the actual number of competitors and prizes won per Unit :—

Unit	Competitors.	Prizes.
Light Horse	11	10
Artillery	15	2
Maxim Company	17	9
Engineer Company	14	7
"A" Company	27	27
"B" Company	15	11
Customs Company	7	8
German Company	23	27
American Company	17	7
Portuguese Company	6	4
Japanese Company	14	37 (Forfeits 6)
Chinese Company	22	9
Reserve Company	21	26 (Forfeits 2)
Staff	2	2
Buglers	4	2
Unit Reserves	4	4

There were actually 101 individual prize winners.

Musketry Competitions.—The following Team Competitions have taken place during the year :—

June 1 and 2 :—Inter-Company Challenge Shield won by the American Company.

November 22 and 23 :—Inter-Company Challenge Shield won by the American Company.

In April The Barnes's Cup was won by the Maxim Company. This Cup was presented by Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes for competition annually in the month of April, under conditions published in Corps Orders of March 5, 1913.

The Inter-Company Challenge Shield was first competed for in May 1889 and has been won as under :—

Artillery	34 times.
"A" Company	25 "
"B" Company	16 "
German Company	3 "
American Company	3 "
No. 3 Company	twice.
Reserve Company	twice.
Light Horse	once.
Japanese Company	once.

In all 87 times.

Equipment.—The equipment throughout the Corps is generally in a serviceable condition with the exception of the Carbines of the Light Horse ; the re-arming of this Unit is under consideration.

✓ *Mobilization of the Corps.*—The Corps was mobilized on July 23, 1913, owing to local disturbances in connexion with the revolt in China. The diary of events and despatches appended show the arduous nature of the duties which the Corps had to perform. ✓ The letter from the Chairman of the Council shows the Community's appreciation of services rendered by the Volunteers.

The offer of services from certain British Territorial Officers and The Legion of Frontiersmen, although they were found not to be required, was much appreciated by the Commandant. The services with the Corps rendered by the Shanghai Boy Scouts were a great help. Mr. Fitzroy Lloyd placed himself and his motor car at the disposal of the Commandant at a very critical time, thereby rendering a great service. Mr. Trenchard Davis also rendered great assistance by the loan of his car. The Oriental Automobile Company kindly offered a car for use and several members of the Corps also rendered great assistance by the use of their cars for Corps purposes. Past officers and members of the Corps, and members of the Community, freely offered assistance which was in some cases accepted. The thanks of the Corps are tendered to all those who so kindly distributed refreshments.

The following diary of events and two despatches with regard to the corps during the local disturbance in July was compiled by Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes.

July 23.—At 3.22 a.m. I received orders from Colonel Bruce to turn out the Corps to man their Mobilisation stations, owing to the attack on the Arsenal having begun. The Corps responded with such remarkable promptitude that by 5 a.m. Units were all practically in position, while in addition, one Maxim gun was stationed at the Bund Bridge, one at Chekiang Road, and one at Yunnan Road Bridge. *

About 5 a.m. I sent Captain Canning to the contractor to arrange for coffee, etc., to be distributed to the Units on duty in the Central District, the Light Horse, Customs, Portuguese, and Japanese Companies making their own arrangements. The coffee, etc., was served out by 7 a.m.

By 6.30 a.m. the Light Horse had patrolled that portion of the Western District bordering on the French Concession. I saw Lieut. Ralphs and gave him instructions to use his own initiative with a view to stopping any attempt to break into the Settlement in the Western District. *

At 7.15 a.m. I dismissed the American Company. *

At 10 a.m., anticipating that the Corps would be on duty for the rest of the day, I made arrangements for the men's midday meal as under :—

At the Race Club : Light Horse.

At the Central Police Station : S. V. Artillery, Maxims (one gun), Engineer Co. and German Co.

At Louza Police Station : "A" Co., "B" Co., and Maxims (two guns.)

At the Customs' Club : Customs Co.

At the Portuguese Club : Portuguese Co.

At the Japanese Club : Japanese Co.

At the S. V. C. Headquarters : Chinese Co.

During the forenoon Unit Commanders were authorised to allow such of their men as might be required to attend to their businesses on the understanding that they went and came armed and in uniform.

At 12 noon I received an offer of the services of the Shanghai Boy Scouts for carrying messages, etc., from Captain D'Oliveira. *

At 3.15 p.m., seeing that there was every probability of dinners being required for the men, I made such arrangements as were possible on the same general lines as at midday, except that "A" Company and two guns' crews of the Maxims were accommodated in the Town Hall, owing to the lack of room at Louza Police Station. A good deal of discomfort was undergone by some of the men, by reason of irregular and inadequate meals, but it was, in most cases, borne with their usual cheerfulness. There will, we know, be always grumblers everywhere, the loudest being those doing the least work.

At 4.15 p.m. about 20 Boy Scouts arrived and were divided into three parties : one at Headquarters, one at the Town Hall, and one at the British Consular Gaol.

About the same time the Engineer Company was sent to relieve as many of "A" Company as possible for a few hours.

At 4.20 p.m. I received orders from Colonel Bruce to detach one Company to the Tramway Sheds in Hart Road to watch the southern boundary of the Western District in conjunction with the Light Horse patrols. For this duty I detailed the American Company, ordering them to be in position by 6 p.m. and to have their evening meal before parading. I communicated with the General Manager of the Tramway Company shortly after, and he very kindly arranged refreshments for the Company during the night. The officer commanding the Light Horse was also informed of this movement, and the two Units were in constant touch throughout the night.

About 5 p.m. I visited the Customs, Portuguese, and Japanese Companies and instructed the two latter to withdraw all but two men on each of their bridges.

The Portuguese Company was authorised to call out their Reserves and Sportsmen's Section for night work.

Orders were also issued for the Japanese Company to reinforce the party of the Customs Company at North Honan Road if required.

At 6 p.m. Mr. Yu Ya-ching arrived in my office and asked if arrangements could be made for some 2,000 Nantao Volunteers to give up their arms and come into the Settlement. I sent Lieut. Saker with him to the French Police to see if the matter could be arranged with them. About 6.45 p.m. they returned with the intimation that the French Police would not take their arms from them, but required that they should leave them in the City and come in unarmed. Realising the danger likely to arise from a large number of rifles being left ownerless in the City, I arranged for the men to be brought by launch to the jetty opposite the Shanghai Club and there disarmed as they landed. For this purpose the Chinese Company was despatched to the Bund Bridge, but after a considerable time it was intimated that the Nantao merchants would not allow their Volunteers to leave them, and about 9 p.m. the Chinese Company was withdrawn. *

July 24.—At 7.20 a.m. I issued orders for all Units to be withdrawn, but to stand by ready to turn out at short notice if required. Those who were able to do so were told to go to their offices and other places of business fully armed and equipped, and those who were not able were instructed to have their uniforms, arms, and equipment handy. *

On this occasion it will be seen that the whole of the Active Units of the Corps had been on continuous duty for over 24 hours.

➤ At 6.45 p.m. I received orders from Colonel Bruce to hold the line of the Soochow Creek about the Markham Road Bridge with two guns and two Companies, with the Light Horse patrolling the roads in the vicinity and keeping up proper communication. For this duty I detailed the Portuguese and Japanese Companies. ✕

➤ At 7.15 p.m. the Light Horse reported that they were awaiting orders, at 7.24 p.m. one gun left headquarters and the other at 8.15 p.m. At 8 p.m. the Japanese Company arrived at Markham Road Bridge, followed by the Portuguese at 8.20. ✕

➤ July 25.—At 3.40 a.m. the two guns, under 2nd Lieut. Barry, returned to headquarters having been relieved by the other two under Capt. Davis, and at 6 a.m. the entire party was withdrawn. ✕

➤ At 9.30 p.m. two guns and the Chinese Company were posted in the same position, as on the previous night, about Markham Road Bridge, the patrol work being carried on, till 11 p.m., by the Light Horse Reserve. ✕

➤ At 10 p.m. "A" and the German Companies were placed in their mobilisation positions on the Yangkingpang.

➤ July 26.—At 3.25 a.m. the party of the German Company on duty at the Bund Bridge reported heavy firing along the French Bund. As this firing increased and appeared to be coming nearer I sent one gun to the Bund Bridge, and called out the Maxims and "B" Company, the former being sent to the Bund, Chekiang Road and Yunnan Road bridges as before, and the latter being kept in reserve at Headquarters. ✕

About 4 a.m. I visited the various posts and found all correct. The firing having ceased for some time Units were dismissed at 6 a.m.

➤ A Corps Order was issued this day embodying all Unit Reserves and ordering the members to duty with their Units, the German Reserve Company being attached for duty to the German Company. ✕

➤ At 9 p.m. the Customs Company was placed on duty at the Customs Club, the American Company at the Tramway Shed in Hart Road, and the Engineer Company in the Municipal Compound. ✕

➤ July 27.—The Light Horse, S. V. Artillery, Engineers, Customs, American, and Chinese Companies took part in the preliminary operations for the occupation of Chapei, the details of which will be found published in No. 300 of the Municipal Gazette, dated July 31, being reinforced in the forenoon by the Portuguese and Japanese Companies.

July 28.—The arms and ammunition found in the Wuchow Guild the previous day were brought into the Settlement about 5 p.m., the details being found in the issue of the Municipal Gazette above quoted.

About 7 p.m. in consequence of a communication from Captain Grayrigg as to the physical condition of his men, I found it imperative to reinforce the few men of the Chinese Company available for duty at the Chapei Central Police Station. For this purpose I detailed "B" Company, but, being unable to get into communication readily with the officer commanding that Company, I called out Major Pilcher and 50 men of "A" Company, who had been standing by throughout the day, and of whom 20 had accompanied me into Chapei that afternoon.

At the same time, a guard of one non-commissioner officer and six men of the German Company was mounted at Headquarters.

During this day the Chinese Company had been on duty at the Chapei Central Police Station and a party of the Portuguese Company at the Police Station on North Honan Road Extension.

July 29.—The above parties, namely "A" Company and some ten men of the Chinese Company at the Chapei Central Station, and the party of the Portuguese Company at the North Honan Road Extension Station, were withdrawn between 5 and 6 a.m., their withdrawal marking the end of the occupation so far as the S. V. C. is concerned. Major Pilcher and Lieut. Diniz both reported all quiet, and the Chapei Police and residents generally apparently quite friendly.

Owing to the intense heat I authorised the issue, as a temporary measure, of helmets to the Japanese Company.

At 1.20 p.m. Colonel Bruce telephoned that Captain Barrett had been fired on at the North Honan Road Extension Police Station, and at 1.25 p.m. I ordered the Light Horse, the S. V. Artillery, and the German Company to parade as soon as possible, followed, an hour later, by the Maxims and Reserve Company.

At 2.45 p.m. Mr. Mackinnon called and asked me for the loan of the P. W. D. motor-car placed at my disposal, there being none other available, for a visit to Chapei, and for two Volunteers in plain clothes. I gave him the motor-car but not the Volunteers. Thereupon, I telephoned to Mr. Fitzroy Lloyd to bring his car, which he had previously offered. He did so promptly and was with Captain Canning and myself throughout the subsequent events.

At 4.45 p.m. Mr. Mackinnon returned and asked for five Volunteers to guard the house of a Chinese called How, near the Commercial Press in North Honan Road Extension. I refused.

At 5 p.m. Colonel Bruce arrived and gave orders for a Troop of the Light Horse and two guns, S.V.A., to proceed at once to Markham Road Bridge where he would meet them in person. He also ordered me to patrol the North Honan Road Extension as far as the Chapei Police Station, and beyond if I thought necessary, with the remainder of those Units of the Corps which had paraded earlier in the afternoon. With this column, and about one dozen Shanghai Boy Scout Cyclists, I left Headquarters at 5.10 p.m., the subsequent proceedings being as detailed in my Report of July 30, published in the "Municipal Gazette" of August 7. Finding Mr. Mackinnon in the vicinity of the Commercial Press on our arrival there I availed myself of his services as interpreter in the subsequent negotiations.

This party returned to Headquarters and was dismissed about 7.45 p.m., the Markham Road detachments having returned some time previously.

July 30.—All was quiet so far as the S. V. C. was concerned.

July 31.—Captain Dick came to see me with reference to the Customs Company being employed in Chapei, and, while giving him to understand that I could make no promises which military exigencies might compel me to break, I told him that his Company would not be sent into Chapei except on emergency.

Through all these operations I have been much impressed with the keenness and anxiety of all ranks to be detailed for duty of some kind. There has been no signs of any hanging back, but, on the contrary, the difficulty has been to find work for all those willing and anxious to be utilised. It has been my endeavour to divide the work equally among all Units, and if some have had more exciting times than others this has been the result of unforeseen circumstances which have forced upon us action which we could not anticipate.

To return briefly to the question of rationing the men. There is no doubt that this should in future be undertaken, as a rule, by Units themselves, with such assistance as they may need from the Staff.

Under circumstances such as obtained during this period there is no other feasible course. Units were sent to various points and on such various duties that it was quite impossible to foresee, or even to guess, where they would eventually arrive, or how long they would be required. These conditions so handicapped the Corps Staff that the only remedy was to hand the whole arrangements over to Unit Commanders, who know where their men are, how many they are, and have the best chance of knowing how long their services are likely to be required. With the same numbers of men, always in the same positions for the same periods, things would be far simpler, but in view of the ubiquity of the Corps for a few days and the uncertainty of anyone's movements the discomforts and inconvenience involved might have been far greater.

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, S. V. C.

Shanghai, August 5, 1913.

Shanghai, July 28, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows with regard to the operations of yesterday at the taking over of the police stations at Chapei:—

(2) At 6 a.m. with the Light Horse, numbering 2 officers and 33 others under Lieutenant Ralphs, and the S.V. Artillery, under Captain Davis, I paraded at the Race Club and proceeded to the Markham Road Bridge. At the corner of Carter and Bubbling Well Roads we were joined by the American Company, 3 officers and 40 others under command of Captain Sauer. This Company had been on duty at the Car Shed, Hart Road, during the night and I had ordered them to where we met them in case their services should be required. At Markham Road Bridge the party was further strengthened by the Chinese Company, 3 officers and 78 others, under Captain Grayrigge.

(3) Crossing the Markham Road Bridge the mounted portion of the party, with the exception of two guns which took up a position on the Markham Road, proceeded unopposed to the Chapei central station where it had been arranged that a deputation of the leading residents of Chapei should meet yourself for the purpose of handing over Chapei District.

(4) In the meantime I had taken steps to keep open the road from Markham Road Bridge to the central police station by means of the Chinese and American Companies.

(5) Finding that the deputation of Chinese residents had not arrived, you decided to push on through Chapei District to North Honan Road Extension and I ordered up the American Company to take charge of the central station.

(6) On arriving at the junction of Range and North Honan Roads, we were met by the Engineer Company under Lieut. Pearson, 26 strong and the Customs Company under Captain Dick, 44 strong.

(7) On arriving at the North Honan Road police station, we took it over without opposition and posted a party of ten men of the Customs Company under Lieut. Hey.

(8) From thence we turned southwards to about 100 yards north of the Railway Crossing on North Honan Road Extension where we turned West towards the Nantai Guild, General Chen Chi-mei's headquarters.

(9) In an open space just North of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Compound, the two guns of the Artillery came into action and at the Nantai Guild, the remainder of the Customs Company under Captain Dick were placed with a view to masking the Rebel Troops actually on guard there to the number of about 50.

(10) About 600 yards north-west there is a strongly built Guild house on which the party consisting of the Light Horse and Engineer Companies now advanced. This was found to contain about 250 Rebel Infantry and Artillery with six 7.5 centimeter Q-F. Krupp guns, firing a common shell of 12 or 12½ pounds weight, sighted up to 5,000 yards, and about 200 rifles. Acting under your instructions, all the entrances were guarded and sentries were placed at various points about the building. The Rebel soldiers were now ordered to lay down their arms, take off their accoutrements and uniforms and leave the building. Orders being given to the sentries to allow any one to go out unarmed but to allow no one to return.

(11) At this juncture, as there appeared to be some reluctance on the part of the Rebels to lay down their arms, I, with your permission, returned with Captain Canning and Q.M.S. Wilkins to the Customs Company.

(12) I placed one gun in position to cover your operations and retirement if necessary, leaving the other covering Chen Chi-mei's headquarters. The Customs Company were placed in position in a square tower belonging to the Tabacqueria Filipina Cigar Factory with the same object in view. This was about 9 a.m.

(13) Shortly afterwards I sent Q.M.S. Wilkins to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station to order out the Portuguese and Japanese Companies and about the same time you sent for Captain Canning and instructed him to ask for 50 Japanese sailors to garrison the building. About 10.30 these parties arrived simultaneously and the building was handed over to the Japanese Naval Officer and Lieut. Yoshida, commanding the Japanese Company, the other Volunteers being withdrawn.

(14) Accompanied by the Light Horse we then returned through Chapel past the Central police station and returned to the Race Club about 12 noon.

(15) About 1 p.m. I was informed by the Japanese Company that all the Japanese sailors except 10 had been withdrawn and about 2.30 I was informed that these ten men had also been withdrawn. The Japanese Company thus remained in sole charge of the building where they still remain (12 noon).

(16) At 6 p.m. the American Company was relieved at the Central police station by 30 men of the Chinese Company to which Company the duty of occupying this post has been handed over.

(17) At the same hour, the ten men of the Customs Company at the North Honan Road police station were relieved by the Portuguese Company to whom the duty of occupying that post has also been handed over.

(18) Between 5.30 and 7.30 p.m. yesterday, I visited the posts and all seemed quiet.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, S.V.C.

Colonel C. D. BRUCE,

Commanding Shanghai Defence Forces.

Shanghai, July 29, 1913.

SIR,—In continuation of my Report of yesterday, on the subject of the taking over of Chapel, I have the honour to report that I yesterday afternoon, escorted by Lieut. Brand and 20 men of "A" Company S.V.C., proceeded to the Wuchang Guild and removed the arms, ammunition, etc., taken from the Chinese rebel troops on the 27th instant, at the same time withdrawing the Japanese Company from the post. The whole operation was complete by 5 p.m.

2.—The following is a list of the articles removed :—

234 Rifles
160 Bolts, rifle
75 Bayonets
6 Q.-F. 7.5 cm. Krupp guns
6 Backsights
3 Fore do.
32 rounds of fixed ammunition for guns
25 blankets
140 Bandoliers
2 sword scabbards
4 Ammunition carriers for guns
19,475 rounds S. A. A.
66 Rexer gun clips
6 spare tralls
1 box of fuses
30 haversacks.

3.—The above are all stored at Headquarters.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, S.V.C.

Colonel C. D. BRUCE,

Commanding Shanghai Defence Forces.

Correspondence with Lieut.-Colonel Barnes, Commandant S.V.C., with regard to the recent services of the Corps :—

Council Room, Shanghai, August 18, 1913.

SIR,—The re-embarkation of the naval landing parties yesterday morning marks the termination of the period of local disturbance. Continued military operations in Central China still preclude the resumption of the ordinary business life of the Community, but the Council has reason to believe that for the present at all events the condition of the Settlement from the point of view of defence may be regarded as normal.

In these circumstance it is fitting that I convey to you, and through you to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the Community's sense of obligation for service rendered since the first mobilisation on July 23.

The history of the Corps and its record have led the Council to assume that a prompt response will be made by the Corps when called out for active duty, and the present occasion, no exception to the rule, has been marked also by some hardship, unquestioning discipline and good feeling throughout.

It is therefore the Council's desire that you will communicate to all ranks a general recognition of excellent work.
I avail myself also of the opportunity to express to yourself our appreciation of the part you have played in bringing the Corps to its present high state of efficiency.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman of Council and Civil Commandant, S.V.C.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. BARNES,
Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The Seniority Roll of the Officers of the Corps.—

Lieut.-Col.	R. N. Bray, Commandant	October 17, 1913	Lieut.	S. Yoshida	January 7, 1913
Major	T. E. Trueman	November 14, 1906	"	T. Yamauchi	January 8, 1913
"	G. Hanwell	April 25, 1911	"	C. D. Pearson	June 29, 1913
"	H. W. Pilcher	April 10, 1912	"	W. Matthäus	July 2, 1913
Captain	S. A. Ransom	March 21, 1906	"	F. R. Barry	December 17, 1913
"	H. R. H. Thomas	November 16, 1906	"	H. K. Middleton	December 17, 1913
"	J. Nolasco	June 12, 1907	"	H. S. Sweeting	December 17, 1913
"	H. Schellhoss	June 19, 1907	"	D. McNeill (Re-serve)	December 2, 1908
"	R. J. Marshall	June 1, 1908	"	K. Bickley (Reserve)	December 27, 1912
"	H. C. Patrick	February 10, 1909	2nd Lieut.	A. M. Lester	January 18, 1911
"	L. E. Canning	December 1, 1909	"	D. M. Gutterres	January 18, 1911
"	C. H. Godfrey	June 29, 1910	"	J. E. Needham	June 26, 1912
"	G. Grayrigge	February 15, 1911	"	T. Imada	August 14, 1912
"	R. H. Gaskin	November 2, 1911	"	W. Küpper	October 24, 1912
"	W. E. Sauer	October 9, 1912	"	E. H. McMichael	January 15, 1913
"	R. W. Davis	June 4, 1913	"	W. H. Tenney	January 15, 1913
"	P. Crighton	November 5, 1913	"	M. Hey	March 29, 1913
"	G. R. Wingrove (Reserve)	January 3, 1901	"	H. Bell (Temporary)	August 28, 1913
"	C. Stepharius (Reserve)	May 15, 1907	"	G. M. Billings	October 21, 1913
"	W. J. N. Dyer (Reserve)	May 31, 1908	"	E. Röhreke	November 5, 1913
Lieut.	W. S. Burns	March 21, 1906	"	H. S. Lindsay	December 17, 1913
"	J. D. D. Gordon	January 13, 1909	"	H. W. Daldy (Reserve)	November 1, 1911
"	W. B. Billinghamurst	October 18, 1909	"	K. D. Stewart (Reserve)	November 1, 1911
"	N. C. Davis	November 17, 1909	"	L. Encarnação (Reserve)	Port. 12 llore
"	R. M. Salter	January 15, 1911	"		December 20, 1911
"	W. Brand	May 13, 1911	"	W. S. Jackson (Reserve)	12 Bore Co.
"	S. S. Sellick	September 4, 1911	"		March 20, 1912
"	J. Elliott-Murray	December 8, 1911	"	J. C. Bosustow (Reserve)	June 19, 1912
"	R. Gerngross	June 19, 1912	"	H. B. Emerson (Reserve)	August 14, 1912
"	P. Ziervogel	June 19, 1912	Chaplain	Rev. A. J. Walker	August 9, 1904
"	A. M. Diniz	July 17, 1912			

Commissions.—

Commissions have been issued to the following :—

S. Yoshida	Lieut. Japanese Company	January 7, on first appointment.
T. Yamauchi	Lieut. Japanese Company	January 9, on promotion.
E. H. McMichael	2nd Lieut. Light Horse	January 16, on first appointment.
W. H. Tenney	2nd Lieut. American Company	January 16, on first appointment.
A. H. Brown	2nd Lieut. American Company	January 16, on first appointment.
W. J. Ralphs	Lieut. Light Horse	March 26, on promotion.
M. Hey	2nd Lieut. Customs Company	March 26, on first appointment.
L. E. Canning	Capt. Corps Staff Officer	April 9, on first appointment.
R. W. Davis	Captain Artillery	June 4, on promotion.
C. D. Pearson	Lieut. Engineer Company	June 29, on promotion.
W. Matthäus	Lieut. German Company	July 2, on first appointment.
H. Bell	2nd Lieut. Light Horse	September 13, to undergo a course
G. M. Billings	2nd Lieut. "A" Company	October 22, on first appointment.
P. Crighton	Captain Light Horse	November 5, on first appointment.
E. Röhreke	2nd Lieut. German Company	November 5, on first appointment.
H. S. Lindsay	2nd Lieut. Light Horse	December 17, on first appointment.
F. R. Barry	Lieut. Artillery	December 17, on promotion.
H. E. Middleton	Lieut. Maxim Company	December 17, on promotion.
H. S. Sweeting	Lieut. Customs Company	December 17, on promotion.

The Commissions of the following have been renewed for a further period of three years :—

Lieut. W. B. Billinghamurst	October 13, 1912.
Captain C. Stepharius	May 15, 1913.
Captain J. Nolasco	June 2, 1913.
Captain C. H. Godfrey	June 29, 1913.

The following have resigned their Commissions :—

Captain T. Asano	February 10.
Captain R. I. Fearon	March 27. Placed on the Retired List.
2nd Lieut. S. B. Neill	April 10.
2nd Lieut. L. R. Wheen	April 17.
Lieut. H. Steen	April 17.
Captain J. T. Ford	April 17.
Captain D. C. Dick	August 2.
Lieut. G. Jameson	August 2.
Lieut. W. J. Ralphs	November 20.
2nd Lieut. A. H. Brown	November 26.

Details of the Strength of the Corps :—

STAFF.

Lieut.-Colonel R. N. Bray, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Commandant.	Sergeant-Major C. H. Wilkins (R. F. A.), Corps Sergeant-Major.
Major T. E. Trueman, Second in Command.	Quartermaster-Sergeant J. R. Taylor, Corps Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Captain S. A. Ransom, Corps Quarter-Master.	Sergeant E. Mellows, Sergeant-Drummer.
Captain L. E. Canning, Corps Staff Officer.	
Rev. A. J. Walker, Corps Chaplain.	

MEDICAL STAFF.

Major G. Hanwell
 Captain R. J. Marshall
 Captain H. C. Patrick
 Lieut. W. B. Billingham
 Lieut. C. N. Davis
 Lieut. J. Elliot-Murray
 Lieut. R. Gerngross
 Lieut. J. P. Ziervogel

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain P. Crighton
 2nd Lieut. E. H. McMichael
 2nd Lieut. H. S. Lindsay
 2nd Lieut. H. Bell
 48 N. C. Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY.

Captain R. W. Davis
 Lieut. F. R. Barry
 Sergeant-Major T. Mellows
 35 N. C. Officers and Men.

MAXIM BATTERY.

Captain R. H. Gaskin
 Lieut. H. R. Middleton
 28 N. C. Officers and Men.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Captain C. H. Godfrey
 Lieut. S. S. Sellick
 Lieut. C. D. Pearson
 39 N. C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY.

Major H. W. Pilcher
 Lieut. W. Brand
 2nd Lieut. J. E. Needham
 2nd Lieut. G. M. Billings
 96 N. C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY.

Captain H. R. H. Thomas
 Lieut. W. S. Berns
 Lieut. J. D. D. Gordon
 47 N. C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Lieut. H. S. Sweeting
 2nd Lieut. M. Hey
 49 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN COMPANY.

Captain H. Schellhoss
 Lieut. W. Matthäus
 2nd Lieut. W. Küpper
 2nd Lieut. E. Röhreke
 65 N. C. Officers and Men.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

Captain W. R. Sauer
 2nd Lieut. W. H. Tenney
 58 N. C. Officers and Men.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Captain J. Nolasco
 Lieut. A. M. Diniz
 2nd Lieut. D. M. de G. Gutierrez
 63 N. C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

Lieut. S. Yoshida
 Lieut. T. Yamauchi
 2nd Lieut. T. Imada
 65 N. C. Officers and Men.

CHINESE COMPANY.

Captain G. Grayrigge
 Lieut. R. M. Saker
 2nd Lieut. A. M. Lester
 89 N. C. Officers and Men.

BUGLERS.

16 N. C. Officers and Men.

QUARTERMASTER'S CORPS.

2 Men.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Captain G. R. Wingrove
 2nd Lieut. H. W. Daldy
 2nd Lieut. K. D. Stewart
 2nd Lieut. J. C. Bosustow
 111 N. C. Officers and Men.

GERMAN RESERVE.

Captain C. Stepharius
 Lieut. K. Bicklo
 29 N. C. Officers and Men.

LIGHT HORSE RESERVE.

Captain W. J. N. Dyer (Retired List)
 18 Members.

UNIT RESERVE.

2nd Lieut. H. B. Emerson
 55 Members.

12 BORE COMPANY.

Lieut. D. McNeill
 2nd Lieut. W. S. Jackson
 24 Members

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

SPORTSMEN'S SECTION.

2nd Lieut. L. Encarnação
 35 Members.

TOTAL STRENGTH.

	Officers. Rank & File. Total.		
Active	48	704	752
Reserve	11	272	283
Totals	59	976	1,035

RETIRED LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Mackenzie
 Major R. Henderson
 Major C. Holiday
 Major H. E. Keylock
 Major W. D. Little
 Major N. Macleod
 Major Brodie A. Clarke
 Captain Sir J. C. Dudgeon
 Captain G. Lanning
 Captain C. O. Liddell
 Captain W. J. N. Dyer
 Captain L. J. Cubitt
 Captain G. E. Stewart
 Captain W. M. Dowdall
 Captain R. I. Fearon

R. N. BRAY,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

LIST OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY, AND STORES ON CHARGE.

Bandoliers, leather brown	747	Leggings, black, German Company	69
Bandoliers, web, Light Horse	48	Leggings, Officers	21
Barricades	3	Leggings, canvas, American Company	62
Bayonets, Short Rifle, Class A.	816	Medical Stores, Ambulance Boxes	6
Bayonets, Rifle Long, Class B.	1,055	Medical Stores, First Aid Haversacks	12
Belts, American Officers	2	Medical Stores, Medicine Boxes	3
Belts, colour	1	Medical Stores, Fictorial Manikin	1
Belts, cross, Light Horse	8	Medical Stores, Skeleton Articulated	1
Belts, Drum Major	1	Medical Stores, Stretchers, Wheeled	2
Belts, Sam Browne, Officers	64	Patterson Equipment	30
Belts, waist, brown	883	Pouches, ammunition	374
Belts, web, American Company	60	Press, Copying	1
Belts, web, sword, Light Horse	45	Protectors, foresight	970
Bits, bridle and curb (spare)	61	Pull throughs	1,817
Bottles, water	899	Range Finders, Weldons	3
Bottles, oil	891	Reflectors, mirror	4
Buckets, lance	20	Revolvers, Webley and R. I. C.	74
Buckets, rifle and carbine	50	Revolver Cases, leather	70
Bugles	24	Revolver Lanyards	65
Carbines	158	Revolver Pouches, ammunition	39
Chains, shoulder, Light Horse	62	Revolver Rods, Cleaning	20
Chests, rifle	30	Rifles, Short, Class A	807
Cloths, saddle	5	Rifles, Long* Class B	914
Coats, warm, British	789	Rifles, B. S. A. Air	4
Colours, S. V. C.	1	Rifles, M. T.	2
Die for American Company Cap Badge	1	Rifles, W. O. miniature	6
Drums, bass	1	Rollers, body	18
Drums, side	2	Ropeo	1
Flags, marching past	6	Ropes, head, cotton	6
Flags, Municipal S. V. C.	1	Ropes, head with link	50
Flags, No Parade	1	Rugs, pony	26
Frogs, brown	914	Saddles, Sowares, "B"	50
Gauntlets, pairs, Light Horse	51	Saddles, L. H. and M. I. Old	97
Guns, machine, Maxim	6	Safes	2
Guns, machine, filling belt	1	Slings, rifle and carbine	1,660
Guns, barrels, spare	11	Spurs, pairs	109
Guns, belts (250 rounds)	96	Sub-Target Rifle Machine	1
Guns, boxes, spare parts	6	Swords, Officers	58
Guns, Limbers	6	Swords, Officers, American	2
Guns, machine Rexer	2	Swords, Troopers, Light Horse	38
Guns, saddlery, sets	2	Telescope and stand	1
Guns, equipment, Infantry	2	Tents,—of sorts	3
Guns, machine, Nordenfeldt	2	Trumpets	6
Guns, Artillery, 15 Pr. Q. F.	4	Tubes, Morris	11
Harness, Artillery, sets	36	Typewriters	2
Hats, campaign, American	81	Wagons, Art. 15 pr. Q. F.	2
Hats, colonial	160	Mekometers, sets complete	2
Haversacks	900	Lamps, Magazine	2
Helmets	760	Lamps, Mobilization	12
Knots, sword, Officers, brown	45	Lances, Cavalry	44
Knots, sword, Troopers	48	Krupp 75 mm. (incomplete) taken in Chapel	6

AMMUNITION.

For 15-pr. Q. F. Guns:—

Puffs, powder, 2 oz	100
Shells, Shrapnel	1,995
Shot, Case	166
Fuzes, T. & P., No. 60	1,966
Cartridges, filled, Cordite	1,741
Cartridges, Blank, Powder	248

For Small Arms:—

Cartridges, Cordite, Ball .303	628,827
Cartridges, Cordite, Blank	14,000
Cartridges, Nordenfeldt, Ball	6,000
Cartridges, Webley, pistol, Ball	22,671
Cartridges, Morris Tube	16,000
Cartridges, .22 Rim Fire	31,000

R. N. BRAY,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The Report of Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., commanding the Troops in South China, upon his Inspection of the Corps was forwarded to the Council in May :—

REPORT ON THE INSPECTION OF THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS HELD ON APRIL 17, 18 AND 19, 1913.

My Inspection of the Corps confirms me in the good opinion which I formed of their utility in April, 1911. The smooth manner in which the different nationalities comprising the Corps work together for a common object, viz., the maintenance of order and security in an International Settlement in times of internal disorder, reflects the greatest credit on the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Barnes, the Officers of the Corps and on the Permanent Staff. It also shows forth the good judgment and tactfulness of the Commandant. The physique of the Corps generally is good and a fine spirit of readiness for duty prevails. The Officers are a practical and public-spirited body of men alive to their responsibilities and full of keenness. The interior economy of the Corps is satisfactory and the equipment practical.

The arrangements now made for storage of ammunition are in accordance with my recommendations of April, 1911, and are satisfactory, as also those for periodical inspection of the cordite cartridges of the Artillery.

The supply of small arm ammunition is well maintained.

The training of the Corps has evidently been carried out in a useful manner and points referred to in my Report of 1911 and in that of Colonel St. John in 1912 have received attention.

Musketry is satisfactory and the course a practical one.

Construction of barricades has received attention.

The surprise turn-out of a large portion of the Corps on the night of April 17 showed that a large percentage of the Corps can be expected to be distributed in position on their Mobilization Posts in three-quarters of an hour from hour of issue of the call, even at night, and that all ranks cheerfully quit places of entertainment to take up their posts.

The Defence Scheme of the Corps gives a good groundwork on which to base a defence of the Settlement by such reinforcements as might be landed from the war vessels of different nations in the event of trouble threatening the security and order of the International Settlement. Mutual agreement between the Commanders of the various nationalities would, however, be essential to successful action.

The Inspection Parade of the Corps on April 19 showed over 92 per cent. of the active portion of the Corps on parade and about 50 per cent. of the Reserve Company.

All arms looked soldierlike; the men handled their arms smartly and marched past extremely well. The Reserve Company showed very well and went by in good style. The Chinese Company has improved considerably since I saw them two years ago.

There are two points to which I would draw the attention of the Municipality :—

First : that sight should not be lost of the need for practice from the guns of the Artillery. The time is not a very propitious one to again raise the question, but while guns are maintained as part of the Corps, annual practice from them is necessary in order to maintain efficiency.

Secondly : the question of the doubtful safety of the Rifle Range. This matter is accentuated by the fact that the new road to the Chinese Race Course runs behind the butts in prolongation of the direction of fire from the range at the targets.

It appears to me that the face of the butt might with advantage be built on to, so that it may rise at the steepest slope at which the earth will stand from a point close to the back of the target galleries instead of rising as it at present does from a considerable distance behind them. As the butt is constructed of soft earth only, I do not think that any serious inconvenience would arise from such a proceeding, although it is not in accordance with the Musketry Regulations which name 20 feet behind as the correct distance. Such a thickening of the butt would give a possibility of basing an upright wall on top of the butt, thus materially increasing its height and thereby its efficiency as a stop butt against ricochets. The question, however, is one requiring consideration by experts in the construction of Ranges and I would advise, as already communicated by me to the Chairman of the Municipality, that plans, sections and elevations to scale be sent to the Commandant, School of Musketry, at Hythe, with a full statement of the local conditions and the impossibility of getting a naturally safe range at Shanghai owing to the very level nature of the country and the fact that the prohibitive price of land forbids the acquirement of a safety area in rear of the butts, and that he be asked to advise as to the steps to be taken in the matter. The technical knowledge of the Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, should be utilized in preparing the forwarding letter. In the meantime shooting on the range must be governed by the strictest rules, and on no account should any firing take place (as I am informed once occurred) at targets placed elsewhere than in the proper target galleries. It would be advisable to establish a careful watch from the shelter nearest to the butts with a view of observing whether shots striking the mantlet ricochet into the butt or not.

I cannot imagine that any large number of those low shots which strike the top of the mantlet (instead of the target aimed at) can ricochet over the butt, though some probably do so. If possible, practice should be carried out at hours when the road behind the butts is not much used.

Copies of the Parade State, Distribution by Nationalities and Diary of Inspection are attached.

C. A. ANDERSON,

Major-General, Commanding the Troops in South China.

HONGKONG, May 6, 1913.

INSPECTION PARADE STATE, April 19, 1913.

Unit	Lieut.-Colonel	Majors	Captains	Lieutenants	2nd Lieutenants	Warrant Officers	Sergeants	Buglers and Trumpeters	Rank and File	Total	Remarks % on parade
Staff	1	1	1		1	1	4			9	
Medical Staff & Qr.-Mr. Staff		1	3	1					2	7	
Light Horse				1	1		3	1	27	33	89.18
Artillery				1	1	1	3		29	35	100.00
Maxim Company			1		1		3		20	25	96.15
Engineer Co.				1	1		3		18	23	92.00
"A" Co.		1			1		3	*	82	88	92.63
"B" Co.			1	2			7		33	43	89.58
Customs Co.			1		2		5		42	50	100.00
German Co.			1	1	1		4		63	70	100.00
American Co.			1		2		5		39	47	100.00
Portuguese Co.				1			6		56	64	83.11
Japanese Co.				2			3		40	46	88.46
Chinese Co.			1	1	1		3		62	68	85.00
Buglers								18		18	100.00
Reserve Co.			1	1	1		4		44	51	—
Unit Reserve											
Total	1	3	11	13	15	2	56	19	563	683	Av. 92.17

NATIONALITY OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE CORPS ON APRIL 19, 1913.

UNIT	British	American	German	Portuguese	Japanese	Swiss	Austrian	TOTAL OFFICERS	British	American	German	Portuguese	Japanese	Chinese	Austrian	Russian	Italian	Swiss	Danish	Dutch	Norwegian	French	Swedish	Belgian	TOTAL RANK & FILE	GRAND TOTAL
Staff	4		1					5	4	1														5	10	
Medical Staff and Qr.-Mr.																										
Staff	8	1						9	1	1														2	11	
Light Horse	1	1						2	36	1														37	39	
Artillery	2							2	26	2	4								1				1	36	38	
Maxim Company	2							2	27															27	29	
Engineer Company	3							3	21		1								2	1	1			26	29	
"A" Company	3							4	74		1				1	1			2	10	3		1	93	97	
"B" Company	3				1			3	47										2	2				50	53	
Customs Company	2						1	3	35	1	2										1	2	2	1	51	54
German Company								3									1		3					74	77	
American Company			3					3		50														50	53	
Portuguese Company								3																75	78	
Japanese Company					3			3	10			65												63	66	
Chinese Company	3							3					63											77	80	
Buglers									12	4					1							1			18	18
TOTAL EFFECTIVES ...	31	5	4	3	3	1	1	48	293	60	82	65	64	77	4	2	1	2	18	4	4	3	4	1	684	732
Reserve Company	4							4	104	5	1				1			2			1		3	1	118	122
German Reserve			2					2			31													31	34	
Unit Reserve	1							1	34	3		13												52	53	
Light Horse Reserve	1							1	21	2					1			2	1		2			29	30	
12-Bore Company	2							2	25		3							3	1					34	36	
Portuguese 12-Bore Co. ...				1				1				35												35	36	
TOTAL RESERVES ...	8	2	1					11	184	10	35	48			2			7	2	2	7		3	1	299	310
GRAND TOTAL ...	39	5	6	4	3	1	1	59	477	70	117	113	64	77	6	2	1	9	20	4	11	3	7	1	983	1,042

COMMAND OF THE CORPS.

The extended appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Barnes as Commandant expired on October 16, and as a result of the following correspondence with the War Office, Major R. N. Bray, West Riding Regiment, was selected by the Army Council to succeed him. Major Bray arrived on October 13 and assumed command of the Corps on October 17.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 3, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to the Council's letter of June 17, 1911, and to the War Office reply No. 083/4633 (M.S. 3) I have the honour to inform you that the extended appointment of Major (local Lieut.-Colonel) A. A. S. Barnes, The Wiltshire Regiment, as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will expire on October 16, 1913.

Under these circumstances I have the honour to request that an officer may be seconded to fill the post of Commandant in succession to Colonel Barnes. It is the Council's hope that every endeavour may be made that he shall arrive in Shanghai in the middle of October so that the Corps may not be left without a professional officer in command. The emoluments which attach to this post are set out in the letter of my predecessor to the Under Secretary of State, dated July 21, 1908, and remain the same with the exception that the officer will be in receipt of additional pay in lieu of fuel, light, and carriage.

A modification in the nature of the appointment consists in the fact that after this year the head of the Police Force will perhaps not be an officer in H. M. Service, and thus the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Settlement may, in the event of civil disturbance, devolve upon the officer whom you select.

I have the honour to enclose herewith copies of the Municipal Reports for the years 1910 and 1911 for your information as to the general status and composition of the Corps, with a copy of the Regulations which govern it, and a statement of the terms of the appointment.

The Council's London Agents, Messrs. John Pook & Co., 63 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., will be at your service as heretofore in connexion with the selected officer's passage to Shanghai, and will afford him any necessary further information in regard to his appointment.

In conclusion I have the honour to convey to you an expression of the Council's recognition of the value of Colonel Barnes' work during the period of his command. Since his appointment the Corps has increased in strength from 991 to its present total of 1116, while, in successive Annual Reports, the Inspecting Officer has voiced his high opinion of the standard of efficiency which has been attained. I have the honour to express the hope that the Council's very high sense of appreciation of Colonel Barnes' services may be duly recorded at the War Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. BURKILL,
Acting Chairman.

Colonel Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
Under Secretary of State, War Office, London, S.W.

Particulars relating to the appointment of the Commandant.

Term.—3 years with a mutual option of renewal for 2 further years, subject to the approval of the War Office.

Pay.—Tls. 6,960 a year, payable monthly, which includes additional pay as indemnity for locomotion, fuel and light, (Equivalent at present rates to nearly £1,000.)

Emoluments.—Furnished quarters (suitable for a married man), uniform, and medical attendance.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 21, 1913.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of February 3, I have the honour to state that a discussion has arisen as to the leave arrangements for the officers seconded from time to time for service as Commandant to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

After giving the matter full consideration the Council proposes, in the event of the officer's term of service being extended to five years, to issue at the end of that period four months' full pay in lieu of leave. This proposal is based upon the leave rules in force for ordinary civilian employes of the Council, which allow nine months' leave on half pay (or six months' leave on full pay) at the end of five years' service, with an undertaking to serve for not less than three further years.

In these circumstances I have the honour to express the hope that you will sanction leave for the officer in question at the conclusion of the period mentioned, and will add a clause in that sense to the particulars enclosed with my former letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

Colonel Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
Under Secretary of State, War Office, London, S.W.

War Office, London, S.W., July 25, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated May 21, 1913, relating to the Shanghai Municipal Council's proposal to issue to Lieut.-Colonel Barnes' successors in the appointment of Commandant, Shanghai Volunteers, four months' full pay in lieu of leave at the conclusion of the officer's tenure as Commandant, Shanghai Volunteers, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that in their opinion the proposal of your Council is inadequate; and they consider that leave on full pay should be granted within the limits of the appointment.

2. The Army Council trust, moreover, that your Council will reconsider their refusal to grant to Lieut.-Colonel Barnes some period of leave before the expiration of his appointment.

3. As soon as these points are settled the Army Council will be prepared to take steps to appoint a successor to Lieut.-Colonel Barnes, the present Commandant, whose extended appointment will terminate on October 16 of the current year.

4. In view of the short time remaining between now and October the Army Council would be glad if a reply to this letter might be conveyed to them by telegraph.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. N. BRADE.

The CHAIRMAN, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 30, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 25, on the subject of the leave arrangements for the officers serving as Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In the case of Lieut.-Colonel Barnes, that officer expressed himself as averse to taking leave within the period of his appointment, i.e., before October 16,

In the case of his successor the Council has authorised Mr. Anderson to assent to the same leave as that which prevails in the British Army for Service in China, Mr. Anderson writes that he has concluded the matter on these terms.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, War Office, London, S.W.

The following extract from a letter from Mr. F. Anderson to the Council sets forth the actual terms of leave accordingly :—

I have agreed with the War Office that the terms of leave will be as follows :—

"61 days ordinary or sick leave per annum on full pay : to accumulate, if not taken, but not beyond 3 years, up to a limit for any one period of leave of 4 months during first three years of appointment and of 6 months during 4th or 5th year.

"For the purpose of this calculation the year in which the leave is taken may be included.

"Any absence from Shanghai exceeding 72 hours to count as leave."

The terms are the same as those which prevail in the British Army for service in China. The maximum leave which could be taken in a 3 years' engagement would be four months if accumulated, or 6 months if taken annually; in a 5 years' engagement the maximum leave would be nine months if accumulated, or ten months if taken annually.

The War Office makes a point of counting leave within the period of the appointment.

In response to a formal application by the Council the Military Authorities in Hongkong notified the receipt of a letter from the War Office on the subject of the grant of local rank of Lieut.-Colonel to Major Bray, while acting as Commandant :—

Council Room, Shanghai, November 3, 1913.

SIR,—With regard to the recent termination of Major (local Lieut.-Colonel) A. A. S. Barnes' services as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and to the arrival of Major R. N. Bray to replace him, I have the honour to inform you of the Council's wish that the latter officer may also be given the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

The grounds for this application are identical with those which resulted in the Council's request that this rank be granted on two former occasions. The character of the Corps renders this measure highly desirable, the grounds therefor being set out in correspondence between the Council and your predecessor in office during 1903.

I trust that the Council's wish will accordingly be supported by your recommendation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

H. E. Major-General F. H. KELLY, C.B.,
Commanding the Troops in South China, Hongkong.

Headquarters, South China Command, Hongkong, January 9, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 13/546, dated November 3, 1913, I beg to forward the enclosed copy of War Office letter No. 083/4737 (M.S. 3.), dated December 15, 1913, approving of the grant of local rank of Lieut.-Colonel to Major R. N. Bray, West Riding Regiment, while employed as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. S. STEWART, *Major,*
For Major-General,
Commanding the Troops in South China.

The CHAIRMAN, Shanghai Municipal Council.

War Office, London, S.W., December 15, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, No. 3240 "G" and enclosure, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the grant of the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel to Major R. N. Bray, West Riding Regiment, while employed as Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, has been approved, and the necessary notification will appear in the London Gazette.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. W. M. NORIE, *Colonel,*
Assistant Military Secretary.

The GENERAL OFFICER,
Commanding the Troops, South China, Hongkong.

CHINESE COMPANY.

The proposal contained in the following Report by the Commandant as to the retention by the Chinese Company of their arms was sanctioned by the Council :—

Shanghai, August 26, 1913.

SIR,—In continuation of the correspondence which terminated with your note of March 8, 1912, I have the honour once more to bring before the Council the question of the members of the Chinese Company as a whole being permitted to retain their rifles in their own possession.

The arguments which I brought forward in my letter of March 5, 1912, still hold good, and there is, in addition, the fact that throughout the recent disturbances, as far as concerned their duties in the defence of the Settlement, the Chinese Company bore their part extremely well, proving, for the third time, their loyalty to their obligations.

In the event of this recommendation meeting with the approval of the Council, I would once more bring forward the rules under which this permission might be granted :—

- (a) No member to carry his rifle in public except in uniform, and going to or returning from parade or the Range.
- (b) Only members residing in the Settlements to be allowed to retain their rifles.
- (c) A monthly parade to be held at which all rifles are to be inspected. Those unable to attend this Parade to take their rifles to the Orderly Room for inspection the following morning.
- (d) Members leaving Shanghai for any period exceeding one day must leave their rifles in the Corps Armoury.
- (e) Only members of one year's efficiency, and over, will be allowed to retain their rifles.
- (f) It shall rest with the Commandant, on the recommendation of the Unit Commander, to withhold the issue of his rifle from any member who is found to habitually neglect it, or who lives in a part of the Settlement considered liable to disorder.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. A. S. BARNES,

Lieut.-Colonel, Commandant, S. V. C.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

FIRE BRIGADE.

CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the general working of the Brigade for the year 1913. The Strength of the Brigade on December 31, Volunteer Members, Officers and Firemen is 59.

Mih-Ho-Loong Company.

Foreman Mr. R. W. Skinner,
1st Assistant Mr. J. B. Wishart,
2nd " " Mr. H. A. Steven,
Hon. Secretary Mr. H. H. Lennox,
 and 12 Firemen.

Deluge Company.

Foreman Mr. F. G. C. Walker,
1st Assistant Mr. L. R. Wheen,
2nd " " Mr. I. A. Donnelly,
Hon. Secretary Mr. G. A. Robinson,
 and 18 Firemen.

Hongkew Company.

Foreman Mr. A. E. Fenton,
1st Assistant Mr. T. Hutchison,
2nd " " Mr. J. E. R. Harris,
Hon. Secretary Mr. H. J. Blatchford,
 and 8 Firemen.

Victoria Company.

Foreman Mr. C. W. O. Mayne,
Hon. Secretary Mr. J. E. Davy,
 and 7 Firemen.

In addition the Brigade comprises 7 Bell-Tower Watchmen and a Chinese complement of 99 Engineers, Motor Drivers, Mechanics, Station Watchmen, Mafoos, etc.

The winners of the Company Cups for the fire year August 1, 1912, to July 31, 1913, are as follows :—

<i>Mih-ho-Loong Company</i>	A. J. H. Carey.
<i>Hongkew Company</i>	J. C. Catto.
<i>Deluge Company</i>	F. G. C. Walker.
<i>Victoria Company</i>	C. W. O. Mayne.

Mr. A. E. Fenton, Foreman, Hongkew Company, becomes entitled to the Silver bar on the Long Service Medal having completed 8 years' efficient duty in the Brigade.

Fires.—The number of calls to fires, or supposed fires, during the year was 130 (an increase of 15 as compared with the calls during 1912), of these calls, 97 proved to be fires on assessed property within the Settlement; one, a fire on half rated property; 30, fires outside limits and 2 false alarms.

The total loss on property within the Settlement is estimated at Tls. 724,465 (a decrease of over Tls. 250,000 on that of the year 1912); of this loss Tls. 611,620 was on Foreign Buildings, the Ewo Cotton Mill fire accounting for Tls. 540,000, whilst Tls. 112,845 was on Chinese Buildings. I regret having to record the loss of 11 lives at fires attended by the Brigade. In many cases persons who have lost their lives were unable to escape, owing to the staircases being on fire and there being no other means of exit. But there were instances when persons jumped from windows and verandahs and were fatally injured without necessity as, by simply breaking through the flimsy wood partition on the verandahs, they could have effected their escape through the adjoining houses.

Taken altogether the Brigade had a very difficult year owing to large fires in Foreign buildings. The most important were (1) Godown on Ningpo Wharf, on January 6, where a quantity of cotton was destroyed (2) Ewo Cotton Mill, on April 18, where a large godown filled with cotton in the midst of the mill buildings, was totally destroyed. At this fire the Brigade received a late call, and, on arrival, found the building in flames. Good work was done in preventing the fire from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The largest fire in Chinese buildings was off Nanking Road where 17 houses were destroyed, or damaged, owing mainly to a late call. It is pleasing to report that the Settlement was free from large conflagrations, and the loss by fire in Chinese buildings decreased from approximately Tls. 900,000 in 1912, to just over Tls. 100,000 in 1913. The loss by cotton fires was particularly heavy and it would appear that this class of fire is steadily on the increase. To cope therewith, necessitates a more efficient class of gear than has hitherto been used by the Brigade.

Assistance was rendered at a large number of fires outside the limits of the Settlement. The largest were as follows:—

(1) *Melchers' Wharf, Pootung*, March 29.—At this fire a large quantity of molten tallow and wax took fire and destroyed the pontoons and jetties, and was also a source of danger to the shipping on the River. A large number of small craft was involved and several Chinese lost their lives in the burning fat. The Fire Float and a number of other boats were only removed from danger with great difficulty.

(2) *Mackenzie & Co.'s Godown*, June 27.—A large godown full of cotton was destroyed; the other buildings were saved without damage. The Brigade was at work on a fire in the Settlement when the call for this fire was received.

(3) *Chinese City*, May 18.—Assistance was asked for by the City Authorities for a fire just inside the North Gate, where over 100 houses were destroyed. The Brigade worked in conjunction with the French Brigade from the French Settlement hydrants.

(4) *Fuhrmeister Godown*, August 27.—A large tea and general godown on the North Soochow Road just outside limits was totally destroyed. A late call was received for this fire.

(5) *French Settlement*, November 8.—A large fire north of the Rue du Consulat.

(6) *Chapei Conflagration*, October 16.—This commenced outside the West boundary, off the North Thibet Road, and approximately 700 houses were destroyed. This conflagration taxed the Brigade to the utmost in preventing the flames from sweeping through a large congested area on to the valuable mill and warehouse properties on the creekside and the Chinese shops along Thibet Road within the Settlement limits. The Brigade was severely handicapped through having to work along one side of the fire from only two or three of the Settlement hydrants, and these were a considerable distance from the seat of the outbreak. The fire float was brought into action and in conjunction with the Fire King protected the creekside property. It was only after 12 hours' very strenuous work that the fire was finally checked. A large number of Chinese houses in Chapei were saved and one building only inside the Settlement was damaged.

(7) *Commercial Press Works*, November 19.—The machine shop was in danger of total destruction and the Brigade did good work in confining the fire to the roof.

Good work was done at a number of other fires outside the limits. During the recent troubles (July and August), the Brigade stood by in the stations with several extra past and present members; and although its services were not required, for other than ordinary fires, it was a very necessary safeguard, especially as the Settlement was at times under shell fire.

Central Station.—A great gain in the efficiency of this station was effected by the re-arrangement of the gear, the removal of a number of lockers, water heater (for quarters), and the coke heater (for the "Fire King") from the floor of the station. The hot water apparatus has been replaced by a gas heater and the coke heater placed in a portion of the Chinese quarters at the side of the station. By utilizing the flue of the heater, this portion of the quarters has been converted into a drying chamber for hose. A new hydrant was fitted outside at the back of the station. Boiler inspection pits were closed in, and the mafoos' and other quarters received attention. A switchboard has been erected in the watchroom to centralize the alarm system. A number of other alterations have been made so that not only can the station be worked more effectively, but also the Engine House is now more befitting its name. Difficulty is still being experienced in turning out, owing to the narrowness of the street in the front; the main doors increase this narrowness by the way they are constructed and hung. The native quarters are very congested although some relief has been effected by moving some of the staff to the Soochow Road Station; there is also need of improved offices for the departmental work and of more adequate provision for hose drying. The difficulty in turning out motor machines from this station is a very serious one, it being evident that the station was not designed for motor gear. On account of the above defects and as the premises are now in every way unsuitable as a Central Station, it will in the future be absolutely necessary to construct a larger, modern, and serviceable station near the present building with ample road width in front.

Hongkew Station.—Little has been done to this station. It is far from satisfactory as a Fire Station, and, moreover, is situated in a very congested locality. It is also too near the Central Station. It has only accommodation for two or three firemen, which is quite inadequate, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a new all-motor station will be built in its place as soon as possible.

Sinza Station.—This being a new station, little has been done. The gear has been re-arranged for a quicker turn out. The main doors of the station require alteration for fitting with quick opening door furniture, and a permanent hose drying tower is necessary. An appropriation has been recommended in the Budget for 1914 to carry out these improvements.

Soochow Road Station.—This station requires attention, and a light hose drying tower and store rooms are urgently required.

Yalu Road Workshop.—This was vacated in April, the accommodation being required for inclusion in the Isolation Hospital site. The Brigade is now experiencing great difficulty in effecting the necessary repairs, alterations, additions and maintenance of plant. Small workshops have been improvised for doing the minor repairs and alterations; the heavy work has been sent to the Public Works Department workshop. The necessary work for the maintenance of Fire Brigade appliances being of a special character, it is of the utmost importance that specially equipped small workshops under the direct control of the Brigade staff be provided in a position as central as possible. Owing to the high value of land and the difficulty of obtaining a large enough site for this purpose, near the Central Station, I propose that small workshops and stores be erected attached to the new Hongkew Station, and trust that these will be completed in the near future so that it may be possible to maintain the appliances and gear of the Brigade, to regulate stores at the standard of efficiency required and obtained elsewhere, and at the same time effect considerable economy.

Plant.—The Mih-Ho-Loong Company's Ladder Truck has been considerably altered and now carries a light 25 feet extension ladder, a number of 6 ft. 6 in. scaling ladders and 500 feet of hose. It is proving itself more useful than when it was simply carrying heavy type scaling ladders. A new crude-oil burner has been fitted to the Motor Fire King (No. 1 Company) and is working with greater economy and efficiency than the original burner, which was for ordinary petroleum only. The thorough overhaul of this machine was not undertaken owing to lack of facilities for doing this work. The Deluge Motor Chemical engine was converted into a light hose tender with a 25 feet extension ladder, thus making it a handier and more useful machine than before. The Deluge Company's Steam Fire Engine received a complete overhaul and was repainted. The old iron wheels, which gave continual trouble, have been replaced by wood wheels and the whole machine now runs much more steadily and safely than formerly. The boiler of this engine is in a very bad condition and requires early renewal, the working pressure being already reduced from 125 to 100 lbs. necessitating a 25% loss in pumping efficiency. The Hongkew Company's Motor Hose Tender received a thorough overhaul, new tyres being fitted, and one driving chain renewed. The Hongkew Steam Fire Engine was thoroughly overhauled and the worn out suction hose replaced by new lengths.

Victoria Company's Motor Hose Tender.—The old clumsy scaling ladders have been replaced by shorter and lighter ones. Owing to an excess of work in other directions this machine did not receive an overhaul which has been left over until 1914. This Company's Steam Fire Engine was overhauled, the wheels also being braced up, and old suction hose replaced by new lengths.

Fire Float.—This received a complete overhaul and several changes have been made in the Engine Room. A new engine room telegraph set has been fitted, a new monitor placed on deck, an extension funnel piece fitted for the more rapid raising of steam, the hose reel removed from hold (hose being now kept flaked) and the old mooring chains replaced by new. The Float has been transferred from the congested Nanking Road Jetty to the P. & O. Jetty and, on account of its being kept in a more efficient state, is now able to get away in under ten minutes from the time of call being given, whereas 25 minutes was the general time before. The handrails require renewing; a bypass for the pump, and several minor alterations are also required. A number of minor alterations have been made in other appliances but the repairs to the three hand escapes had to be left over until the following year, owing to a congestion of other repair work. The new 85 feet Motor Turntable Escape, to replace that burnt at the Foochow Road fire in 1911, was shipped in December and on arrival should form a powerful acquisition, especially for dealing with fires in the high type of buildings. The two old horsed Steam Engines in use with the Hongkew and Victoria Companies proved unsatisfactory at fire after fire, and were continually breaking down. Although these engines are patched up from time to time it is impossible to put them into thorough working order, owing to their being completely worn out; they have been in active service for over 40 years; it is therefore necessary for them to be replaced this year by two new motor pumps, such pumps being required to augment the hydrant pressure at the majority of fires.

Speaking generally the whole of the horsed gear of the Brigade is in an unsatisfactory condition, and owing to the continual trouble with this class of gear, it is advisable that horsed appliances be replaced by motors at the earliest opportunity. This may, at the outset, necessitate the outlay of a fair sum of money but experience proves that not only is motor gear more efficient, but that it is also more economical than horsed gear, and a large number of Brigades are already all motors ones. Although it is with a feeling of regret that one has to watch the passing of the horse from the Fire Service, still the inevitable has to come, here in Shanghai, as elsewhere, and I trust the day is not far distant when this Brigade, also, will be an all motor one.

It will be seen from the appended list of additions to Minor Appliances and Gear that a large number of very necessary appliances have been obtained and placed in commission during the year. I found that the Brigade had run to a very low ebb, as regards hose and general gear, so much so that it has been necessary not only to purchase a quantity of single jacket hose but also to obtain a number of appliances that are required at nearly every fire.

A start has been made in the adoption of the instantaneous coupling in place of the old V thread coupling, the new coupling being much quicker and easier to handle, and already marked improvement is noticeable when the Brigade uses these couplings. The changing of the couplings is a somewhat difficult matter, but I trust that at the end of the year the instantaneous coupling will be used universally throughout the Brigade. Single jacket canvas hose has also been brought into use more successfully than hitherto, and it is my intention to replace the old pattern, i.e. heavy double jacket rubber-lined hose, by linen (lined and unlined) hose of a much lighter kind. The disadvantage of using heavy hose, especially at the majority of the fires, which are in alleyways is manifest, and the Brigade, with lighter hose, will be able to deal with such fires much more effectively than heretofore. Light extension and scaling ladders are replacing the old cumbersome type. This is a very necessary improvement, as the work has been previously hampered by the want of the right class of ladders. New adaptors have been provided so that pumps may now couple up direct to hydrants and thus take advantage of the standing pressure in the mains. This not only dispenses with the old fashioned canvas dam but allows more effective streams being used from each hydrant as the pumps simply act as pressure augmentors and not as pressure producers as hitherto. Great improvement has been effected by the provision of a number of stop-cock "London" nozzles whereby the Brigade is placed in a better position in smoky fires and unnecessary water damage is prevented. Other appliances which have been introduced also tend greatly to increase the efficiency of the Brigade. A number of the ladders and other appliances were made by the Brigade staff. The old Shand Mason 350 gallons horsed Engine, previously attached to the Deluge Company, was sold to the City (Chinese) Brigade, one horsed hose reel was also sold, as also were some of the old pattern scaling ladders.

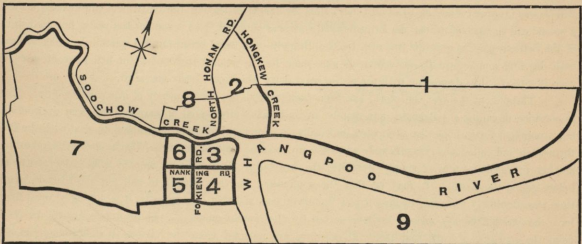
Stud.—Two horses and one pony unfortunately were fatally injured whilst proceeding to fires. The one horse was replaced by a fresh purchase, and the other animals were replaced from the present stud. The horses attached to the Deluge Engine, owing to old age, are unfit for further service. A number of ponies are also becoming unfit.

Water Service.—The water pressure at fires, generally speaking, was good with the exception of the Ewo Cotton Mill fire where the Brigade was considerably hampered by want of water. A larger number of hydrants are necessary for the better protection of the Settlement. The present hydrants, which are of the single outlet pillar type, are insufficient in number and placed too far apart; consequently, at the majority of fires the Brigade is hampered in having to work long lines of hose, with a consequent loss of pressure at the nozzle, and also a great deal of wear and tear on the hose. Originally when hydrants were fixed, buildings were few and far apart but, owing to the very rapid increase of buildings, the hydrants have become insufficient. The question of hydrants is one for careful consideration and it should be dealt with at an early date. Arrangements have been made with the Waterworks Company to convert the very old pattern "top-outlet" hydrants to the side outlet type, thus dispensing with the necessity of using goosenecks with these hydrants, and also preventing them from being choked by stones, sticks, and other rubbish. A regular inspection is necessary, as a number of hydrants, for want of usage, especially in back streets and alleyways, get badly out of order. I hope a start will be made with some larger pattern hydrants, so that fires in the large Foreign buildings may be more efficiently dealt with.

Alarm Service.—On account of the delay caused by the present system of calls between the stations, several changes were being made at the end of the year. The majority of the telephones are now centralized in the Central Station Watchroom, so that there will shortly be direct lines between that and other stations and the watchtowers. Direct wires with a signalling system are also being installed between the various stations and watchtowers, whereby the present delays of giving and receiving the call will be obviated. Tell-tale Clocks have been provided for the watchtowers and the watchmen now immediately report to the nearest station any strange signs of smoke, and the station turns out with one or two pieces of gear. This has effected a marked improvement in dealing with a number of fires, as the Brigade has thus been enabled to confine the fire to the upper floors of one or two houses; whereas previously, when the watchmen waited for flames to appear, a number of houses were often gutted before the arrival of the Brigade. The General Alarm has been cut down from 25 to 10 strokes for districts 1, 2, 3 and 4, and dispensed with for the remaining districts.

Fire Districts.—The fire districts have been rearranged into eight instead of five, the two Central districts being redivided into four and the Hongkew district into two, the Eastern and Western districts remaining practically as before. The districts are defined as follows and are shown in the appended plan :—

District.	District.
No. 1, east of the Hongkew Creek.	No. 6, north of the Nanking and west of the Fokien Road.
No. 2, between the Hongkew Creek and the North Honan Road.	No. 7, west of the Defence Creek.
No. 3, north of the Nanking and east of the Fokien Road.	No. 8, west of the North Honan Road.
No. 4, south of the Nanking and east of the Fokien Road.	No. 9, The Whangpoo River and Pootung.
No. 5, south of the Nanking and west of the Fokien Road.	



The present street fire alarms are still unsatisfactory. In the first place the transmitting boxes are too small and not prominent enough. The system of wiring is also defective because it is on the open circuit system, and is liable to a number of accidental false alarms. Little can be done with the present arrangement, and a modern up-to-date system should be installed in its place, such as is now in use at Manila and Singapore. With such a system, apart from other advantages, it will be possible to fit auxiliary alarms in conjunction with the street alarm service. Thereby large business houses, warehouses, hotels, etc. will be able to have auxiliary alarms fitted on their premises, providing a direct signalling call to the Brigade, and thus obviating the delay and confusion of a telephonic message.

Shield Competition.—The Annual Competition for the Insurance Companies Shield was held at the Public Recreation Ground on November 22. The usual keenness was manifest, and the French Brigade again competed. The Deluge Company, the holders, retained the Shield, winning in the excellent total time of 167 4/5 seconds for the four events. The Competition was very close and the holders had a hard fight to retain the shield.

Inspection of Buildings.—A number of Foreign class buildings were inspected and the majority furnished evidence that there is room for improvement in the fire-protection of the larger buildings.

Cinematograph Shows and Theatres.—A number of these premises were inspected and it was found that several were in an unsatisfactory condition as regards exits and fire protective arrangements. I trust it will be possible for some better regulations to be introduced whereby these places of entertainment can be made reasonably safe.

Salvage and Watching Work at Fires.—The Chinese Staff, owing to the number of large fires, were on watching duties for considerable periods at a stretch and, for the future, a charge will be made for such services. I think that this work can be considered as salvage work and that the Brigade should be compensated, a charge being made on the Insurance Companies concerned if the premises are insured. Furthermore the necessity of a Salvage Corps attached to the Brigade is very apparent; working in conjunction with the Brigade, it could, at the majority of fires, save a great deal of water damage. The Salvage Corps should be controlled by the Chief Officer and maintained by the Insurance Companies. Although Salvage Corps at home are separate from the Fire Brigades, conditions are not the same here, and for a number of reasons it is advisable that the Chief Officer of the Brigade should also control the Salvage Corps. The corps can be quite a small one and need not be a great drain on the resources of the Insurance Companies; they would reap the benefit by the lessening of water damage which is now unavoidable and fairly heavy, owing to the number of fires between ceilings and roofs.

General.—As regards the Volunteer members of the Brigade, there have been numerous changes in the personnel and, although the Companies have been kept at average strength throughout the year, difficulty was experienced owing to so many members resigning and new men joining. It is worthy of note that the same keenness has been maintained and the best traditions of the Brigade upheld. The question of a Company standing by for a second call was settled in November, and from January 1 there will be one Company standing by at all times; thus the danger of leaving the Settlement unprotected should a second call be received whilst the Brigade is at work was obviated. As it was for the better fire-protection of the Settlement, this question was met by the Brigade in a very broad minded spirit. In order to deal with day fires more efficiently, arrangements were made for the quicker turn out of the first piece of gear of each Company; thus dispensing with the unnecessary delay which previously prevailed.

Throughout the year the work has been handicapped by the frequency of late calls to fires. The importance of calling the Brigade immediately an outbreak is discovered appears to have been overlooked. On a number of occasions the occupants, especially in Foreign buildings, attempted to deal with the fire themselves and called the Brigade only when the fire became beyond control. There also appears to be another prevalent custom of simply watching the fire burn, allowing it to assume sufficient proportions before giving the alarm. It may be that the community has not wished to call out the Brigade more than was absolutely necessary because it is a Volunteer one, and that consequently, it is not called until fires have become sufficiently serious to be observed by the watchmen on the Bell-towers. It will be seen from the schedule of calls that nearly all our fires are reported from the various Watchtowers. As an illustration of this I may mention a large fire in the Settlement three miles distant from the Central Bell tower, the existence of which the watchman was the first to notify.

It must be pointed out that it is just as important for a Fire Brigade to receive prompt calls to fires as it is to have the proper equipment for dealing with them. I do not know any town where early calls are so important as they are in Shanghai where the majority of houses, either of Foreign or Chinese construction, burn with remarkable rapidity; for not only are the materials of which they are constructed, and the contents generally, of a very combustible nature, but also there are very few fire-walls to assist in holding a fire in check. I cannot think of any Brigade working under greater difficulty in obtaining calls to fires. The duty of a Brigade is to protect life and property from fire; and there is nothing that reflects so adversely on the fire-protection of a town as loss of life from fire. When one considers the very badly arranged exits from both Foreign and Chinese buildings in Shanghai, it must be recognized that there should be no delay in giving, and receiving, alarms, especially as the first few minutes are all important where life and property are at stake. Although the idea of calling out the Brigade at a later stage of the fire is intended in a friendly spirit, the sooner it is dispelled the better. I trust that on an outbreak being discovered, or suspected, no time will be lost in calling the Brigade. Owners of property, where a telephone is fitted, should give instructions that 366 (the Central Fire Station) be informed immediately on discovery of an outbreak on their own or adjoining premises.

Although a fair sum of money is asked for again in the 1914 Budget to provide additional and replace old appliances, it must be pointed out that the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money to keep it up to an efficient level is far more beneficial to the community, than having insurance rates increased through a heavy fire loss; as was the case last year when rates on cotton were doubled, and on other merchandize increased. It may be of interest to observe that the fire loss of Shanghai, within the Settlement limits in 1912, was greater than that of the large manufacturing cities of Glasgow, Manchester, and Birmingham.

The attendance at fires near the Boundary, and outside roads, and Pootung is still a question of perplexity and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory arrangement may be come to shortly. Fires at Pootung, owing to the time wasted in waiting for a call for assistance, are generally of a serious nature, and far more efficient work could be done if an understanding could be come to with the property owners on that side of the River, so that the Brigade should attend on receiving the first intimation of the fire, instead of waiting for its assistance to be asked for.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation and thanks to the Foremen, Officers and Members for the loyal support they have given me, especially in the introduction of more efficient measures for the better protection of the Settlement; and particularly in view of the fact that it was their first year of working under a stipendiary Chief Officer.

I append the List of Equipment at Stations on December 31, and a list of Minor Appliances and Gear, also the usual Record of Fires.

M. W. PETT,
Chief Officer.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT.

<i>Central Fire Station.</i>		<i>Sinza Fire Station.</i>	
Petrol Motor Fire Pump, 400 gallons, with 4 Scaling ladders	1	Steam Fire Engine, horsed, 250 gallons	1
Steam Motor Fire Engine, 800 gallons	1	Petrol Motor Tender, hose with 6 Scaling ladders and 35 feet Ajax Extension ladder	1
Steam Fire Engine, horsed, 400 gallons	1	Hose reel Trucks	3
Petrol Motor Hose Tender, with 25 feet Ajax Extension ladder and 4 Scaling ladders	1	Hand Hose reel	1
Ladder Waggon with Scaling ladders and one 25 feet Ajax Extension ladder, Smoke Helmet and Ambulance Box and 2 Jumping sheets.	1	Horses	2
Hose reel trucks, pony	5	Ponies	2
Hose, Unlined Flax Canvas, 2½ in.	5,950 feet	Hose Rubber-lined Cotton Canvas	1,900 feet
" Rubber-lined Cotton	4,200 feet	Flax Canvas unlined	75 feet
	10,150 feet		1,975 feet
Horses	2	<i>Victoria Station.</i>	
Ponies	7	Hose Tender, pony,	1
<i>Hongkew Fire Station.</i>		Hose in bad condition	575 feet
Steam Fire Engine, horsed, 250 gallons	1	Coal and hose cart	1
Petrol Motor Hose Tender with 35 feet Ajax Extension ladder and 8 Scaling ladders	1	Ponies	3
Ladder Waggon with 10 Scaling ladders	1		
Hose reel trucks, pony	2	Steam Fire Float, 1,100 Gallons	1
Hose, Rubber-lined Cotton Canvas	7,800 feet	Hose, Rubber-lined Cotton Canvas	1,250 feet
Horses	2		
Ponies	4		

List of Additions to Minor Appliances and Gear in 1913.

8,650	feet Linen Hose 2½ in. dia.	36	Canvas Collapsible Buckets
137	pairs Instantaneous Couplings 2½ in.	1	Large Rope Tackle for rescue work.
48	Converting hose connectors, Screw to Instantaneous.	48	Canvas Hose Clamps
16	" " " Instantaneous to screw.	1	½ in. Oxygen Rescue and smoke apparatus.
8	" " " "	2	dozen pairs Rubber Gloves.
4	Double sided folding pompiers ladders.	3	Hose winding and cleaning machines.
2	Roof ladders.	12	Hose suspenders.
31	6 ft. 6 in. Scaling ladders.	1	Suction Coupling piece for "Fire King"
2	25 ft. Extension ladders.	24	Vaclite and Kerosene Hand Lanterns.
2	Jumping sheets.	4	Electric Head Lamps on Motor Gear.
6	"Ajax" Patent Branch pipes.	6	Connectors for use with Chapei hydrants.
4	Dividing Breechings.	6	100 feet Lines
4	Patent " "	1	H. Tension Electric Wire Cutter.
1	Twin Branch pipe and holder.	2	Insulated wire cutting pliers.
12	"London" Nozzles 2½ in.	2	3 gallon Extinguishers (chemical)
4	" " " Small	2	Dry powder "
2	Hose suspending Elbows and Flexible Branchpipes	6	Galvanized Iron roof cutters
4	Crowbar sets for opening doors	1	Metal ceiling remover and cutter
1	"Detroit" Door opener.	6	Stop cock nozzles
4	"Corona" Adaptors	2	Respirators and 1 pair Smoke goggles.
4	Hand pumps.		

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE.

Date.	Time of Alarm.	Municipal and Fire District.	Road.	Class of Fire.	Class of Building.	Alarm.	Buildings Affected.	Remarks.
Jan. 2	7.35 a.m.	Western 7	Avenue	Small	Foreign	Bell	1 damaged	
5	2.50 a.m.	Northern 1	Broadway	"	"	"	1 "	
6	11.28 a.m.	Central 4	Kiangse	"	"	"	1 "	
6	7.58 p.m.	Eastern 1	Broadway	Large	"	"	1 destroyed	
16	3.50 p.m.	Central 3	Chekiang	Small	Chinese	"	1 damaged	
19	7.40 p.m.	" 4	Fokien	Medium	"	"	2 destroyed & 2 damaged	
20	3.32 a.m.	" 4	"	Small	"	"	1 damaged	
23	3.40 a.m.	Northern 2	Haining	"	"	"	2 destroyed & 1 damaged	
24	8.50 p.m.	" 1	Broadway	"	Foreign	"	1 damaged	
29	1.25 p.m.	" 1	Seward	"	Chinese	"	2 destroyed & 5 damaged	
31	10.30 p.m.	Western 7	Seymour	"	Foreign	"	1 damaged	
Feb. 3	8.24 p.m.	Central 3	Yuen-ming-yuen	"	"	District Call	1 "	
8	6.15 p.m.	Western 7	Manila	"	Chinese	Bell	1 shed and 1 building damaged	
11	12.45 a.m.	Outside limits	—	—	—	Station Call	—	
18	3.54 p.m.	Northern 2	Bund	Small	Foreign	"	no damage	Smoke in attic through defective flue.
19	5.15 p.m.	Northern 2	West End Lane	"	"	"	"	Overheating of oil stove.
20	1.50 p.m.	" 1	Tiendong	"	Chinese	"	1 outhouse damaged	Extinguished by inmates.
22	9.56 p.m.	" 2	Boundary	"	"	Bell	4 damaged	
25	7.05 p.m.	Western 7	Mohawk	"	Foreign	"	1 stable damaged	Extinguished by inmates.
28	9.20 p.m.	Central 3	off Tientsin	"	Chinese	"	1 outhouse damaged	
Mar. 1	12.00 p.m.	Western 7	Kuling	"	"	Private	1 damaged	
3	3.12 a.m.	Central 4	Foochow	"	"	Bell	2 destroyed & three damaged	
3	9.30 a.m.	Western 7	Park	"	"	Private	1 damaged	
4	1.54 p.m.	Central 4	Canton	"	"	Bell	"	
5	—	Outside limits	—	—	—	—	—	
6	1.05 a.m.	Northern 2	N. Honan	Large	—	Private	—	
6	3.00 a.m.	Northern 2	Elgin	Small	"	Bell	1 damaged	
17	6.30 p.m.	Western 7	Avenue	"	—	Private	—	
17	6.30 p.m.	Northern 2	Woosung	"	"	"	1 damaged	
26	2.31 p.m.	Central 3	Peking	"	Foreign	Messenger & Bell	2 damaged	
29	10.15 p.m.	Pootung	Melchers & Co.'s Wharf	Large	—	Private	—	
April 12	8.19 p.m.	Central 3	Honan	Small	Chinese	Bell	3 damaged	
15	6.25 p.m.	Central 4	Sungkiang	"	"	"	no damage	
16	12.15 p.m.	Northern 2	Kaifeng	"	Chinese & Foreign	"	6 destroyed & 2 damaged	
17	4.58 a.m.	Central 3	Szechuen	"	Chinese	"	5 damaged	
18	3.42 a.m.	Eastern 1	Yangtzepoo	Large	Foreign	"	1 destroyed & 4 damaged	
19	2.32 a.m.	Eastern 1	Seward	Small	Chinese	"	3 destroyed & 6 damaged	
23	3.15 a.m.	Central 4	Shantung	"	"	"	2 damaged	
May 4	11.05 a.m.	Western 7	Shanhai-kwan	Small	Wood Yard	Bell	1 damaged	
7	12.54 a.m.	Central 4	Nanking	"	Chinese residences	"	9 destroyed & 8 damaged	4 lives lost
16	11.34 p.m.	" 3	Szechuen	"	Foreign residences	"	1 damaged	
17	1.30 p.m.	" 3	Soochow	"	Chinese residences	"	4 destroyed & 4 damaged	
22	12.54 a.m.	Northern 2	Tiendong	"	Chinese shops & hong	"	4 destroyed & 10 damaged	
28	9.43 p.m.	Central 3	Chekiang	"	Chinese hong	"	1 damaged	
30	2.36 p.m.	" 3	Peking	"	Foreign flats & offices	"	No damage	
4	11.55 p.m.	Outside limits	—	—	Cotton godown	Telephone	—	
18	Noon	Chinese city	—	Large	Shops	"	—	Sections of Brigade attended at request of City Authorities.
June 7	10.06 a.m.	Western 7	Wei-hai-wei	Small	—	Bell	—	Tar overflowing from tar boiler on road igniting.

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE.—continued.

Date	Time of Alarm	Municipal and Fire Districts	Road	Class of Fire	Class of Building	Alarm	Buildings Affected	Remarks
June 11	11.52 p.m.	Western 7	Pingchiao	Small	Chinese	Telephone	No damage	Extinguished by inmates.
17	3.09 a.m.	Central 3	Ningpo	"	"	Bell	1 Hong damaged	Extinguished by inmates.
25	7.15 p.m.	Western 7	Jessfield	"	Foreign	Telephone	No damage	
27	5.01 p.m.	Central 4	Honan	"	Chinese	Bell	5 Shops damaged	
8	8.45 p.m.	Outside limits Pootung	—	"	Chinese	Telephone	—	Float at work for 6 days on salvage operations.
27	5.05 p.m.	"	Mackenzie & Co's Godown	Large	Foreign	"	1 Godown destroyed	
27	10.00 p.m.	"	Tung Ka Doo	Small	Chinese	"	—	
July 20	1.50 a.m.	Central 4	Nanking	False alarm	—	"		
20	9.54 p.m.	Outside limits Northern 2	off North Szechuen Rd. Extension Chapei	Small	Chinese			Brigade proceeded to Boundary and then returned to Station.
31	11.30 p.m.			"	"			
Aug. 5	2.04 a.m.	Central 3	Chekiang	"	Chinese	Bell	2 destroyed & 1 damaged	
6	9.44 a.m.	" 3	Tientsin	"	Hong Chinese Shops	"	1 destroyed & 4 damaged	
6	10.11 p.m.	" 3	Nanking	"	Foreign Store	"	1 damaged	
24	8.15 p.m.	" 4	Foochow	"	—	Telephone		Electric Lighting wire and pole on fire.
27	3.57 a.m.	" 4	Shantung	"	Chinese Shops	Bell	1 destroyed & 4 damaged	
27	11.46 p.m.	" 3	Nanking	"	Chinese	"	1 destroyed	
30	9.40 a.m.	" 3	Kiangse	"	Hong Chinese Shops	"	1 damaged	
Sept. 27	5.30 p.m.	Outside limits Central 3	N. Soochow Shansse	Large Small	Godown Chinese shops	Tel. & Bell	1 destroyed & 2 destroyed & 3 damaged	
5	6.45 a.m.	Northern 2	Taepoo	"	Chinese	"	1 destroyed & 2 damaged	
6	6.40 a.m.	Northern 2	Haining	Large	Chinese	"	3 destroyed	
11	2.07 p.m.	Central 4	Honan	Small	Chinese shops	"	very slight	Extinguished by inmates.
15	8.00 p.m.	Central 3	Ningpo	"	Chinese	"	"	
23	1.15 a.m.	Eastern 1	Broadway	"	Foreign store	"	1 damaged	
26	3.09 a.m.	Northern 1	Hanbury	"	Chinese	"	4 damaged	
4	10.04 p.m.	Outside limits Northern 2	N. Honan Extension Off Harbin	Large Small	Chinese shops	Telephone		Brigade stood by but did not lay on water.
23	10.25 a.m.	Northern 1	Off Harbin	Small	Chinese shops	Bell		
Oct. 8	10.55 a.m.	Northern 2	Woochang	Small	Chinese	"	2 destroyed and 4 damaged	
10	5.15 p.m.	Western 7	Tsingtau	"	"	Telephone	Slight	1 building damaged through a large fire in Chapei on the boundary of Settlement.
16	1.55 p.m.	Central 4	Honan	"	"	Message	"	
16	2.15 p.m.	Northern 2	Off N. Thibet	"	"	Bell	1 damaged	
16	2.15 p.m.	Western 7	Chengtu	Small	"	Telephone	slight	
17	8.27 a.m.	Northern 2	Woochang	"	"	Bell	1 damaged	
17	6.05 p.m.	Western 7	Sinza	"	"	Telephone	slight	
21	4.50 a.m.	Central 4	Pakhoi	"	"	Bell	2 damaged	
21	6.52 p.m.	" 3	Kiangse	"	"	Telephone	1 damaged	
22	12.15 p.m.	" 3	Nanking	"	"	Bell	slight	
26	8.53 p.m.	" 4	Kwangse	"	"	"	3 damaged	
30	11.26 p.m.	Western 7	Pingchiao	"	"	"	4 damaged	
31	3.09 a.m.	Northern 2	N. Chekiang	"	"	"	2 destroyed & 2 damaged	
6	1.53 p.m.	Outside limits	N. Honan	Small				Assistance rendered to Chinese Brigade
11	10.30 p.m.		Off N. Honan	"				
13	2.30 a.m.			"				

RECORD OF CALLS ON THE BRIGADE—continued.

Date.	Time of Alarm	Municipal and Fire District.	Road.	Class of Fire	Class of Building	Alarm	Buildings Affected	Remarks.
Oct. 15	2.10 p.m.			North Soochow	Small			Assistance rendered to Chinese Brigade
16	2.15 p.m.			W. of N. Thibet	Large			"
18	10.00 a.m.			North Szechuen	Small			
27	9.42 p.m.			Sicawei	"			
28	10.51 p.m.			Haining	"			
Nov. 1	11.47 p.m.	Central 3	Hoopeh	Small	Shops	Bell	2 damaged	
2	9.43 p.m.	" 4	Kiangse	"	"	"	1 damaged	
4	6.12 a.m.	" 3	Chefoo	"	"	"	2 destroyed & 2 damaged	
7	0.53 a.m.	Northern 2	N. Chekiang	"	"	Telephone Bell	1 destroyed & 2 damaged	
16	4.09 a.m.	Central 3	Peking	"	"	"	5 damaged	
16	6.51 p.m.	" 3	Nanking	"	Chinese Hongs	"		
27	4.10 a.m.	Eastern 1	Ward	—	Telephone			
27	7.10 a.m.	Central 3	Ningpo	"	Foreign Bell			Chimney on fire, Carlton Cafe.
29	8.59 p.m.	" 4	Honan	"	Shops		3 damaged	
29	10.31 p.m.	" 3	Ningpo	"	"		4 damaged	2 lives lost.
8	0.29 p.m.	Outside limits	Chinese City	"	"			
19	11.50 a.m.		N. Honan Extension	"				
19	1.10 p.m.		Off N. Chekiang	"				
21	9.56 p.m.		"	"				
27	9.36 p.m.		"	"				
28	5.15 p.m.		Off Sicawei	"				
Dec. 7	9.20 p.m.	Central 6	Lloyd	Small	Chinese	Telephone	1 damaged	
9	1.50 p.m.	Western 7	Markham	Large	"	Bell	14 damaged & 2 destroyed	
9	7.17 p.m.	Northern 8	Boundary	Small	"	"	3 damaged & 4 destroyed	
16	3.15 p.m.	" 8	N. Soochow	"	"	Telephone		Extinguished by Police and inmates.
16	4.14 p.m.	Central 6	Chekiang	"	"	Bell	1 damaged	
16	5.06 p.m.	Eastern 1	Yangtzepoo	"	Foreign	"	Contents damaged	Cotton mill (One life lost)
20	11.25 p.m.	Central 4	Kiukiang	"	Chinese	"	1 damaged	
21	5.06 p.m.	Western 7	Avenue	"	"	"	1 damaged	
22	8.36 p.m.	Eastern 1	Harbin	—	"	Telephone	not located	
24	1.47 a.m.	Central 4	Sungkiang	Small	"	Bell	1 damaged	2 lives lost.
28	1.00 a.m.	Northern 8	Alabaster	"	"	"	1 damaged	
28	1.15 a.m.	Central 3	Peking	"	"	"	4 damaged	
31	0.27 a.m.	Western 7	Park	"	"	"	5 damaged & 2 destroyed	2 lives lost.
31	4.29 a.m.	Central 4	Fokien	"	"	"	2 damaged	
4	6.06 p.m.	Outside limits	s.s. "Tosa Maru"					Brigade at work for 8 hours with fire float.
16	9.58 a.m.		Chapel					
24	8.12 p.m.							
26	4.50 a.m.							
27	1.16 a.m.							Brigade at work for 1 hour with fire float.
30	7.38 p.m.		Footung					

Summary.

Foreign	20	Large	13
Chinese	96	Small	102
Miscellaneous	15	Not Located	16
Total	131	Total	131

REPORT OF CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—The Authorised Strength of the Foreign Branch, and its actual composition on December 31, are as follows :—

	<i>Authorised</i>	<i>Actual</i>
Chief Inspector.	1	1
Chief Detective Inspector.	1	1
Inspectors.	11	11
Detective Inspector.	2	1
Gaoler.	1	1
Sub-Inspectors.	10	12
Detective Sub-Inspectors.	5	4
Assistant Gaoler.	1	1
Sergeants.	80	77
Detective Sergeants.	13	12
Acting Sergeants.	20	16
Acting Detective Sergeants.	—	3
Senior Warders.	3	3
Constables.	105	74
Detective Constables.	4	—
Plain Clothes Constables	5	8
Warders.	13	14
Japanese Interpreters.	3	3
Total	278	242

During the year 36 recruits were enlisted from home and 2 locally ; 4 men died, 6 resigned, 8 were invalided, 9 were dismissed for misconduct, 1 was transferred to another department, and the service of 2 was terminated.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF OFFENCES BY FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE FORCE FOR 1910/13.

	Drunkenness.	Neglect of Duty.	Minor Offences.	Total.
1910	40	27	15	82
1911	34	11	16	61
1912	24	9	12	45
1913	17	9	14	40

As will be seen from the above table the general behaviour of the Foreign Branch continues to improve. Drunkenness in particular shows a very marked decrease.

Sikhs.—The discipline of the Branch during the year has been good, the behaviour of the Majha Section of the Sikhs having been exemplary. This is highly satisfactory seeing that the Majha officer was on leave during six months of the year.

The murder of Jemadar Deva Singh in December 1912, and the subsequent enquiry, had a disturbing effect on the Malwa Section and its discipline suffered in consequence. A short reference to the conviction and execution of S.P.C. 70 Narain Singh on March 17, 1913, for the murder of Jemadar Deva Singh will not be out of place seeing that the case was *sub judice* at the time of submitting the last Annual Report. Since then little has transpired to show the motive for this crime which was not known when that report was written. The murderer was a weak-minded degenerate whose service as a policeman was about to terminate, and the murdered officer was neither more or less popular than others who have filled this difficult position. There was strong suspicion, though not sufficient proof, that the murderer was merely the instrument of others. These men were known and have since been removed from the Force. On September 8, 1913, S.P.C. 497 Varyam Singh left his post on the Bund and, proceeding to Chapei, murdered two watchmen. He afterwards committed suicide. The sordid story of this crime as told in the British Court may seem inexplicable to Europeans, but is not uncommon in India. A serious effort has been made amongst the Sikhs to stop drunkenness, as is evidenced by the marked decrease in this offence. Serious breaches of discipline have also been few. This may be attributed to the influence of the Native Officers and Senior Sergeants, and to the teachings of certain well-known preachers who have passed through Shanghai during the year. The reservation of a small room at each station for religious worship has also assisted to this end and has tended greatly to improve the tone of the Sikh Branch. The temptations and moral dangers to which the Sikh is exposed in Shanghai have been pointed out in previous reports. These dangers do not decrease. It is only by enforcing strict discipline and by careful supervision that these dangers can be avoided, and the public can do much to help in this respect by bringing without delay to the notice of the proper authorities all cases of disrespect and irregularity. The Gurdwara or Sikh Temple is now a well managed institution and there has been no trouble in connexion with its affairs. The Committee contains a majority of Police members who now effectively control the watchmen, a state of affairs which benefits the Gurdwara itself and the Sikh Community in general. The influence for good which the Granthi, or priest in charge of the Gurdwara, exercises amongst the Sikh community is very marked. On more than one occasion confidence was shown in his opinion by H.M. Judge by the reference of cases to the Granthi for enquiry and report. His authority among his fellows is increased thereby and another good result is the curtailment of the number of malicious prosecutions dear to the heart of the Sikh.

Recruiting has been normal and the Branch is up to its authorised strength.

The registration and supervision of Sikh watchmen undertaken by the Council since 1909 has suffered from the fact that the supply of suitable men was insufficient to meet the demand, and at the same time the supervision work was found seriously to interfere with police duties. To remedy this state of affairs it was decided as a first step that no watchmen would be furnished for a less period than one month. As a further measure to strengthen control and improve the class of man supplied a scheme was sanctioned to take effect from February 1, 1914, whereby the Council will itself pay wages to the watchmen in the same manner as to the Sikh Police, making an extra charge of \$5 per mensem to the employers to compensate for the cost of additional supervision involved. The monthly cost of a Sikh watchman under the new scheme will accordingly be \$25 when quarters are provided by the employer and \$28 without quarters. The watchmen will be paid by the Council who will collect the amount monthly from the employer by debit note. It cannot be stated that the watchman employed in Shanghai, whether under police supervision or not, is a success; but it is considered that some scheme of supervision will always tend to improve matters.

The problem of the unemployed native of India remains the same. In spite of proclamations issued to all villages in the Punjab warning Sikhs not to proceed to China in search of work, the number of new arrivals has not decreased. Shanghai has become a dumping ground for Indians who fail to obtain work in Manila or America. It is also found that men intending to proceed to America frequently break the journey at Shanghai on the chance of obtaining employment. If employment is obtained they remain a few months and proceed to America when they have saved a sufficient sum of money.

STRENGTH OF THE SIKH BRANCH.

On January 1	Dismissed.	Resigned.	Invalided.	Died or Deserted.	Enlisted.	On December 31.
Police.						
1912 428	10	35	5	3	70	445
1913 445	13	58	7	2	91	456
Gaol.						
1912 109	17	22	4	0	47	113
1913 113	15	31	3	0	55	119

OFFENCES DEALT WITH.

Drunk on duty.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on Chinese.	Insolent and Insubordinate Conduct.	Minor offences dealt with by fines
Police.				
1912 26	12	24	14	26
1913 15	14	35	15	37
Gaol.				
1912 0	5	14	8	48
1913 1	8	9	4	36

INDIAN WATCHMEN UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION.

At present under supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for misconduct.	Temporarily Employed.	Total.
1912 200	33	41	98	372
1913 222	15	18	95	350

Chinese.—The authorised strength of the Chinese Branch for 1913 was 80 Sergeants and 995 Constables. This was increased by seven in March for duty at the Reformatory, and by thirty in December to make good deficiencies in the Foreign Branch, thus bringing the total to 1,112. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable recruits. A large number who presented themselves for enlistment were found to be ex-soldiers and men from Native Constabularies. The revolution of 1911 and the unrest of 1912 seriously affected this branch in that desertions were comparatively numerous. This was not the case during 1913, only 14 desertions having to be recorded as against 37 and 34 for the two preceding years. Discipline during the year has been maintained satisfactorily. Though nearly 4,500 breaches of the regulations had to be dealt with, it must not be forgotten that nearly all were for minor offences entailing punishment by reduction in rank or extra drill. Of this number only sixteen were charged and convicted before the Mixed Court, seven of the charges being for serious offences. On the other hand it should be recorded that in 307 cases men were rewarded by advancement in rank and class for good work performed.

The health of the Branch has been excellent. The daily average of men on the sick-list throughout the year was 11.75 equal to 1.08% of the strength.

On October 12, Chinese Sergeant No. 448, whilst in the execution of his duty in Harbin Road District, was shot by armed robbers and died the following day. Four of the gang were subsequently arrested and after trial at the Mixed Court were handed over to the Native Authorities for punishment. Three of them were shot.

Privately employed Chinese watchmen under Police supervision are gradually increasing. In 1911 there were 25, in 1912, 50, and at the present time 70. There are still a number of good reliable men registered awaiting employment.

STRENGTH OF THE CHINESE BRANCH.

Duties.	On Dec. 31, 1912.	Enlisted or engaged.	Transferred from other Branches.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Absconded.	Resigned.	Died.	Transferred to other duties.	On Dec. 31, 1913.
Uniform	1,060	199	1	70	21	14	19	12	13	1,111
Detective	69	1	12	5			2	1	2	72
Clerical and Teaching	80	16		8			2		31	55
Subordinate	175	6		6					27	148
Totals	1,384	222	13	89	21	14	23	13	73	1,386

Mounted Branch.—The strength on December 31, 1913, was as follows :—

- 1 Trooper-Inspector.
- 2 Foreign Trooper-Sergeants.
- 3 Foreign Troopers.
- 2 Sikh Trooper-Sergeants.
- 22 Sikh Troopers.

The stud consists of 5 horses and 34 ponies. 21 mafoos are employed to look after the animals.

Through the kindness of various gentlemen 14 ponies and 1 horse have been presented. No purchases were necessary. For various reasons 8 ponies and 2 horses have been cast, and 1 pony returned to its owner as unsuitable. All ponies serving are in good condition and the health of the stud, even during the hot weather when longer patrols than usual had to be frequently ridden, was excellent. 38 cases of sickness occurred and were treated either in the stables or by the Veterinary Surgeons. Forage was plentiful and fairly cheap. During the year the Mounted Branch provided 12 escorts and 25 parties for special service or duty. Troopers and ponies have worked well. During the drill season riding and troop drill was regularly attended and had a marked effect on both men and ponies. 5 saddles of the British Cavalry Universal Pattern have been purchased and are giving satisfaction. The saddlery and accoutrements are serviceable.

The cost of the stud including forage, bedding, shoeing, clipping, mafoos' wages and veterinary attendance has averaged \$13.17 per animal per month.

The following is a list of animals presented during the year :—

Name.	By whom presented.	Date.
"Arbitrator"	J. Hays, Esq.	February 16.
"Bailliff"	F. Ellis, Esq.	February 28.
"Persimmon Tree"	Col. C. D. Bruce	March 5.
"Bay Ronald"	N. L. Sparke, Esq.	March 12.
"Varuna"	F. W. Potter, Esq.	April 3.
"Betty" (mare)	W. J. Hawkins, Esq.	May 17.
"Per"	M. Permezel, Esq.	May 17.
"Pegoh"	J. A. Brand, Esq.	May 23.
"Cumberland"	J. Bell-Irving, Esq.	September 6.
"Foreman"	W. G. Pirie, Esq.	September 30.
"Chehalis"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	October 22.
"Drake"	L. Soyka, Esq.	November 8.
"Arbutus"	J. J. W. Prins, Esq.	November 16.
"Merrick"	A. D. Bell, Esq.	December 1.
"Willow Tree"	F. B. Marshall, Esq.	December 20.

TRAINING DEPÔT.

The Training Depôt has been steadily carrying on its work during the year in the training of Foreign, Indian and Chinese recruits. The routine has been much the same as during 1912. That the comparatively large sum of money expended in forming these establishments, located in Gordon Road, has been well spent there can be little doubt. As late as 1906 there was no proper system of training recruits for the Municipal Police. In the following year work was commenced on the Sikh and Chinese buildings; but it

was not till November 15, 1909, that the Foreign Police Training Dépôt was ready for occupation. From that year onwards the work of the Dépôt has been gradually extended, so that now even warders for the Gaol are required to pass through a course of training before undertaking executive duties.

Foreign.—The Staff consists of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 1 Constable. Since the opening of the School in 1909, 195 recruits have received instruction, and of this number 114 are at present in the Force, while 29 have been dismissed, 11 have been invalided, 30 have resigned, 8 died, 2 were transferred to other departments and the service of 1 was terminated. On January 1, 1913, 18 recruits were under instruction at the Dépôt. These, after examination, were transferred to full duty at various Stations on February 1. On February 18, the first batch of 18 recruits arrived from England and commenced the usual course of instruction, being joined two days later by a local recruit, bringing the number to 19. They were examined and passed out to various districts on May 1. On June 21 a further draft of 18 recruits arrived, and remained under training till September 15, when they were passed out under the usual conditions.

With one or two exceptions the behaviour of all these recruits was excellent and there is every prospect that the majority will turn out good policemen. It should be pointed out that while the recruits are under training they are well instructed in the diverse knowledge required by a Police Constable in Shanghai, ranging from the Land Regulations and Bye-laws, all Police Regulations, and a smattering of elementary law, to the Street Directory, the Hong List and the Geography of the World. This information is contained in the form of questions and answers compiled in manuscript by the Sub-Inspector in charge. The accuracy with which these questions on widely differing subjects are correctly answered by most of the recruits at the end of their course of training is worthy of note. But this knowledge, acquired rapidly, cannot reasonably be expected to remain long in its complete form, so that in time much valuable information is forgotten in the rush of everyday police work. To keep this learning more or less fresh in the mind it is now proposed to put it into print in the form of a notebook, capable of being carried about, similar to those issued to the Police in the large cities in Great Britain. The course undergone in the Foreign Training Dépôt is capable of still greater extension, and during the year it is intended to pass new recruits through a course of First Aid. In time shorthand, typewriting, and the science of fingerprinting may be added as optional subjects for recruits under training, and may even be extended to members of the Force desiring to complete their Police education.

Sikhs.—The Staff is composed of 1 Sergeant and 2 Constables superintended by Foreign Drill Instructors. On January 1, there were 11 police recruits under training. During the course of the year 91 recruits passed through the course, and 50 Constables were posted at the Dépôt for drill, on return from long leave. The health and behaviour of the recruits was good. 59 Indian Warders (Sikhs or Mahommedans) underwent the course of instruction before being drafted to the Gaol. Of this number 3 were discharged as not likely to become efficient. The Sikh Police course of training differs from that of the Foreign recruit in that a majority of the former are almost illiterate and are not able to grasp what is contained in their Gurmukhi book of instructions. For this reason, the Sikh is not called upon to associate himself with the more difficult side of Police work, though he is required to know all the rules and regulations in force. Considerable care is taken with these men in their training period to perfect their drill, and instil into them a proper sense of discipline, and the results obtained justify the trouble expended. The Sikh quarters are capable of containing and training 50 men.

Chinese.—The Staff is composed of 4 Chinese Drill Instructors, superintended by the Foreign Drill Staff, and 1 Chinese teacher. On January 1, 1913, there were 23 recruits under training, and during the year 186 men passed through the instruction course. Of this number 1 resigned, 1 was invalided and 1 dismissed. 2 Constables were returned to the Dépôt as defaulters to undergo punishment drill.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

The actual strength on December 31, 1913, was :—

Foreign.—

- 1 Chief Detective Inspector.
- 1 Detective Inspector.
- 4 Detective Sub-Inspectors.
- 11 Detective Sergeants.
- 2 Acting Detective Sergeants.
- 6 Plain Clothes Constables.
- 3 Japanese Interpreters.

Chinese.—

- 6 Detective Sergeants.
- 67 Detective Constables (including 2 detached on special duty).

Fingerprint Bureau and Office Staff not included in the foregoing :—

Foreign.—

- 1 Detective Sergeant.
- 1 Acting Detective Sergeant.
- 2 Plain Clothes Constables.
- 2 Uniform Constables.

Chinese.—

- 1 Chief Clerk.
- 2 Translators.
- 2 Compositors.
- 6 Uniform Constables.

Once more it must be stated that it is difficult to keep the staff up to strength in both Foreigners and Chinese. As regards the former the chief obstacle is the requisite knowledge of the Chinese language. As to obtaining Chinese Detectives the difficulties are many. A large proportion of the Chinese Uniform Branch, from which the detectives are recruited, are practically illiterate which naturally disqualifies them. Again, the work of a Chinese detective is in its nature irregular, and also (if he does his work properly) more strenuous and responsible than that of a Uniform Constable. His expenses also increase considerably so that altogether it is not an easy matter to obtain suitable men to fill vacancies.

One foreign plain clothes Constable qualified for the bonus for Russian and German. There are now three of the staff qualified in Continental languages, viz :—1 in French, 1 in French and German, and 1 in Russian and German.

The Finger Print system of identification continues to be highly successful. During the past year 4,485 prisoners were identified out of a total of 12,195 received for identification. The finger prints of 7,710 first offenders were classified and filed. Since the inauguration of the Finger Print System in March 1910 the finger prints of 35,877 prisoners have been classified and filed and a total of 15,589 identifications made. The work in this direction has increased to such an extent that the office accommodation is no longer sufficient, nor can the records be considered safely housed in view of a possible outbreak of fire. Steps will be taken to remedy this, but the space at present available does not admit of any expansion.

The outbreak of the rebellion at Shanghai on July 23 threw a severe strain on the detective branch, as at this time they had not only to do the ordinary routine work of the Settlement, but also had to fulfil the functions of an Intelligence Branch, no other organised body for enquiries existing in or near the Settlement. In addition to this it so happened that the Staff was short-handed owing to a considerable percentage of the foreigners being absent on long leave. The effect of the unsettled state of China has been severely felt in the Settlement and is evidenced by the number and nature of serious crimes with which the detectives have had to deal. The outstanding feature is the possession of arms by the criminal classes. The Revolution and subsequent rebellion were responsible for thousands of pistols falling into the hands of men whose one idea is to use them as an aid to a purely criminal career. Regiments were enlisted and armed, served for a while and were then disbanded, and apparently nobody knew or cared what became of their weapons. This state of things is largely supplemented by the smuggling of arms into Shanghai and other places which is undoubtedly being carried on and which is by no means always done through Chinese channels. From the middle of October to the end of the year no fewer than 11 murders and 1 attempted murder occurred in the Settlement, nine of the victims having been shot with automatic pistols, the favourite and most easily obtained weapon of the Chinese criminal at the present time. In a number of these cases the political element was obviously present; and while it is none the less to be regretted, it is undoubtedly true that an upheaval such as China has experienced in the past two years is bound, from the police point of view, to result in a temporary increase of crimes of violence.

On March 20 a crime was committed, the effects of which were far-reaching in the extreme. This was the murder of Sung Chiao-jen, a leader of the Koh Ming Tang, at the Shanghai-Nanking

Railway Station. The victim was about to proceed to Peking on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, when he was shot in the back by an assassin with a pistol. Three days later the murderer was arrested in the French Settlement on information given by this Police Force, and one Ying Kwei Shing was arrested in this Settlement and charged with instigating the murder. The trial of the latter took place at the Mixed Court and created a great sensation all over China, documentary evidence of a startling nature being produced by the prosecution. Ultimately the accused was handed over to the Chinese Authorities and lodged in the City Gaol, whence he escaped with the rest of the prisoners during the Rebellion of July and is recently reported to have been assassinated in a train between Tientsin and Peking. The actual murderer died in prison after having been handed over to the Chinese Authorities by the French Police. Looked at in the light of after events it seems regrettable that the prisoner, with all the documents seized, was not handed over without delay to the Chinese Authorities for transfer elsewhere for trial. The crime was committed in Chinese territory, the murderer was arrested in the French Settlement where also the instigator was a resident.

Another phase of crime, new to Shanghai, and also attributable to the unrest, made its appearance in the Settlement, namely the manufacture and use of bombs. These varied in their nature and properties but the majority of them were highly explosive and so constructed as to do a maximum of damage. From one point of view it is fortunate that the knowledge of the average Chinese bombmaker as to the properties of high explosives is at present so limited that he is chiefly a danger to himself and his confederates. Several violent explosions occurred in the Settlement but in all cases the men killed were those concerned in the manufacture of bombs. The wreckage to property and the horribly mangled condition of the bodies, however, showed the terrible danger of these infernal machines. A number of bombs and explosives have been discovered by the Police in the course of their duties, and successfully rendered innocuous with expert assistance.

As stated above the number of reports of murders has increased considerably over the total for 1912. 11 murders occurred. Arrests were made in 7 of these crimes. In 2 of the remaining 4 the murderers are known and warrants have been issued for their arrest. 2 attempted murders and 2 cases of manslaughter occurred and arrests have been made in 3 of these. The total number of offences against property in 1913 was 3,425 which is an increase of 222 over 1912 and a decrease of 105 as regards 1911. There were 28 reports of armed robbery as against 27 in 1912. Among the convictions obtained against foreigners may be mentioned the arrest and conviction of Narain Singh who was found guilty of the murder of Jemadar Dewa Singh on January 25 and was executed on March 17, 1913. Two other Sikhs named Gurdep Singh and Bagga Singh were sentenced to 18 months' and 12 months' imprisonment respectively for rape, and two Europeans named E. S. Hall and T. Logan were sentenced to 12 months' and 3 months' respectively for embezzlement and false pretences.

Comparative returns for the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 are appended:—

STATION	1911			1912			1913		
	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage	Reports received	Reports investigated with successful results	Percentage
Central	574	335	58	628	316	51	659	279	42
Louza	781	369	47	681	402	59	712	334	46
Hongkew	801	376	46	665	304	45	620	234	37
West Hongkew	396	200	50	294	181	61	331	179	54
N. Szechuen Road	—	—	—	30	15	50	33	21	65
Wayside	131	95	72	130	87	66	154	120	78
Harbin Road	136	72	52	119	67	56	176	90	51
Yangtzepoo	162	78	48	95	62	65	122	51	41
Bubbling Well	130	91	70	120	62	51	124	52	42
Sinza	396	144	36	414	160	38	462	164	35
Gordon Road	23	12	51	27	17	63	32	21	65
Totals	3,530	1,772	50	3,203	1,673	52	3,425	1,545	45

Altogether there were 13 deaths from fire during 1913. Two fires, although outside the limits of the Settlement, were of such magnitude as to require attention. On June 28 a large godown in Pootung, the property of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., was destroyed. On October 16 an extensive fire occurred in the Chapei district in which about 2,000 straw huts and 300 dwelling houses were burned. Although this fire was so close to the Settlement boundary, the only damage to property inside was one house partially destroyed.

GAOL

	Gaol.	Reformatory for boys.
Number of prisoners January 1, 1913	1,068	61
Admitted during the year	1,667	98
Re-admitted	94	21
Transferred from Gaol		2
Total passing through	2,829	182
Discharged time expired	1,454	85
" on doctor's recommendation	11	
" by order of Court	5	
" on remission of sentence	208	3
Died	28	
Transferred to Station cells	32	1
Transferred to Hospital	62	20
" Reformatory	2	
Escaped		1
Handed over to Chinese Authorities	1	
In Hospital	3	2
In Gaol and Reformatory January 1, 1914	1,023	70
Daily Average for 1913	998.66	63.33

	In Gaol January 1.	Admitted during the year.	In Gaol December 31.
1909	926	1,159	763
1910	763	1,343	761
1911	761	1,942	982
1912	982	2,127	1,129
1913	1,129	1,767	1,098
1913 { Gaol	1,068	1,667	1,026
{ Reformatory	61	100	72

Localities claimed by Prisoners.

	Gaol.	Reformatory.
Shanghai	166	13
Pootung	106	6
Nanziang	12	2
Sungkiang	27	1
Nanking	36	3
Chinkiang	46	
Kiangpei	219	27
Soochow	125	4
Woosieh	64	4
Ningpo	372	25
Hupeh	44	1
Canton	54	2
Foochow	15	
Tientsin	4	
Kiangsi	18	1
Anhui	39	2
Other places	319	9
Foreigners	1	
	1,667	100

The Mark System of Remission of Sentence has continued to have good effect on the prisoners and as foreshadowed in the Report for 1912, the system has now been extended to prisoners serving a sentence of one year and over. The anticipation that this would have the effect of decreasing the number of prisoners in the Gaol was realised as will be observed from the figures quoted above. Under the system 208 prisoners earned a remission of sentence during the year and the following figures give a comparison of its working during the last two years :—

	Released under the system.	Returned to Gaol.
1912	92	46
1913	208	35

The vermin proofing of the West Cell Block has been completed, but before extending the treatment to the East Cell Block it is considered advisable to watch the effect on the former block. The workshops have been unusually busy during the year and the output of work from the carpenters, blacksmiths, matting and tailors' shops, compares favourably with the figures for former years. A considerable amount of outside labour has been performed for the Public Works Department. A distinct improvement is to be found in the transfer of the Stonebreaking Yard from the Range Road to the Ewo Road. The distance to be traversed by the convicts is small and there is easy access from the river for the stone boats. Some improvement has been shown in the work of the Indian Warders. Discipline has suffered on account of the absence of suitable quarters for the men. Their original quarters in the Gaol were burned down in 1912 but this defect was remedied by the completion of new quarters at the corner of the Ward and Alcock Roads which were occupied on December 1. This building has been carefully planned to accommodate both Sikhs and Mahomedans and an experiment has been made in the installation of gas cooking arrangements. Each caste also has its own room for worship included in the building. The class of Indian presenting himself for enlistment leaves much to be desired. Good Mahomedans, who make the best warders, are particularly difficult to obtain. The inferior class of man recruited is responsible for the somewhat high percentage of dismissals from the Gaol.

Reformatory.—In view of the large increase in the number of boys in the Reformatory Block it was considered that the time had at length arrived to locate them in a building quite separate from the Gaol. The new building, situated at the corner of the Alcock and Tongshan Roads, was accordingly opened on April 28, 1913, and 64 boys previously confined in the Gaol were transferred there. On December 31 the number had increased to 72.

Isolated as the boys now are from all contamination from the habitual criminal, it is at last possible to direct their training along proper lines and to make a serious endeavour to eradicate past evil influences. It is, however, well to point out that if the best results are to be obtained a youthful offender should be confined in the establishment for not less than one year and preferably two years. During that period he would be kept under strict discipline, though granted a reasonable amount of liberty in order to dispel from his mind the idea of prison life. He would be educated in elementary subjects and taught a trade. Though the Reformatory has not been sufficiently long in existence to mark its effect on boys discharged therefrom, there can be no doubt of the improvements achieved since its establishment in respect of the boys still under confinement. There has not been sufficient time thoroughly to organise the labour routine, but as a beginning the boys are required to do their own cooking, to wash their clothes, and to clean the establishment generally. In addition shoemaking and carpentry classes have been organised with good results. Thanks to valuable assistance given gratuitously by representatives from the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, who at regular periods visit the Reformatory, it has been possible to arrange school work for the boys. The system of seconding Chinese Police Constables for the work of supervision in the Reformatory did not prove a success. Ten men have now been specially enlisted and trained for the work.

TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE INSPECTION.

Foreign	Sikh	Chinese
1 Inspector 1 Sub-Inspector 7 Sergeants 4 Constables	9 Sergeants 98 Constables	5 Sergeants 134 Constables

Owing to the change in the type of public ricsha, it has been found convenient to reduce the number of men engaged on Inspection duty and one Foreign Sergeant and 4 Chinese Constables have in consequence reverted to ordinary duty. There have been many functions requiring special traffic arrangements. The most important of these were the celebrations held by the German community, in honour of the 25th Anniversary of Emperor Wilhelm II on June 14 and 16. These consisted of illuminations, a mammoth torch-light procession from the Race Course to the German Club, and a Ceremonial Inspection Parade on the Bund foreshore. Although the foregoing events were successfully carried out without accident, closer study of the requirements for these occasions point to the necessity for having fixed barriers at all important points, effectually to block the roads to traffic and to assist the police in controlling the huge crowds which assemble to witness these functions. Effort has been made, without success, to secure more refuges for convenience of foot passengers and for the better regulation of traffic. They would, however, appear not to be in favour with the local driving public, and, generally speaking, are unfortunately looked upon by them simply as unnecessary street obstructions, their real value from the police point of view being under-estimated. In contrast to local opinion, it is interesting to note the remarks of Sir George Toulmins in the Select Committee's Report on London Traffic, in relation to "Refuges," published in the London Times of August 15, 1913, as follows :—"They are impressed by the value of the refuge in keeping traffic in line, and, in view of the general speeding up of vehicles, they do not think the slight delay of being unable to pass a slow vehicle with the same facility as if the road were quite open, should be allowed to weigh against the safety and convenience of pedestrians; a refuge may be looked upon as a permanent automatic traffic point performing the duty of a policeman." These remarks may be said to apply equally to refuges for Shanghai.

Traffic Regulation No. 13, "No vehicular traffic is allowed to pass east along Foochow Road, from Fokien Road to Shantung Road, between 3 p.m. and 12 midnight daily," was suspended for three months and thereafter finally cancelled.

The number of accidents occurring in the streets increase year by year. The following return gives details for 1913 and a comparative summary for the last 4 years :—

Accidents 1913.

	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Due to :—</i>				
Tram Cars		2	12	181
Motor Cars		5	11	108
Carriages			1	40
Fire Trucks				3
Carts			4	23
Bicycles		1		4
Runaways				8
Ricsahas		1		13
1913		9	28	380
1912		17	25	363
1911	1	24	17	316
1910	1	32	14	280

Included in the above, 5 Chinese were killed and 104 injured by improperly riding upon or alighting from tram cars whilst in motion.

Tramways.—An additional route, "Inner Circle," was commenced in June, to relieve the overcrowding in west-bound cars on the Nanking Road. 2 new motors and 10 trailers have been added to the service making a total of 67;motors and 40 trailers.

The numbers of passengers carried during the last 4 years are as follows :—

1910	18,751,215
1911	27,257,250
1912	40,734,233
1913	47,686,648

Motor Cars.—Correspondence has been received and reports submitted by the Police, pointing to the danger and inconvenience to the general public, caused by the indiscriminate use by some owners of high power head lamps, the glare from which dazzles other road users. To rectify this complaint, the Council has authorised an amendment to the conditions of the motor car licence, providing for supervision over these and other lamps carried by the car. This takes effect from January 1, 1914. The number of public motor cars has more than doubled during the year, and now totals 41 as compared with 17 for 1912. The licensed numbers 501 to 600 are specially reserved for these cars, and the number plates are coloured white with black figures of dimensions similar to those in use in Great Britain.

The Motor Garages, which in the year 1912 numbered 4 in Foreign ownership, increased in 1914 by an addition of 5 in Chinese ownership.

The following table records the number of Public Motor Cars inspected and carrying licences at the end of 1913 :—

Public Motor Cars.	1912.	1913.
Submitted for inspection	17	48
Passed on inspection	17	47
Since repaired and passed	0	1
Since sold or otherwise disposed of	0	7
Total carrying licenses at end of year	17	41

Chinese Chauffeurs.—On December 31, there were 467 Chinese chauffeurs registered in the Police records, an increase of 125 during the year. This total does not include 68 registered in the French Settlement. The permits of 10 chauffeurs have been suspended for various misdemeanours and 63 convictions were obtained at the Mixed Court for breaches of Traffic Regulations during the year. Particulars regarding chauffeurs whose permits have been suspended are now forwarded to Hongkong by arrangement with the Hongkong Police. Having in view the number of Chinese chauffeurs employed in Shanghai, official complaints against them have not been numerous. Nevertheless, there is much dissatisfaction regarding the general behaviour of these men. As pointed out in the Report for 1912 on the subject, the variation in the wages of Chinese chauffeurs is a cause of discontent. The remedy is in the hands of motor owners themselves, to fix a uniform wage and bring this class of employment on a level with other trades in China. In the majority of cases the Chinese chauffeur is merely a motor car driver. He knows little or nothing of the machine he is driving, and frequently shortens the life of the car by his careless and clumsy handling of the gear and brakes. In spite of this, he is one of the most highly paid men of his class. There is every indication that some institution such as the moribund local Motor Association would be able to improve matters in this respect. Employers can assist the Police to a great extent by giving full particulars of any cause of complaint against their chauffeurs as well as by carefully filling in the enquiry forms regarding the conduct of chauffeurs recently in their service. Some difficulty has been experienced in dealing with chauffeurs in the employ of proprietors of Chinese owned garages, five of which have been opened. The decision of the Council to impose a security of Tls. 200 from each proprietor, commencing on January 1, 1914, should effectually check the growth of mushroom companies about to engage in this particular business, and, in addition, gives the Police some control over these ill conducted establishments.

Owing to the cheapness of coolie hire, motor traction for commercial purposes, does not make any headway, and the dangerous and unwieldy handcart, for which a suitable brake has yet to be found, continues to hold its own.

Ricshas.—A complete change in the style of public ricshas has taken place during the year. 5,000 of the old black pattern were condemned by the Inspection Staff and have been replaced by pneumatic tyre

vehicles. At the present time, out of a total of approximately 9,000 there are not more than 100 of the old type in commission. Private brass number plates have been dispensed with, owing to the privilege being abused by some Chinese owners, and it is now compulsory for all public rickshas to carry the Municipal license plate exposed on the back panel of the vehicle. The supply of rickshas is undoubtedly considerably in excess of demand and a limit to the number is strongly recommended. The traffic "problem" in Shanghai turns mainly on the question of rickshas—their regulation in the streets and the enforcement of their license conditions. Hitherto, proposals for remedial measures have met with little encouragement.

It is not strictly correct to assume that the supply of rickshas is regulated by the demand. The fact that there are as many licensed to-day, when the Tramway Company carries over a million passengers weekly, as there were before the Tramway Company existed, should be proof of this. It is not to be supposed that the demand, as represented by the number of people needing transport, has increased to that extent. In point of fact the supply is governed by an entirely different factor, namely the minimum sum per day on which a ricksha coolie can live. If this happens to be 10 cents, then so long as rickshas can earn 10 cents profit, so long will they continue to be hired. But the mere ability of every ricksha to earn a profit should surely not be accepted as an argument in favour of allowing it to use the streets. To do so appears to be mere philanthropy. That policy leads to congestion, a great public inconvenience. The only remedies are the widening of the streets, which is impossible; the provision of new streets, which is blocked by vested interests; or the limitation of the number of vehicles. That there is no real need by the public for a great proportion of the rickshas now licensed, is proved by the quantity to be seen without work, even in wet weather, in all parts of the Settlement. The inevitable result is touting and obstruction to a degree with which the limited number of Police available for that particular duty are unable to cope.

Public Carriages.—A further improvement is noticeable in these vehicles, although the average number licensed does not vary much. Proprietors, without exception, complain of bad business and attribute this state of affairs to the increase of motor cars, both public and private.

Livery Stables.—Many of the older stables in the Louza district have been pulled down and rebuilt. No difficulty is now experienced with livery stable keepers, who were at first inclined to resent the inspection of their premises by the Police. It now frequently happens that these very people come to the police office for advice.

MIXED COURT.

The administration of the Court has continued without any material alteration from that in force in 1912, the most noteworthy feature being the increase of work on the civil side necessitating the employment of an additional European Plain Clothes Constable for the execution of the Court's orders in Chinese Civil Cases only.

The European Staff now consists of

- 1 Assistant Superintendent as Registrar
- 2 Sub-Inspectors
- 6 Sergeants
- 2 Acting Sergeants
- 1 Plain Clothes Constable.

As compared with conditions existing prior to the Revolution of 1911, the Court is much improved, in fact little of the old features remain. There is, however, still a distinction between the Magistrates' Staff and that of the Registrar which results in considerable duplication of work by the keeping of dual records. This would of necessity disappear if the administration of the Court work were placed in the hands of one person, the Registrar. One thing is quite certain and that is that the ordinary Chinese litigant who, after all, is the person most affected by the changes at the Court, appreciates the new regime. He feels that if he is aggrieved in any way he can have his grievance heard in Court within a reasonable time whereas under former conditions he might continue paying underlings sums of money for months and then find himself where he started. It must, however, be admitted that the present system of conducting Chinese Civil Cases is far from perfect. Nevertheless petitions are filed daily and on the last day of the year there were 216 cases

which had not had a hearing. The work of the Court can best be reviewed by taking each side of that work separately.

Criminal Cases.—The returns of persons coming before the Court show a total decrease of 1,348 from those of 1912. The most noticeable differences are as follows :—

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1912</i>	<i>1913</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	210	163		47
Fraud	114	66		48
Robbery	86	132	46	
Breach of Bye-laws or Licence				
Conditions respecting :—				
Carts	314	473	159	
Foodshops	366	1,037	671	
Public Rickshas	17,332	16,132		1,200
Carrying Arms	151	22		129
Nuisances	8,786	9,114	328	
Traffic	2,875	2,706		169
Returning after expulsion	252	174		78
Vagrancy	664	158		506

It will be seen that the decrease is accounted for chiefly by two comparatively small offences. The large increase in the number of prosecutions respecting foodshops is the result of a campaign on the part of the Health Department during the summer months, August alone accounting for nearly as many cases as for the whole of 1912.

Work in connexion with criminal cases is of necessity chiefly clerical and when to the keeping of records in such cases is added the custody of 90 to 100 women prisoners, 70 civil defendants, and the general supervision of the compound and buildings, five Europeans and three Chinese Clerks are not by any means too many for the proper carrying out of these duties. The keeping of the records has been facilitated greatly during the last two years by the adoption of the "Shannon" Card Index system which is admirably adapted to such work. The cost may possibly be more than the book system but the time and labour saved thereby is extraordinary. The system was introduced into the Police Department in 1911 and extended to the Mixed Court in the latter part of that year. No less than 30 books which were kept up previously have been dispensed with and, whereas in former times it would often require three or four days' laborious searching of registers to trace certain cases or a certain class of case, this can now be done in as many minutes. The compiling of statistics is now an easy matter and those who come into contact with the work are very appreciative of the rapidity with which information can now be obtained.

It is the intention to extend the system to the Chinese official records of the Court when time permits but for the present its use is confirmed to the various foreign departments of the Court.

Chinese Civil Cases.—It is in this sphere of the Court's work that the average Chinese finds the greatest differences between the old regime and the new. Mention has been made above of the reason for this. Since Assessors first sat in Chinese Civil Cases, in January 1912, 1,400 cases have been transferred to the Hearing List. Many of these involve large sums of money and important points of law. During the last month or two, possibly owing to the approach of the Chinese New Year, there has been a considerable increase in the number of cases filed.

Cases heard	1,235
Cases concluded	586

A large number of petitions were received of which 1,041 required a hearing and 626 were of a miscellaneous nature.

The Assessors appointed by the Consular Body to sit in these cases during 1913 were Messrs. F. W. Hadley, H. F. Handley-Derry, and P. H. Klimanek. Mr. Hadley resigned in April and was succeeded by Dr. G. Pernitzsch and Mr. N. T. Johnson took the place of Mr. Handley-Derry who was transferred to another post in the same month.

RETURN OF FOREIGN CIVIL CASES.

NATIONALITY.	Cases filed.	Cases withdrawn or suspended.	Cases awaiting first hearing.	Unable to locate.	Cases heard or settled.
American	16	5	0	3	8
Austrian	13	5	1	4	3
Belgian	1	1	0	0	0
British	99	32	9	21	37
Danish	2	1	1	0	0
German	66	11	13	17	25
Italian	4	1	0	2	1
Japanese	26	1	9	7	9
Netherlands	8	4	0	3	1
Russian	5	2	1	0	2
Total	240	63	34	57	86

Security Office.—This also is one of the results of the new regime. Formerly when a Chinese was ordered to find security one of the runners took charge of him in Court and was then made responsible for the genuineness or otherwise of that security, truly an ideal chance for a yamen underling; nor, if report be true, did the runners miss any chances of enriching themselves. Now, the enquiries into securities offered are in the hands of a European who personally examines all guarantors where the amount involved is over \$100. Doubtless cases occur where he, too, is deceived but they are not many. With the Chinese innate aptitude for giving, not to mention receiving, bribes, this is a part of the Court's work which must be in the hands of a trustworthy European.

House of Detention.—The average daily number of inmates of this building was 70. It is perhaps unfortunate that there should be a necessity for such a building, but the Chinese cannot yet be brought to realise the advantages of quick decision and quick action in civil cases, many of them preferring to remain in the House of Detention for months or years rather than make any attempt to pay their debts. Some authorities are in favour of doing away with the House of Detention and applying principles of European Law and Procedure to Chinese Defendants. It is a matter of opinion whether there would then be even the results obtained now. A total of 78 defendants were in custody at the end of the year.

Women's Prison.—In December 1912 authority was obtained from the Senior Consul for the clothing of female prisoners in uniform. This innovation which was only applied to new arrivals and was introduced gradually was accepted without much protest by the prisoners. It was recommended from a sanitary point of view but it is only a step in that direction, the proper bathing and general supervision of female prisoners being a subject which requires further discussion and deliberation. On December 31, 1913, there were 91 prisoners in custody.

Buildings.—The Court is rapidly outgrowing the present accommodation and one must look in the near future to expansion or disintegration. By the latter is meant the complete separation of the criminal and civil sides of the work. The present buildings are neither adequate for the needs of the Court nor commensurate with its importance in the eyes of the public.

Assessors.—The Police Court Assessors during the year were as follows:—*British.*—Messrs. C. F. Garstin and H. F. Handley-Derry. The latter was succeeded by Mr. P. Grant Jones in April on transfer to another port. Messrs. A. P. Blunt and H. W. Gammon sat during the vacation when one or other of the regular Assessors was away from Shanghai. *American.*—Messrs. F. W. Hadley and E. M. Gale officiated until the end of February when Mr. N. T. Johnson returned to the Court in place of Mr. Gale who resigned. Mr. Hadley resigned at the end of March and Mr. Johnson sat as Senior Assessor from then onwards. Until July 8 there was only one American Assessor and the British Assessors assisted on Tuesdays

and Thursdays, the American Assessors' days. Mr. C. P. McKiernan sat as Assistant Assessor from July 8 to August 28 when Mr. M. F. Perkins was appointed. Messrs. Johnson and Perkins then continued until the end of the year. *German*.—Mr. Schirmer proceeded on leave in January and until his return in September Dr. G. Pernitzsch officiated as German Assessor. Mr. G. Wilde sat as Assistant Assessor until March when Mr. G. Scheffler was appointed. The latter officiated until Mr. Schirmer's return and has sat on occasions since.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Perusal of the Reports for the year 1911 and 1912 will give some idea of the effect the Revolution, which broke out towards the end of the former year, had on the districts surrounding the Settlement and in the Settlement itself. The work of the Police was increased enormously owing to the influx of wealthy Chinese officials and merchants who came to Shanghai for refuge, and the responsibility of protecting these people from the evil designs of the ever increasing hordes of bad characters on the borders added to the responsibility of the Police. Although it is no part of a Police report to enter into a political discussion it may be recorded that after the declaration of the Republic in 1912, and the investing of power in the President, it was generally anticipated that a peaceful time was again in store for China and in particular for the Settlements. But these anticipations were premature. There was every evidence that the "South" was not with the "North," and that unless the strongest measures were adopted further trouble would result. The year 1912 passed without anything serious having occurred; but in February 1913 a plot known as the "Nine Dragon Mountain Plot" was discovered. Serious signs of unrest appeared both in Shanghai and in the Yangtze region, but drastic measures were adopted in time and the attempt, which was directed against the then existing régime, ended in failure. The discovery of this plot undoubtedly placed the Peking Authorities on their guard, and made them realise that strong methods against the so-called "Southern party" were necessary. The murder of Sung Chiao-jen in March, as recorded in another part of this report, added to the complications of the local situation. There was an outbreak of Rebellion on July 12, 1913, in the Kinkiang district; on July 15 Nanking declared for the rebels, and so soon as this occurred Shanghai became affected. In the early part of July Northern troops had landed and taken over the protection of the Arsenal as a result of a bogus attack made by a mere handful of men and apparently prearranged to make a parade of the danger to which this important depository of war material was exposed. Under cover of this excuse fresh Northern troops were despatched to Shanghai and arrived in convenient time to assist in the defence of the Arsenal and the subsequent fighting in its neighbourhood. The loyalty of the Navy had also been ensured, and the position of the Arsenal defenders was thus rendered sufficiently secure.

The first attack on the Arsenal by the Southern rebels was made at 3 a.m. on July 23 and this initial experience of modern warfare which Shanghai underwent for the next few weeks is not likely soon to be forgotten. The measures then adopted for the protection of the Settlement have been referred to in detail in previous published reports and need no repetition. No disturbances of any kind occurred within the Settlement, which became more than ever a place of refuge for the Chinese living outside limits. In view of the congestion it became necessary to devise relief measures for the thousands of refugees, and a local Committee performed good work in this direction. As the spasmodic struggles of the rebels slowly subsided both in the neighbourhood of the Arsenal and of Woosung, the refugees gradually returned to their homes or what remained of them. The unfortunately short lived occupation by the Council of the Chapei district was instrumental in relieving the situation by breaking up the rebel headquarters there, with the confiscation of their guns and small arms, thus necessitating a retreat towards Woosung. From this time onwards the Settlement itself was relieved from any danger from shot and shell, but it was not till August 13, when Woosung was taken possession of by the Government troops, that the anxiety of those concerned in the safeguarding of the Settlement was relieved.

The work of dispersing and disbanding the rebels continued in the neighbourhood of Shanghai for some time afterwards, but, if reports can be relied upon, it was very imperfectly carried out. Large numbers of rebels escaped with their arms and ammunition, or were disbanded without sufficient care having been taken to disarm them, with the result that the neighbouring country has since been infested with bands of robbers, many of whom have penetrated into Shanghai and committed crimes of violence. Police reports dating back for more than a year have pointed out the danger to which the Settlement would be

exposed as the result of the slackening of administrative control after the Revolution. It was therefore not unanticipated that the 1913 insurrection would be followed by an increase of crime. Political murders, robberies and similar crimes of violence increased, after a period during the commotion of the summer of remarkable immunity from serious offences. In order to check this it became necessary to conduct special searches in hotels, lodging houses and other licensed premises for suspected persons and those in possession of firearms, and to extend these searches to suspicious looking characters in the streets. The raids, conducted without warning and simultaneously, have revealed practically nothing, and the conclusion has been arrived at after studying the criminal records, and comparing notes with the Police Authorities controlling the French Settlement, that the perpetrators of many of the serious crimes do not reside in the Settlement, but are to be found in the districts beyond the Northern boundary of the Settlement and near the West Gate of the Chinese City, to which they repair immediately after committing a crime. In these districts reside the bad characters who have been expelled from the Settlement, and so far as the Municipal Police are concerned they are quite immune from observation, interrogation, or arrest. It has been stated that the rigorous measures adopted by the Chinese Authorities have driven bad characters into the Settlement. If these rigorous measures refer to the steps taken against political refugees the theory may be accurate, but so far as can be ascertained, there has been an absence of any serious attempt to deal with the criminal element beyond the borders. Police reports for years past have emphasised the lack of assistance from the Chinese Authorities beyond limits, and there is no evidence to show any particular improvement in this direction at the present juncture. Much has been said and written regarding the need for co-operation with the Chinese Authorities in dealing with matters within the Settlement limits. Reference to this subject has been made in recent Police reports and it is only necessary to add that co-operation has been extended in the past, and continues still on broader lines, to Chinese agents requiring assistance in political as well as criminal cases. Urgent arrests have been made without warrants and on such occasions the offenders have been taken before the Court in order that *prima-facie* evidence may be produced before transfer elsewhere. The responsibility, however, of deciding whether offenders shall be handed over to the Chinese Authorities rests with the Magistrate trying the case and does not concern the Police. Judging from these facts it is reasonable to suggest that, far from granting the Chinese Authorities any special powers within limits, the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police should be so extended as to include the external districts. Thereto should be added that portion of the Soochow Creek, within the Settlement, on which the Council has from time to time spent considerable sums for bunding and general improvement. Not only, however, is this important waterway silting up through lack of proper attention and thereby becoming congested from a traffic point of view, but chiefly owing to an entirely inadequate staff its proper policing is far from satisfactorily carried out by the Authorities to which it is entrusted.

It can readily be understood that the Settlement, through which this main artery runs, is directly affected by the condition in which the latter is maintained, and unless proper control is guaranteed permanently its administration should pass into the hands of the Council.

In connexion with the difficulties which are experienced in the prevention of crime, mention should be made of the badly lighted condition of the numerous thoroughfares through which the Police on duty are called upon to patrol. It has been correctly stated that in the fight against crime one of the greatest preventatives consists in a good system of lighting. So far as the roads directly under the supervision of the Council are concerned the lighting may be said to be good, except in certain localities now receiving attention, but this is far from being the case in the networks of alleyways under private ownership and control in almost every police district. Hardly a single alleyway may be said to be well lighted, and many are only supplied with old fashioned oil lamps producing a dim light at the best, and calculated to go out in the early hours of the morning when good lighting is so essential. There is no greater friend to the night duty Constable than a good light, and so long as landlords are allowed to neglect their property to this extent and tenants do not take the initiative in insisting on well lighted lanes, so long will the Police be seriously handicapped in preventing crime. It is suggested that when plans for new property are put forward for the necessary building permit the efficient lighting of the lanes therein should be made one of the conditions on which the permit is issued. A good system of lighting should be placed in the same category of importance as a good system of drainage or the provision of efficient doors to each house.

The efforts of a Police Force are mainly directed towards the prevention of crime in the first instance, and the Police have a right to ask that the residents whom they endeavour to protect, should assist

in a reasonable degree to this end. But this is far from being the case so far as the local Chinese population is concerned. The reports of larcenies received at various stations show, after enquiry, that a very large percentage take place from premises, the doors of which have been left open or insecurely fastened.

In foreign countries the first care of a householder is to ensure that his doors and windows are in a state to resist the attack of a burglar or housebreaker, but this cannot be impressed upon the Chinese resident or servant until bitter experience shows the necessity therefor.

Again, the majority of snatching cases occur from the persons of Chinese women and children who will parade the ill lighted alleyways with valuable jewellery displayed.

In spite of these difficulties the amount of property recovered by the Police during 1913 shows a creditable return, though not quite up to the average of the previous year. Many of the cases outstanding at the end of the year will however probably be brought home to certain gangs of thieves whose identity is known and some of whom are now in custody.

In conclusion it may be stated that the remarks of the Captain-Superintendent of Police in his report for 1912 under this heading might be repeated now with equal pertinence and still retain their force until a radical change is brought about in the Settlement surroundings and in the peculiar condition by which its administration is handicapped.

K. J. McEUEEN,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I.—GENERAL RETURN OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Remarks.
Persons apprehended	871	68,131	
Persons discharged by Magistrates	69	1,020	
Persons summarily convicted	373	38,562	
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts	11		
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts	5		
Persons acquitted from higher Courts	6		
Criminal offences reported to Police within Settlement Limits	596	3,239	
Persons apprehended for criminal offences	59	5,190	
Persons apprehended for divers other offences	761	58,497	5 Cases transferred to higher Courts outside Shanghai.
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny	56	8,301	Decisions not yet notified.
Persons acquitted by higher Courts of felony or larceny	1		
Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny	36	4,514	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	8	508	
Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny	10	2,444	
Total Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement Limits			\$587,241.05
Total Value of property recovered			\$294,296.95
Net loss			\$292,944.10
Number of Police commanded by Judicial Authorities in criminal cases	2	1	
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences	6	129	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences	6	56	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences	58	3,225	
Persons reported missing within Settlement Limits	3	1,113	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends by Police	3	546	
Persons found by friends or returned home	2	185	
Suicides committed	6	21	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	3	47	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers summoned and convicted	9	8	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted	6	585	
Drivers, etc. of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed	3	24	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	207	10,423	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	7	306	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	18	369	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves		27	
Persons conveyed by prison van		1,308	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	1,912	11,035	1,963 Sikhs
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places		687	
Police engaged in such service	1	160	
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped			46
Accidents reported within Settlement limits			799
Accidents where persons were injured	6	514	
Accidents where death ensued		52	
Dogs seized by Police			1,958
Dogs shot by Police or destroyed at kennels			2,006
Dogs sent to Kennels			1,558
Dogs restored to owners			400
Dogs escaped or died			10
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			3
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs not suspected to be suffering from rabies	20	66	

II.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE ARRESTED AND NOT CHARGED.

OFFENCES	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total		
	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	
Arson											1						1		1						4		
Assault	2	68	3	73	10	64	9	55	12	87	7	97	15	99	10	102	5	63	12	73	3	222	6	86	94	1,089	
Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers		992		2,197		1,369		2,175		2,290		1,724		1,825		1,612		1,701		1,647		1,458		1,010		20,000	
Breach of Municipal Regulations, Garbage								1							20										21		
" " " Traffic			25		21		26		16		17		14		30		15		18		24		7		15		228
" " " Nuisance		36		38		57		38		31		52		37		43		43		5		37		79		496	
" " " Miscellaneous		4		6		7		1		2				6		9		5		3		3	1	8	1	54	
Burglary		2						2								1				1						6	
Children, trafficking, etc.		5		4						3			2		1											15	
Coining				1														2				2				5	
Civil offences		2		1						1			1							2		1		1		9	
Cruelty to animals						1	1			1		2		3		1		3		2		2		1		15	
" children								1		1										1						3	
Cutting and wounding		3						1					1							1						6	
Drunkenness	21	3	25		6	23	9	40	6	34	9	18	8	33	5	24	13	22	7	38	9	17	3	15	16	310	94
Embezzlement														1				1				1				3	
Expulsion, returning after		1		4		5		1				1				3		3						1		19	
Extortion		3				4		6		3		7		3		4		3		5		4		4		46	
False pretences, obtaining goods and money under		1		2				3				2				3		2				1		1		15	
Fighting and creating disturbance	2	182		171		180		183	4	230	5	179		227	2	194	1	200	1	154	1	188	3	129	19	2,218	
Fraud		4				1		1		2		4		7		2		4		5		4		2		36	
Furious driving		1		1				1		3																6	
Gambling		5		2		1		2					3		2		1				3		1			20	
Housebreaking												8														8	
Insanity		1								1			1			1								1		3	
Illegal arrest																								3		3	
Kidnapping		4		7		10		5		5		9		5		16		14		8		7		16		105	
Larceny	1	73	1	70		55	2	58		68		65	3	55		62		57		56	1	59		61	8	739	
Loitering		18		16		21		13		10		17		12	1	15		17	1	33		16		24	2	212	
Murder																										1	
Prostitution (abetting)														2				2		1		1		1		7	
" (soliciting)		4		2		6		4		3		8		4		2	1	4		3		10		11	1	61	
Receiving stolen property				3				2												4		3		1		14	
Robbery												1														1	
Stray children		17		14		3		19		7		8		15		10		14		21	1	30		24	1	182	
Suicide (attempted)		2				2		1		3		1		3				1		2				2		17	
Unlawful possession		30		18		22		36		24		19		21		17		29		38		29		20		303	
Vagrancy		1		1				1																	1	2	
Willful damage	2	7	2	12	3	9	4	14	1	11		5		8		4		9	2	4		11		7	14	101	
Miscellaneous cases	4	58	6	60	2	69	3	68	5	69	4	83	2	95	1	79	1	68	5	98	4	67	3	95	40	909	
Jinricksha licences suspended		122		163		231		104		29		27		201		101		139		158		432		745		2,452	
" " confiscated		1,182		299		1,103		250		429		1846		796		1,333		930		1207		707		776		10,758	
Handcart licences suspended		1										2		7		2		1		4						17	
" " confiscated		1										2					1		1		1					6	

III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
(1) <i>Offences against the person :—</i>													
Absent from the ship without leave		1											1
Assault	4	7	4		1	4	1	4	4	3	2	2	36
Assaulting Police and attempting to rescue prisoner				2									2
Assault and larceny				3									3
Cutting and wounding	1							1					2
Disobeying lawful command and/or assaulting							10		1				11
Intimidation									1				1
Manslaughter				1			1						2
Rape or attempted Rape	1						1						2
Sodomy or attempted Sodomy				2		1							3
Threatening to commit suicide								1					1
(2) <i>Offences against property :—</i>													
False Pretences	4										1		5
Forgery							1						1
Forging and uttering a cheque								1					1
Fraud		1	1						1				3
Larceny	2	2	2	6	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	26
Larceny at Harbin					1								1
Malicious damage							1					1	2
Misappropriation			1										1
Obtaining credit by fraud						1							1
Robbery	1												1
Unlawfully pawning a gold scarf pin					1								1
(3) <i>Offences of a public nature :—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-Law or of Licence Conditions :—													
Dog	4	2	4	4	7	6	6	9	7	3	5	6	63
Hawking food stuff				1									1
Laundry		1											1
Liquor	2		4		2	1	1		3				13
Motor Car			1			2	1	1	1	1			7
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations :—													
Allowing gambling and keeping a disorderly house					1								1
Arms, carrying and/or supplying	1	4											5
Attempting to assist a prisoner to escape					1								1
Being in possession of bombs						2							2
Bribery				1									1
Contempt of Court						1	2						3
Conducting a lottery											1		1
Creating disturbance in the Casual Ward				3									3
Cruelty to animals							28						28
Desertion			1			2	1						4
Depositing garbage	8			3	1	1			1				14
Drunk, disorderly and assault, etc.	16	12	21	27	16	12	4	8	2	14	7	6	145
Drunk, refusing to pay tram fare and assaulting the Police	1												1
Drunk, creating a disturbance and being an idle and disreputable person								1					1
Fighting and creating a disturbance			2				2						4
Fire-arms, carrying loaded and/or discharging		1		1		1		1	3		1	3	11
Gambling			3										3
Harbouring a deportee			1										1
Hawking and/or causing an obstruction											3	1	4
Indecent behaviour											1	1	2
Keeping a house of ill fame			1							3			4
Loitering			1										1
Nuisance											1		1
Obstructing, and assaulting the Police	4					1		2	2				9
Prostitution, Soliciting									1				1
Refusing to pay Ricsha fare and assaulting	1	1											2
Returning after expulsion and wounding			1	2				2					5
Reckless driving and causing bodily harm									1				2
Riding a bicycle without a light				1			1		1				3
Trafficking in females			1										1
Uttering counterfeit notes				1								2	3
Uttering base coins						2							2
Vagrancy						1		1	6	1	2	3	15
Various								1			1		2
(4) <i>Civil Cases :—</i>		1											1
Total	50	34	49	58	32	41	65	35	35	30	26	27	482

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(1) <i>Offences against the person:—</i>													
Abduction	11	10	13	17	11	7	2	6	11	8	8	13	117
Allowing children in brothels	3		6	3		7		4	6	2			35
Assault	56	58	78	81	90	78	88	108	74	74	52	57	894
Attempted suicide	3	5	2	10	7	4	6	4	5	10	3	5	64
Cruelty to children	1	1	2	5	5	1	3	3	5	4	0	4	34
False imprisonment				5		2	4	4					15
Intimidation	10		8	4			2	2		3		2	31
Kidnapping	20	12	16	10	26	4	4	18	6	14	17	16	163
Libel								1					1
Malicious injury							1	1					2
Malicious prosecution	1	5	1	1	1		1	5	2			2	19
Manslaughter				4			1			1			7
Murder, and attempted murder		1		1			3	1	3	1	2	14	26
Rape		2	2	1		1				1			7
Sodomy			2			1			2		2		7
Wounding	3	2	3		3	4	1	16	6	2	4	6	50
(2) <i>Offences against property:—</i>													
Arson, or criminal negligence	2	1						4	1		1	3	12
Burglary	23	25	17	18	19	19	21	17	22	21	20	18	240
Cruelty to animals	6	1	9	6	5	7	15	12	8	11	14	7	101
Embezzlement	8	5	7	6	5	5	8	4	6	5	1	2	62
Extortion	2	10	5	10	10	8	8	8	21	12	1	4	99
False pretences	8	9	1	9	14	15	2	7	8	10	4	17	114
Forgery							1		1		2		4
Fraud	7	2	2	1	5	3	4	8	4	5	13	12	66
Godown breaking	4	1						1					7
Housebreaking	6	3	5	4		1	2	6	7	6	2	7	49
Larceny	324	245	314	286	310	248	216	275	358	302	198	324	2427
Malicious damage	2	1	1	4	7	1	6	1			2		28
Receiving stolen property	25	17	6	19	15	18	17	7	18	9	11	13	170
Robbery	2	6	8	21	7	6	12	4	8	16	28	14	132
Unlawful possession	42	18	39	28	60	32	28	28	47	18	28	31	399
(3) <i>Offences of a Public Nature:—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye-law or License conditions respecting:—													
Carts	34	31	17	35	52	58	59	34	29	46	41	37	473
Clubs			6	2				5			1		14
Dairies	8		2	1		1	1			1	3		17
Dogs	7	5	2	10	8	7	17	23	47	6	8	1	141
Food shops	31	58	64	75	116	165	311	121	68	20	8		1037
Liquor (Foreign)			1				1						3
Laundries			3		2		1	4	6	5	8	3	27
Livery stables	1							1					2
Lodging houses	1	6		5	10	3		2	10	3	6	5	51
Opium shops	24	12	18	9	44	104	12	51	156	76	17	9	532
Pawn shops	17	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	2			34
Public refreshment	1702	858	1565	1601	1896	1154	938	1069	1059	1499	1430	1361	16,132
Tea shops	26	3		4		2	1	4	2	3	1	4	50
Wheelbarrows	57	123	165	227	127	68	136	59	89	146	72	130	1399
Wine shops	4		3		1	1				2	2	6	19
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations respecting:—													
Arms		1		1	3	5	2	4	2		4		22
Dangerous material, storing of							1	2					3
Buildings			3		1								4
Feathers									4				4
Fireworks	11	33	1	3	1	2	3	1	17	2	6	3	83
House refuse	264	157	70	129	107	94	102	173	208	236	131	78	1749
Illegal arrests	2		2					1		1			6
Indecent advertisements		1	2	2		2	3						12
Lotteries				1		2	1	2	3	25	1	1	36
Nuisances	737	611	559	808	726	692	888	838	655	944	784	872	9114
Soliciting prostitution	16	29	40	32	52	59	26	30	25	27	54	63	453
Straw			1			3	1	1	1		2	1	10
Sunshades							3						3
Traffic	247	200	183	248	153	229	353	229	174	315	224	151	2706
Bigamy						1				1			2
Bribery		2					1						4
Coining					4							1	5
Coining, uttering counterfeit	5	2	5	7	3	5	4	3	4	6	1	1	46
Contempt of Court	4	1		6	3	3	10		2	1	4	2	36
Fighting and creating disturbance	105	110	149	176	142	156	158	130	146	137	122	97	1,628
Functioning as Police				3			1						4
Gambling	26	176	115	65	136	27	24	4	36	46	15	31	701
Gaol breaking								1					1
Loitering with intent	15	12	45	32	16	15	20	36	23	6	18	21	259
Obstructing the Police	1	13	3	1	5	15	7	3		7	5	2	62
Perjury		2				1							3
Returning from expulsion	15	11	4	17	13	6	27	21	15	14	15	16	174
Trademarks, infringement of									1		6		7
Trafficking in women and children	23	14	8	22	27	23	17	8	19	6		5	172
Vagrancy	19	17	16	14	8	14	8	26	11	18	6	1	158
(4) <i>Miscellaneous Cases:—</i>													
Associates of loafers and robbers				31			4		31			9	75
Husband and wife	11	5	10	7	8	3	8	2	5	4	4	5	72
Insanity	1	1	3	1		2		1	1			2	12
Passing food to prisoners	7	5	2	7	8	3	4	6	6	3	2	3	56
Stray, ill-treated and kidnapped children	26	16	16	27	19	21	3	1	20	12	11	4	176
Seeking protection of Door of Hope	1	3		2		3	3	3	3	3	3		24
Witnesses in criminal cases	15	16	11	20	24	12	27	20	17	27	2	14	205
Various	1	7	10	1	3	7		5		5	7	2	48
Total	3998	2956	3655	4176	4285	3388	3543	3672	3562	4280	3446	3528	44,449

V.—RETURN OF SENTENCES AND DECISIONS IN THE MIXED COURT.

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Bail forfeited	2747	1859	2546	2850	2964	2170	2285	2211	2044	2903	2459	2500	29,518
Case withdrawn	5	1	10	2	2	1	3	1			2		25
Cautioned	6	9	17	24	18	4	28	9	10	26	32	12	195
Compensation	5	1	2	7	6	4	4	7	6	6	6	13	67
Dismissed	67	79	85	141	155	160	125	97	122	108	83	136	1,358
Expulsion	4	3	3	5	3	6	2	4	7	5	6		48
Fined	577	550	402	565	556	606	636	771	766	708	486	376	6,999
Handed to parents or guardians	32	18	19	17	14	19	15	13	19	18	9	15	208
Imprisonment	462	350	462	375	453	309	314	418	431	324	244	334	4,476
" and expulsion	43	43	34	70	45	48	49	65	104	73	73	62	709
" " fined	1						1	2					4
Reformatory	11	4	6	9	7	5	11	11	10	7	2	8	91
Released on security	7	23	18	23	16	11	13	7	10	11	14	23	176
Sent to City Authorities	7	1	7	12	7	4	6	1	5	5	6	12	73
" other Chinese Authorities	8	5	16	12	19	9	10	3	6	12	11	17	128
" Door of Hope	10	11	8	16	11	10	6	8	9	9	4	6	108
" Local Guilds		3	2	3	2	3	9	2	4	7		1	36
" Siua Refuge	4	6	5	5	4	8	4	2	2	2	3		42
" Slave Girls' Refuge	1	2	1				2						6
" Orphanage							1						1
" Distressed Refugees Committee							1	21					22
" Anti-kidnapping Society				11			8	5	5	3	1		33
Handed to French Police	1	2		4	4	2	1	2	1	11	7	1	36
Various		6	12	27	2	12	8	12	3		1	4	87
Total	3998	2956	3655	4176	4285	3388	3543	3672	3562	4246	3446	3528	44,449

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1904-1913.

OFFENCES.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Arson	8	17		82	28	15	10	12	23	12
Assault	461	505	739	858	704	807	904	815	879	894
Burglary and housebreaking	133	169	196	317	362	310	355	464	381	298
Coining	19	10		2	1	4	9	95	9	5
Cruelty to animals	32	31	33	56	54	73	124	11	85	101
Cutting and wounding	61	40	74	44	34	37	49	28	41	52
Disorderly & improper conduct, including drunkenness, fight- ing and creating disturbance	365	439	692	1,195	1,934	2,403	2,295	1,910	2,876	1,628
Embezzlement	29	18	22	32	20	81	45	66	65	62
Forgery	6	1	6	2	4	5	4	6	11	4
Fraud	63	111	123	197	87	131	141	117	114	66
Furious riding or driving	290	162	162	143	195	198	192	105		
Gambling	132	334	467	566	456	480	869	722	922	701
Kidnapping	116	116	156	288	310	331	302	276	210	280
Larceny from person, dwellings, etc.	2,788	2,447	2,773	3,626	3,857	3,554	4,281	4,254	3,470	3,427
Loitering	71	93	162	247	285	243	199	442	295	259
Mauslaughter	4	2		1		13	15	7	25	7
Misdemeanour	1,694	2,747	3,015	5,472	5,774	4,475	4,665	7,027	13,62	10,011
Murder	21	10	21	35	13	26	20	15	26	26
Nuisance, including firing crackers & burning joss-paper	21,529	19,285	21,433	19,526	22,725	18,376	14,616	10,778	11,167	9,114
Obstruction	14,478	15,743	20,132	19,128	19,111	20,675	21,316	18,886	21,743	16,194
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	24	5		20	98	141	95	123	113	114
Property, receiving stolen	111	51	57	91	113	142	138	164	143	170
Possession, unlawful	186	100	112	236	323	415	522	536	440	399
Rape		1		1	9	10	1	3	1	7
Returning after deportation	20	3	10	56	147	253	277	285	252	174
Rioting and destroying property	24	49	27	1			19	1		
Robbery	10	2	95	138	56	97	115	66	86	207
Squeezing	107	12	153	112	156	135	94	80	95	99
Suicide, attempted	12	2	42	42	30	63	77	77	63	61
Uttering	28	21	15	16	27	32	42	41	36	46
Wilful damage				35	8	44	42	29	23	28
Total	42,824	42,685	50,722	52,565	56,928	53,569	61,833	47,439	46,104	44,449

VII.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

1913.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.	1913.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.	1913.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Total.			
January	7	1	256	257	May	13	3	265	268	September	16		292	292
"	14	4	283	287	"	20		295	295	"	23	2	285	287
"	21	1	250	251	"	27		290	290	"	30	1	298	299
"	28		248	248	June	3	1	254	255	October	7	2	248	250
February	4	4	257	261	"	10	4	222	226	"	14	6	250	256
"	11		238	238	"	17	2	245	247	"	21	7	244	251
"	18		237	237	"	24	1	257	258	"	28	1	237	238
"	25	1	262	263	July	1	3	231	234	November	4		232	232
March	4	1	236	237	"	8	1	206	207	"	11	1	222	223
"	11	2	234	236	"	15	2	203	205	"	18		194	194
"	18	4	249	253	"	22	1	181	182	"	25		205	205
"	25		259	259	"	29	3	155	158	December	2	2	222	224
April	1	6	287	293	August	5	5	171	176	"	9	1	230	231
"	8	3	249	252	"	12	1	227	228	"	16	2	214	216
"	15	2	282	284	"	19	1	247	248	"	23	1	230	231
"	22	1	266	267	"	26		262	262	"	30	3	202	205
"	29	7	279	286	September	2		262	262					
May	6		261	261	"	9	4	272	276	Total	98	12,718	12,811	

Weekly average 246.

VIII.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	32	4	36	Bridles, complete	29		29
Webley Revolvers	133	3	136	Brushes, Flat	17	39	56
Webley Revolvers, R.L.C. Pattern	17	5	22	Brushes, Dandy	9	31	40
Automatic Pistols (Webley)	23		23	Lance Buckets	21		21
Automatic Pistols (Belgian)	10	5	15	Burnishers	11	17	28
Martini-Metford Carbines	493	73	566	Sam Browne Belts	29	2	31
Martini-Metford Bayonets	492	61	553	Chaff-cutters	6		6
New Pattern Service Rifles	176	14	190	Chain Shoulder Straps	29	24	53
New Pattern Service Bayonets	173	22	195	Clippers, Horse	9	1	10
Pull-throughs	669	63	732	Curry Combs	17	30	47
Slings	669	136	805	Gauntlets	28		28
Frogs	669	47	716	Lances	24	17	41
Fouces	669	55	724	Muzzles	3	2	5
Waist Belts	669	48	717	Head Ropes	29		29
Lee-Metford Ammunition	30,087	1,763	31,850	Stable Rugs	45	7	52
Webley Revolver Ammunition	3,280	593	3,873	Saddles, complete	29	1	30
Revolver Ammunition				Stirrup Leathers	29	40	69
" (Browning)	184	3,495	3,679	Swords	29	8	37
" (Belgian)...	215	1,368	1,583	Sword Knots	29	6	35
				Spurs, Jack	29	20	49

MIXED COURT.

The reformed system brought about with the concurrence of the Consular Body after the Revolution of the year 1911 has not ceased to be productive of progressive improvements, and has merited and obtained the unstinted support of all sections of the community, both Foreign and Chinese. Compliance with some of the requirements of Chinese administrative usage may prove unavoidable in the future, but the permanence of all that is essential in the present satisfactory arrangements can safely be foretold. Nevertheless certain points of primary importance to the administration of justice in the Settlement still demand attention: there is still much need of a method of treatment for cases on appeal, to take the place of that which was formerly instituted by the Taotai and the Consul-General of the Foreigner concerned; and it is imperative that the Court's powers of punishment should be extended and strengthened, and that a firm front should be shown in resisting all the efforts to curtail them, which were originally the outcome of jealousies of officials beyond the limits of the Settlement, and are even now inspired occasionally in a section of the Chinese Press. Thus the cangue, a useful form of punishment in certain types of criminal offence, has been caused to fall into disuse since February 1912, and subsequent requests by the Police that it form part of a sentence have been refused. For the suppression of crimes of violence in the Settlement, the reintroduction of punishment by flogging remains of the first necessity, and there is no doubt that it would be welcomed by the entire community as the only reliable safeguard against the increasing audacities of roaming desperadoes. The following correspondence is of interest in this connexion.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 14, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the several notable cases during the last five years of crimes of violence actuated by robbery, which, to the Council's great concern, have occasioned apprehension among prominent Chinese merchants, and a recurrent outcry in the Chinese Press. The prevalence of the crime of robbery with violence in the Settlement points to the need of introducing a special form of punishment of the kind which has been in use in Europe, and has been attended with undoubted success in the prevention of the same type of offence. The punishment which has been suggested is the cat, inflicted under the same conditions and restrictions as obtain in countries where it is at present in use.

Of late years habitual malefactors have entered the Settlement from all quarters; secure from the primitive severities of justice in the surrounding countryside, imprisonment in the Gaol is little or no check upon them, and robbery and murderous assault has become an almost familiar item in the reports of crime. I am confident of the Consular Body's concurrence in the desire of my colleagues and myself to leave no means untried in order to put a stop to this increasing lawlessness, and I have accordingly the honour to request that you will be good enough to commend the suggested measure to the Consular Body's favourable consideration, in order that the Mixed Court may be able to introduce it with the full assurance of unanimous support.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, January 16, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 14, suggesting the introduction of corporal punishment at the Mixed Court of the Settlement.

The Consular Body has endorsed the view of the Shanghai Municipal Council in this respect and approved its suggestion under the conditions that the proposed measure should be a provisional one and applied under strict foreign supervision.

The matter has been referred to Peking for the consideration of the Diplomatic Body. It is understood that if no instructions to the contrary are received from the Dean of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, the Mixed Court will be authorized by the Consular Body to enforce the new measure on the first of March and you will receive in time confirmation of its adoption.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 4, 1913.

SIR,—In pursuance of our letter dated January 16, re corporal punishment, I am directed to let you know that consequent on the discussion of the question by the Diplomatic Body, the Consular Body find unanimity impossible and are therefore unable to approve the proposed introduction of the "Cat" at the Mixed Court at the present time.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 27, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to address you on the subject of the re-introduction of corporal punishment at the Mixed Court.

You will recall that upon receipt of the Council's letter of December 14, 1912, the Consular Body endorsed the views therein expressed that this measure was necessary in order to check the lawlessness and crime which were at that time conspicuous throughout the Settlement; it is on record that discussion of the question by the Diplomatic Body in Peking resulted in the Council's proposal being disapproved.

In approaching the subject again, therefore, the Council seeks rather to convince those whose objections must be to a great extent theoretical, than by accumulating evidence from the Police Reports of the past few months to labour a fact which is self-evident to the entire local community.

It is historically true that in the wake of every insurrection there follows a loosening of the bonds of administrative order, greater or less according to the failure or success of the movement. Therefore it was to be expected that the commotion of last summer, so disturbing to good order in this neighbourhood, would be succeeded by an increase of crime in the Settlement. Indeed the Council attributes the numerous acts of violence committed during these past months, euphemistically described as a wave of crime, very largely to the temporary withdrawal and subsequent transfer of authority which took place in the districts by which the Settlement is surrounded.

It is the sincere hope of the Council and the community that the Chinese Government now formed may continue and become firmly established, and that under stable central authority the normal conditions of life may be resumed, most especially in these provinces where the desire of trade, unobstructed and unharrassed, actuates the Chinese inhabitants and Foreign merchants alike.

This being the case it has been the Council's aim to do what is possible to check lawlessness so far as the Settlement is concerned, and to co-operate where possible in the maintenance of order in the adjoining City and suburbs. To this end the Police, acting upon occasion with the representatives of the Chinese City Authorities, have conducted, and are continuing to conduct, vigorous searches, in lodging houses, hotels and other licensed premises, for suspected persons and those carrying firearms or other weapons, while street searches for bad characters are taking place continually. In this connexion I would mention that it appears to be necessary that the Police should assume extraordinary powers of search in private houses suspected of harbouring undesirables, and I have the honour to suggest that the special authority of the Consular Body may be given for the exercise of such powers in the discretion of the Captain-Superintendent.

These measures, however, are unsuccessful for two principal reasons. In the first place there is the strongest suspicion that the actual perpetrators of many of the recent armed robberies and other crimes conspire and reside in the districts south of the French Settlement and beyond the Paoshan boundary. And, secondly, the consequences of capture or arrest have lost their value as deterrents.

The study of crime and criminal proclivities in western countries is still in many ways incomplete, and opinions vary as to when an effort at lenient understanding should give place to harsher treatment. But in China, where there is little if any attempt to penetrate into criminal motive, where mitigation of penalty is unfailingly misconstrued, it is almost plain that experiments in leniency are fore-doomed to failure.

The substance of my meaning is simply this. The substitution of terms of imprisonment for corporal punishment at the Mixed Court, has, by withdrawing a wholesome fear of the consequences, stimulated crime in the Settlement. The Gaol, by reason of its healthy routine and regularity of food supply, has no terrors for the criminal classes. And finally, present conditions and the Police record for 1913 urgently call for the re-introduction of the bamboo.

I have therefore the honour to request that you will make a second and stronger effort to secure from Their Excellencies the Ministers the necessary permission to carry the change into effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The treatment of criminal cases where Foreign interests are involved has given rise to correspondence in the past, which is hereunder appended, together with a communication addressed to the Council by the Consular Body at the beginning of the year recording a definite decision on the subject. It was found necessary to cite this decision a few months later in the course of a discussion in connexion with a fracas occasioned by Italian Sailors.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 5, 1911.

SIR,—It will be within your recollection that a discussion arose earlier in the current year as to whether Police cases against Chinese in Foreign employ should be tried at the Mixed Court before the assessor of the employer's nationality, or before the assessor of the day.

The attention of the Council has again been drawn to the matter by a case which arose last week of an employé of an Italian subject. The Acting Consul-General for Italy writes to the effect that as soon as he has the Magistrate's assurance that the hearing will take place before the Italian Assessor, he will countersign the summons.

It does not appear to the Council that it is within the province of the Magistrate to settle the question of the nationality of the assessor in a Police case. On the other hand, the upshot of the present case has been that no summons has been served.

The Council is of opinion that a definite rule of procedure should be laid down for the information and guidance of the Police for, while this instance is of no great importance, it is conceivable in the future that the absence of a ruling may give rise to a serious miscarriage of justice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. BURKILL,
Acting Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 24, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the Council's letter of September 5, 1911, as to the action of the Italian Consul-General in declining to countersign summonses and warrants for Chinese in Italian employ unless he receives an assurance that the cases will be heard before an Italian Assessor. To this letter the Council has as yet received no reply.

On May 20 a summons was issued against a shroff in the employ of Mr. Bretto, an Italian subject, on a charge of seriously assaulting a woman. Countersignature has been refused at the Italian Consulate for the same reason as before, and the Police are in consequence again unable to proceed further.

You will doubtless readily recognise that a decision is necessary if this formality of countersignature is to remain a part of the criminal judicial procedure of the Settlement, and I have therefore the honour to request that the Consular Body may treat the matter as one of urgency and give a ruling thereon for the guidance of the Police Force.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARRY DE GRAY,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, January 28, 1913.

SIR,—With regard to the statement in the Mixed Court Report for October last. "On October 5, after some argument by counsel the Court held that the question of Foreign interest in criminal cases is to be decided by the Assessor of the day," I have the honour to ask your Council to take note that by the ruling of the Consular Body, the only authority competent to prescribe rules of procedure in the Mixed Court, the Consul-General of the nationality concerned shall be the sole person to determine whether a Foreign interest is involved or not in civil and criminal cases, and when a Consul-General informs the Mixed Court in writing that in a particular case interests of his nationals are involved, this case shall be reserved, if no objection be raised by some competent authority, for hearing before his own Assessor.

In consequence of the above statement the Consular Body has deemed it necessary to address the enclosed protest to the Mixed Court Magistrate.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

A. W. BURKILL, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, January 17, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to the Registrar's Report for October, the Consular Body has the honour to draw the attention of the Mixed Court to the necessity of strict application of the rules of procedure, such as approved at the Consular Meeting of December 29, 1911, and communicated to you on January 3, 1912.

According to these rules "the Consul-General of the nationality concerned shall be the sole person to determine whether a Foreign interest is involved or not" and this decision cannot therefore be subject to discussion by the Assessor of the day.

Although the paragraph of the said rules "Foreign interests" refers to Chinese civil cases, it is inadmissible that a complete different ruling be adopted on the same matter in criminal cases so much the less as the Foreign interests in such cases are nearly always of a financial or civil nature.

I therefore have to request that the contradictory ruling in the particular cases referred to in the Report for October be considered as null and void, it being well understood that when a Consul-General informs the Mixed Court by writing that in a particular case interests of his nationals are involved, this case shall be reserved for hearing before his own Assessor.

To KUAN CHUNG, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 10, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 28 on the subject of criminal prosecutions at the Mixed Court where special Foreign interests are involved.

The decision of the Consular Body which you transmit goes some way towards settling difficulties such as were described in the Council's letters to yourself of September 5, 1911, and May 24, 1912, and the Council trusts that the situation which arose on those two occasions will be avoided in the future.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. BURKILL,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The details are hereunder recorded of another case of some importance in connexion with which it proved necessary to insist upon the distinction between civil and criminal proceedings. Two Chinese defendants were threatened with imprisonment unless they discharged their liabilities to the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and thereafter were definitely sentenced in the Civil Court. As a result however of the Council's protest, a charge of theft was duly preferred in the Criminal Court, and on July 18 the two defendants were sentenced to imprisonment, the first, in consideration of his having been in custody during one year and eight months, to four years' imprisonment with effect from July 18; and the second, in consideration of his having been in custody for one year and seven months, to three years' imprisonment with effect from December 6, 1911.

Shanghai, June 30, 1913.

SIR,—There seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to the execution of a judgment recently rendered and confirmed by the Mixed Court in a mixed civil and criminal case, where Huang Chi-liang and Huang Ho-ch'un were the accused and the Russo-Asiatic Bank at St. Petersburg the plaintiffs and complainants. The case was conducted by the Russian Assessor since November 1911 and concluded last week. Huang Chi-liang and Huang Ho-ch'un were sentenced to imprisonment for 5 and 3 years respectively, being convicted of having stolen 20,000 Roubles.

Trusting you will kindly take note of the above.

Colonel C. D. BRUCE,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 1, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of June 30, to the Captain-Superintendent of Police, on the subject of certain recent proceedings between the Russo-Asiatic Bank and two Chinese, I have the honour to point out that the procedure at the Mixed Court does not at present provide for mixed civil and criminal cases, the two jurisdictions being separate. The attention of the Council was drawn to the proceedings on June 19, when it appeared that the defendants were threatened with imprisonment unless they discharged their liabilities, but it was assumed that this somewhat irregular form of pressure was justified by the contumacy of the debtors. Nevertheless, when on June 26 sentences of imprisonment were definitely delivered, the Council was constrained to point out that no charge of theft had been preferred in the Criminal Court. In these circumstances Mr. Figge, the Chairman of the Watch Committee, undertook to explain the matter to yourself, and the Council subsequently understood that you had undertaken to comply with such formalities as were necessary. I have the honour, therefore, to express the hope that you will uphold the standing practice of the Court and give directions for the formal criminal prosecution of the concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

V. GROSSE, Esq.,
Consul-General for Russia.

Shanghai, July 18, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 1 and, in reply, beg to point out that it appears from correspondence exchanged between this Consulate-General and the Chinese Authorities that criminal proceedings were instituted on October 30, 1911, against Huang Ho-ch'un and Huang Chi-liang on a charge of theft committed in Port Arthur at the Russo-Asiatic Bank on April 13, 1903, to an amount of 20,000 Roubles.

As the accused confessed their crime but refused to return the amount stolen even after the claim was reduced to \$3,000, the complainants had no other alternative than to refer to their previous request and to insist on criminal proceedings as noted on the first charge sheet.

The request of the complainants was granted by the Court on May 23 as shown by the judgment given on that day. Taking, however, into consideration that the necessary formalities were not complied with on the following hearings of the case, and with a view of upholding the present practice in the Mixed Court, I agreed to a re-trial of the case which took place on July 18.

Trusting that the decision of the Court will be executed in due course.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

In a case of trafficking in children, the Council was obliged to request adherence to the consistent procedure in the past of treating this practice as a criminal offence.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 2, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention to a case heard in the Mixed Court on August 26, in which two Chinese, one male and one female, were convicted of being concerned together in trafficking in children. By the decision of the Court, the children were handed over to the Anti-Kidnapping Society, while Mr. McKiernan, the Assessor, is reported to have said that the accused were not kidnappers and that trafficking in children is not an offence in Canton whither the party was going. On these grounds the accused were discharged.

This decision of the Court appears to the Council an unfortunate one from every point of view, but most especially because in the past the Court has consistently dealt very severely with this class of criminal. Trafficking in children is an offence the suppression of which must surely be the endeavour of all tribunals where Foreign influence prevails. I have, therefore, the honour to express the hope that you will give instructions for a reversal of this verdict, and for adequate punishment of traffickers in future similar cases.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

AMOS P. WILDER, Esq.,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, September 23, 1913.

SIR,—Referring to yours of September 2, in the matter of a case in the Mixed Court, August 26, in which two Chinese, one male and one female, were charged with trafficking in children, I have the honour to say that I have reviewed the testimony and have obtained statements from the Magistrate and Assessor. There was no evidence to show that the children were bought to be slaves. The defendants were of the better sort of Chinese. The Court inclined to the testimony, namely, that the children were bought for adoption, two of the three as children of the prisoners, and one by a relative. The Magistrate in recounting that the purchase of children for adoption in certain provinces is traditional, and noting that the prisoners were returning from Soochow, where they had a business, to Kwangtung, said with reason "I regarded him as very different from that class who having no means of livelihood make a special business of buying children. It may positively be said that these children were not kidnapped for the purpose of being slaves. Since they were not kidnapped there is no reason for punishing them. You (Assessor) and I decided to release Cheng A-szu and his wife and to send the children who accompanied them to the Anti-Kidnapping Society to be cared for and to be placed in good circumstances. It was also forbidden that the parents receive the children in order to prevent them from being sold again."

It was felt that the defendants were sufficiently punished by the loss of the children who would cost them about \$100. Mr. McKiernan, the Assessor, states that he was misquoted.

Beyond instruction to the Assessor in question that kidnapping is an offence which foreigners desire especially to abate, I have nothing further to report.

Very respectfully yours,
AMOS P. WILDER,
American Consul-General.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

In continuation of the efforts towards improving the sanitary condition of the Women's Prison, to which reference was made in the Report for last year, the erection of additional outhouses, including provision for a medical officer's consulting room, bathroom, laundry and kitchen, as an extension to the existing premises, has been approved by the Consular Body.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 1, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you, herewith, a plan illustrating the proposal to erect certain out-houses and a wall in connexion with the Women's Prison at the Mixed Court. You will notice that Dr. Ransom has approved the proposal.

In view of the exceedingly dirty and insanitary condition in which the occupants of this prison are found, the Council expresses the hope that the Consular Body will give formal sanction to the work with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 9, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 1, about buildings to be erected in the compound of the International Mixed Court.

I am directed to state that the Consular body approves the proposed plan and recommends that workings should be proceeded with without delay.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

The revival of public gambling by the establishment of a roulette house beyond the northern boundary, in that section of the North Honan Road which is not under Foreign control, was recorded in the last Annual Report. The correspondence with the Consul for Spain therein set forth, concluded with an offer to place the services of the Municipal Police entirely at his disposal for the necessary measures. After a lapse of a few months further negotiations followed and assurances were given leading to the conclusion that, although the proprietorship of the premises remained Spanish, the gambling was taking place without the connivance of the Spanish proprietor. Eventually in view of the difficulty of bringing about a final cessation of the operations of the persons implicated, the Council in July addressed the Consular Body once more, with the result that a general warrant was issued authorising the necessary suppressive measures.

Shanghai, February 21, 1913.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of December 30, informing me that public gambling was going on at No. 24 North Honan Road Extension, in your letter you speak about "Mount Pleasant" and did not mention the number, which has been the cause of some delay as the Spanish lessee of the said premises answered to my first letter that he did not know what house I was referring to as there was no "Mount Pleasant" in existence on that road. I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Fabian Macnjen, who admits to be the lessee, denies that any gambling is going on in his house. Therefore I should be obliged to you to ask the Criminal Investigation Department to furnish me with some evidence that gambling is being carried on there so as to enable me to order a search in accordance with Article 588 of the Spanish Code of Criminal Procedure.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CARLOS DE SOSTOA,

Consul.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 27, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 21 on the subject of the public gambling at No. 24 North Honan Road.

In accordance with your request I enclose copies of statements of witnesses to this gambling on the night of February 21. These police witnesses are prepared to attend at the Spanish Consulate to give evidence on oath in confirmation of their statements, and I have the honour to state that the further services of the Police are at your disposal for duty in connexion with such suppressive action as you may direct.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. W. BURKILL,

Chairman.

CARLOS DE SOSTOA, Esq.,

Consul for Spain.

REPORT ON 21 NORTH HONAN ROAD.

February 25, 1913.

I beg to report that acting upon instructions from Sub-Inspector . . . I in company with P.C. . . . visited premises No. 24 North Honan Road occupied by the Belmont Club.

We entered the premises at about 9.30 p.m., 24th instant, and took refreshments which were supplied gratis.

At that time there was apparently other than those connected with the place only one outside person and nobody gambling. At about 10 p.m. another man entered and commenced to gamble; he lost about \$30 within half an hour and departed. Ten minutes afterwards a party consisting of four ladies and one gentlemen arrived and all commenced to gamble, but after about half an hour two of the ladies left whilst the others remained gambling. P.C. . . . and myself then commenced to gamble at roulette and we kept on until 1.15 a.m. I myself bought \$10 worth of chips whilst P.C. . . . bought \$5 worth. Both of us continued losing and when the \$15 was lost, we came away and arrived at the . . . Station at 1.30 a.m., 25th instant.

Two men seemed to be in charge of the place, whilst three men, to all appearances Japanese, were Croupiers. At about 1 a.m. one of the proprietors apparently an American took over from the Croupier.

The roulette table was about 25 feet long by 5 feet wide with straight square legs not standing upon glass but upon the carpet though the machine itself was resting upon several wine or whisky glasses.

I would be able to recognise all parties above-mentioned connected with the place.

REPORT ON 24 NORTH HONAN ROAD.

February 25, 1913.

I beg to report that upon instructions from Sub-Inspector . . . I in company with P.C. . . . visited premises No. 24 North Honan Road occupied by the Belmont Club. We entered the premises about 9.30 p.m., 24th instant, and took refreshment. At that time there was apparently no other than those connected with the place except one outside person and nobody was gambling. At about 10 p.m. another man entered and commenced to gamble; he lost about \$30 within half an hour and departed. Ten minutes later a party consisting of four ladies and one gentleman arrived and all commenced gambling but after about half an hour two of the ladies left whilst the others remained gambling. P.C. . . . and myself then commenced to gamble at roulette and kept on until 1.15 a.m. I bought \$5 worth of chips whilst P.C. . . . bought \$10 worth. Both of us continued losing and when the \$15 was lost we came away and arrived at the . . . Station at 1.30 a.m., 25th instant. Two men seemed to be in charge of the place, whilst three men, to all appearances Japanese, were Croupiers. At about 1 a.m. one of the proprietors apparently an American took over from the Croupier. I would be able to recognise all parties above mentioned connected with the place.

March 14, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 27, enclosing copies of statements of witnesses to public gambling on the night of February 24, at No. 24 North Honan Road Extension.

I am already taking steps for carrying out a search on the said premises, but before doing it I have to communicate to you a letter I have received from Mr. Fabian Macajen, a translation of which I enclose.

I should feel obliged if you would kindly verify the statement made in this letter in order to avoid disagreeable incidents as occurred when some years ago the Jessfield Club was raided.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
Consul.

A. W. BURKILL, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from Mr. Fabian Macajen to the Consul for Spain, March 8, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention to two articles published on the 6th day of this month of March 1913 in the Gazette of the Municipal Council written by persons whose names are not known in this city. I must inform you that the said declarations have been written by interested persons and signed by others who ignored their contents, or the said persons were . . . and did not remember what house they entered.

They speak of the Belmont Club, this is number 21 North Honan Road Extension and not number 24, where I am living. They speak of Japanese, I have not one Japanese staying in my house, neither man nor woman. It is likely that the witnesses went to No. 22, where Japanese of both sexes are living.

C. DE SOSTOA, Esq.,
Consul for Spain.

March 31, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to our previous correspondence re gambling at No. 24 North Honan Road Extension, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Fabian Macajen, seeing that it would be impossible for him to explain satisfactorily some acts which had come to the knowledge of this Consulate, has sent me a document in which is stated that in consideration of a compensation of Tls. 300 to be paid by Mr. Fabian Macajen to Mr. G. B. Morando, proprietor of the premises No. 24 North Honan Road Extension, Mr. G. B. Morando has agreed to cancel his lease.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 22, 1913.

SIR,—I have again the honour to address the Consular Body on the subject of the public roulette wheels which continue uninterruptedly at No. 24, North Honan Road, a house beyond the limits of the Settlement, and approached by a thoroughfare over which the Council has no control. Allusion has been made to this matter in the Municipal Gazette from time to time, and, as the Consular Body may be aware, the Council has had considerable correspondence with Mr. Scelsi, Consul General for Italy, and with Mr. Sostoa, the Consul for Spain, under whose jurisdiction the gaming tables operate. The details of the Italian tenure of the property and the Spanish lease thereon are substantially known. Both of these members of the Consular Body have written to the Council expressing concurrence in the views which the Council holds, viz. that the gambling is a menace to the good name of the Settlement and should cease. Both, when I have made personal visits to them, have expressed readiness to take what steps they can in the matter. Nevertheless, the gambling proceeds, as I have stated, uninterruptedly.

The Council has been informed from time to time that strong action on the part of the Consular Body requires entire unanimity amongst its members. I have therefore the honour to express the hope that you will do what is possible to secure the co-operation of your colleagues, in the issue of a general warrant to the Council to suppress this notorious institution.

The reflection that the gaming is carried on in what is called Chinese territory need be no impediment to the work, for the present distracted state of the Chinese machinery of government in and around the Settlement is such that it is highly improbable that any protest will be received, from any one of the various petty officials who control the outskirts, at Foreign interference with a purely Foreign and most discreditable place of public entertainment. When hereafter a satisfactory and stable government is established, it will be an easy matter to explain the informality due to existing conditions.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

L. J. C. VON ZEPPELIN OBERMULLER, Esq.,
Consul-General for the Netherlands and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, July 24, 1913.

SIR,—According to the wish expressed in your despatch of July 22 I have the honour to hand you herewith a warrant issued on behalf of the Consular Body, authorizing you to take steps to suppress the gambling which is being carried on in the premises known as No. 24, North Honan Road.

A formal answer to your letter is under consideration and will be forwarded to you later on.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
VON ZEPPELIN OBERMULLER,
Consul-General for the Netherlands and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

WARRANT.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONSULAR BODY!

THE DEAN

authorises and empowers the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council to take the necessary steps to suppress the gambling which is being carried on in the premises known as No. 24 North Honan Road.

Given under the Dean's hand this 24th day of July, 1913.

VON ZEPPELIN OBERMULLER.

August 4, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of the 22nd and 29th instant addressed to the Senior Consul re gambling at 24 North Honan Road Extension, I have the honour to request you:

1. To inform me whether you have received my letter No. 96 of March 31, informing you that Mr. Fabian Macajen had sent to this Consulate a document in which it was stated that he had cancelled his lease on the premises 24 North Honan Road Extension;
2. To inform me if after March 31 you have received any information to the effect that another Spanish subject has leased the aforesaid premises;
3. If you have not received such an information to explain to me on what do you base your assertion that the gaming tables operate under my jurisdiction?

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 21, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to the enquiries contained in your letter of August 4, I have the honour to state that:—

1. I duly received your letter of March 31, informing me of the termination by Mr. Macajen of his lease from Mr. Morando at No. 24 North Honan Road.

2. I have no accurate knowledge as to the ownership or tenancy of these premises.

3. I have experienced the very greatest difficulty in ascertaining the exact nationality of the gamblers Santos, Garcia, Savedra and Castanada, who have all at one time or another been considered to be under Spanish jurisdiction.

Inasmuch as this question has now been settled by the Treaty Consuls, acting as an international body with jurisdiction over Foreigners in the port of Shanghai, it appears to me that any further correspondence on the subject would be bootless.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

C. DE SOSTOA, Esq.,
Consul for Spain.

CHINESE POLITICAL AGENTS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

The distracted situation in the Interior has driven a host of political refugees to the Settlement, and they have brought in their train a horde of Chinese secret service agents working in various and doubtless often divergent interests. The practice of styling these persons detectives, gives rise to a prevalent belief that it is their purpose to track criminals, and that as such they are entitled to unqualified support: this is erroneous: they come to the Settlement rather on political than on police missions. Inasmuch as many, if not all, of the numerous assassinations which have taken place of late are to be traced to political emissaries of one party or another, the Council has found it necessary to exercise the greatest caution. It has held in view the furtherance of the legitimate efforts of the Chinese Authorities to suppress political conspirators who attempt to operate under Foreign protection, and to capture criminal refugees; but at the same time the usual judicial and Police safeguards which the Settlement affords have been carefully preserved. In June the activities of so-called Chinese detectives to effect the arrest of a prominent Chinese informer necessitated the Council's protest. At the end of the year an endeavour of an unusual nature to introduce a change in the procedure which has been in vogue in the Settlement from the earliest times was the subject of an interchange of letters in which the Council took the opportunity to explain in detail the reasons upon which its objections were founded.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 16, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to state for the information of the Consular Body that on June 8 Mr. Loh Wei-sung, the Chinese Agent who performed certain duties in connexion with the apprehension of Ying Kwei-shing for complicity in the Sung murder case, was the victim of an attempted arrest in the Settlement by so-called Chinese detectives. This attempt was only frustrated by the vigilance of the Police Force.

It is also perhaps within the knowledge of the Consular Body that during the six weeks preceding this attempt two endeavours have been made to blow up Mr. Loh Wei-sung's residence.

The direction or political party from which these attempts originate is perhaps a point of uncertainty; but learning from a Police Report on the subject that warrants were issued by certain Chinese Officials with a view to effecting the arrest, the Council considers it advisable that a severe protest be addressed to the representatives of the Central Government, with a view to preventing a repetition of such serious incidents.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Translation of letter from Tseng, Military Governor at the Arsenal.

This is to state that the undersigned having been appointed as Military Governor at Shanghai, it is his duty to safeguard local peace. But under present circumstances there are numerous matters in which action has been deferred. The rebels who sought to create the recent revolution have fled to reside in the Settlement, relying thereon for protection; and as the powers of the undersigned do not extend thereto, it is difficult to apprehend them. The delay has been so long that the sinister intentions of the rebels in question are not at an end, and to all appearance at a suitable opportunity they will inevitably make a move, which would be a very great calamity. Should this be so, it would be greatly to the prejudice of the trade of the Foreign merchants of the several nationalities at Shanghai. The undersigned, being in receipt of the commands of the Government to come to this region and govern it, his purpose is confined to the re-establishment of the due order of things, and to resuscitating trade, as the foremost matter on the tapis. He cannot assuredly endure to sit and watch the place obliterated.

It is now proposed that thoroughly reliable detective officers should be deputed by this office to collaborate with the Police of the Settlement and provide means to discover and apprehend the insurgents designated by name by the Government. In the event of this procedure receiving the assent of your honourable body of members, the number of reliable detective officers whom it is proposed to depute will be limited to six, and they will bear a certificate of proof printed and issued by this office. This certificate of proof should be limited to one month for use, and it is hoped that you will consider and intimate whether thereafter it should be replaced by a new form. If this proposal enlists your support, then for the future when the detective officers in question make a genuine discovery of the residence of rebels, they will notify the Police of your Settlement, and request that prompt directions be given for their arrest; in this manner disturbance will be quelled at its source. This is most earnestly hoped; with an expression of distinguished consideration.

Enclosure: one exemplar certificate of proof.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 5, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter containing the proposals already made unofficially by Lieut.-Colonel Bruce for the issue of passes for Chinese Government detectives, allowing them to conduct operations within the limits of the Foreign Settlement.

The matter has had close attention at the hands of the members of Council, who are, alike with yourself, earnestly desirous of bringing to book any criminals or outlaws who make the Settlement a place of asylum.

Nevertheless, your proposal is not one which the Council can sanction, for the only Police authority within the Foreign limits is the Municipal Police. This has been so since the Settlement was established, and the Council is naturally unwilling to make so fundamental a change at the present juncture.

Your letter forecasts the arrest of persons who have been named by the Chinese Government, and the Council gathers that the men to whom you allude were participants in, or perhaps sympathisers with, the recent insurrectionary outbreak. If this be the case, it becomes necessary for the Chinese Government to issue formal warrants for their arrest, and for the necessary authority of the Consular Body being also secured for the execution of such warrants in the Settlement. This course being followed, the difficulty of identification and apprehension will in no way be lessened by any outside system of recognised espionage. For it is open to any person, whether a salaried agent of the Chinese Government or no, to give information to the Police of this Settlement with regard to the whereabouts of any criminal or other person for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, and thereupon the arrest will be effected. On the other hand, the Council is confident that the holders of such official passes as you suggest would make use of them in a manner quite foreign to your present intention, and that their issue would lead to unjust intimidation of the poorer and credulous classes of the Chinese community, whom it is ever the Council's duty to protect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

TSENG JU-CHENG, Esq.,
Military Governor of Shanghai.

CHINESE PROCLAMATIONS.

The attempts to issue proclamations for the compliance of the Chinese residents, which were a favourite expression of the desire of Chinese officials under the Manchu regime to assert authority in the Foreign Settlement, have practically been brought to an end owing to the revolutionary dissensions of recent years. A renewal of the endeavours of the Hot Water Dealers at the end of the year 1912, to form an association in order to exercise restraint upon dealers in the Settlement, took the shape once more of the issue of a proclamation by the Mixed Court Magistrate: this document, the only one of the kind which engaged the Council's attention during the year, purported to be a re-issue of the amended proclamation set forth on page 45 of the Report for the year 1908. The Council made a statement of its objections to the Mixed Court Magistrate in a communication, which is set forth hereunder, together with the document in question, for purposes of record.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Council, December 18, 1912.

A member of the Hot Water Guild named Fei and others have petitioned stating that the proclamation which they requested in the year 1907, in the previous Ching dynasty, was destroyed last September owing to an outbreak of fire in the vicinity; and requesting the issue of proclamations in replacement. Two proclamations have accordingly been engrossed, and having been sent to the Senior Consul, have been signed and sealed by him and were then sent back to the Court.

This special letter is now therefore written transmitting them and requesting the Council to take note, sign, and seal them, and send them back, so that they may be issued to the Guild in question for posting. With an expression of distinguished consideration.

Two proclamations enclosed.

Translation of Proclamation by the Mixed Court Magistrate, September 1912.

Proclamation issued for compliance. The notables of the Shanghai Hot Water Guild, Fei Huan-ting, Tsai Kuang-han, Wang Li-hsin, Wang Chi-lu and others have petitioned as follows:—

"The former notable of this Guild Chu Chin-sheng and others in the year 1907 of the previous Ching Dynasty, petitioned and received a proclamation issued by the Shanghai Taotai, by the Chief Bureau of Constabulary and by the Mixed Court, severally, for posting: and this is on record. In the year 1910 the former notable Chu Chin-sheng and our fellow tradespeople resolved publicly to invite ourselves, to be the notables of the Guild, for reformation of the rules of the trade; for the establishment of elementary schools within the city and suburbs, and without: and of hospitals, vaccination offices, anti-opium societies, medicines and coffins all of which various charitable projects have been initiated in due order, and are already accomplished facts. On May 13 of this year the notables Ku Chi-shan, Chen Yun-ti and twenty-four assistant members proceeded to this Guild in Haining Road, and publicly elected Yü Chin-chen as Chairman; but on August 1 the notable Yü suddenly died of illness: whereupon we were publicly elected, namely Huan-ting as Chairman, Kuang-han as Manager, and Li-hsin and Chi-lu as members. Since taking up the work we have respectfully complied with standing regulations, and have particularly feared that our fellow tradespeople should take excuses to collect money, whereby opposition would be engendered. We now accordingly petition again requesting citation of the previous record and the return to us of a re-issued proclamation, and beseech also that a communication be addressed to the Senior Consul obtaining his signature, and that the document be issued for posting in furtherance of our common interests."

On receipt of this petition at the Court a rescript in approval has been issued: and the previous record is now duly cited and a proclamation is issued for compliance and observance. Hereby persons of the Shanghai Hotwater trade are expected one and all to take cognisance. Know that although the notables of the Guild have been changed, all will be in accordance with the regulations as hitherto. If any shameless vagabonds take excuses to receive fees and so forth they may be indicated by the notables of the Guild by name, with petitions for their investigation. Let all obey.

Translation of letter from the Mixed Court Magistrate to the Council April 9, 1913.

This is to state that Fei Huan-ting a notable of the Hot Water Guild, and others, have petitioned stating that the proclamation which was requested in 1907 in the previous Ching Dynasty has been burnt owing to an outbreak of fire in neighbouring premises, and asking that it be re-issued.

Thereupon three proclamations have been copied out and sent for signature and seal by the Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul; and on December 18, 1912, they were sent to the Council for signature, seal, return, and issue to the Guild for posting.

Many months have already elapsed but they have not been received back. Fei Huan-ting, the notable of the Guild in question, and the others, now state that the Guild is just on the point of re-organising its regulations and proceeding forward in due order; that the re-issued proclamations cannot be further delayed without immense difficulty, for this would occasion pretexts on the part of their fellow tradespeople; and they petition begging that a communication be written pressing that they be swiftly signed and issued. This communication is accordingly duly addressed to the Council asking you to take note and swiftly to sign and seal the three proclamations previously sent and to despatch them to the Court for transmission and issue to the Guild in question for posting: and, it is hoped, not delay again: thus greatly obliging. With an expression of distinguished consideration.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 24, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of December 18 and April 9 on the subject of a proclamation prepared for issue at the instance of a Guild of hot-water dealers, I am directed to inform you that the matter has received the Council's careful consideration, and that the issue of this document in the Settlement does not seem desirable.

(1) It is in the first place to be noted that the proclamation in question is found not to be a re-issued copy as you have stated, but an entirely new document appointing a new Committee.

(2) There have been constant struggles in the past between rival parties who desire to control the affairs of the hot-water dealers: thus the Council in the year 1908 had dealings with one of the controlling parties which were subsequently denounced by the Guild, and much trouble arose. The Council does not wish to take part in such matters.

(3) The proclamation appears to give authority for certain charitable work in the City and suburbs: therefore the document does not concern the Settlement, and the Council's Seal is not required elsewhere.

In conclusion it may be added that the Council is generally averse to any course of action which would tend to place one group of Chinese in a position of authority in connexion with any trade, to the detriment of others.

I shall be obliged if you will take note of these observations and communicate them to the concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

KUAN CHUN, Esq.,
Mixed Court Magistrate.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Notwithstanding the almost complete absence of deaths from choleraic diarrhoea such as was so marked a feature of the previous year the death-rate remains at about the same level. When it is noted that 135 of the 307 deaths recorded among Foreign residents were Japanese and that 21 of these were due to Beri-beri, a disease which rarely affects non-Asiatics, care must be taken when comparing death-rates calculated since the great increase in the Japanese population and those obtaining in earlier years; that is to say, higher death-rates may now be expected, and these do not necessarily indicate that local conditions as regards health are not so good for the non-Asiatic community. Apart from this, however, the incidence of Smallpox, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis and Scarlet Fever were abnormally high and their prevention calls for special attention.

As regards Scarlet Fever, in no country has any marked impression been made on its incidence by ordinary sanitary measures. In England it remains almost as common as Measles, and natural immunity, the result of this prevalence, has produced a mild type of the disease. As the infection is almost entirely personal, in addition to the ordinary public sanitary measures, there is required for its adequate prevention a high general intelligence on the part of the community. If this want of success is met with in countries having all the benefits of modern sanitation and education, what can be expected in a community such as Shanghai made up of so many elements. An unfortunate factor also is the extreme virulence of the infection met with in China—Scarlet Fever in Shanghai is more than four times as deadly as it is in England; and there is no indication yet of a decrease in virulence.

As regards Tuberculosis, the greatest health problem of the day in all countries, it will soon become possible to build more solid preventive measures on the foundations at present being laid among the Chinese which are mostly of an educational nature. That Lung Tuberculosis is excessively prevalent among the Chinese is very evident; and no scheme which does not include the Chinese community within its scope can have any permanent hope of success. A Tuberculosis Hospital has been put forward in this report for some years past as a desirable health requirement. Such a hospital will, besides providing a haven for tuberculous foreigners who are unable to go to sanatoria at home, serve as a centre for the organisation of other measures which in a few years may develop into an adequate scheme for fighting the disease (see further under the heading Tuberculosis).

As regards Smallpox, vaccination affords a means of prevention which is easy of application and for all practical purposes complete in its object. Foreigners still die of the disease as a result of the neglect of this obvious precaution. The Health Office has attacked the disease at its origin, namely, among the Chinese, by providing free vaccination at its sixteen Sub-district Offices during the proper season, that is to say, from October to December; and such a scheme is bound to be a benefit to all sections of the community. 13,000 such vaccinations during the year under review, mostly infants and young children, constitute a record in the history of preventive medical work in Shanghai and also speaks well for the intelligence of the Chinese community in taking advantage of the measure.

As regards Dysentery, Typhoid Fever and that important group of bowel troubles including also Cholera, Sprue, etc., the preventive measures are almost entirely in the hands of the householder. The importance of sterilised food is gradually being recognised at home and the need for such precautions is far greater in China where the probability of food infection is much greater. When one recalls to memory the ghostly procession that yearly departs this life in Shanghai or goes home physically wrecked from these causes, it is extraordinary that more attention is not given to this important matter by the public generally. Every case of diarrhoea of any kind occurring in a household should be the special concern of those in charge of the messing arrangements and should, with the assistance of the Health Office, be probed to the bottom. If the public would worry less about smells, which are the necessary concomitant of life in the Orient and never do anyone any real harm, and give more attention to the sterilisation of food, it would be calculated to prevent untold suffering and ill-health. The measures necessary will be found simply put in the Public

Health Notice, so that there is little excuse for the fine carelessness and trusting to luck, that unreliable jade, which characterises the average household. Life is interesting and delightful mainly because of its uncertainties but it would not be so unless the certainties were respected. That the consumption of sterilised food will prevent Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, Sprue and allied conditions is as certain as that the stars shine in heaven and, being so, the simple rules of the Public Health Notice as regards food should be carefully followed until they become a sort of religious ritual.

There is, in China, no sanitary subject which better repays careful study than that of the disposal of refuse. No city in the world is probably so favourably served as Shanghai is in the disposal of all kinds of refuse. When it is remembered that 150,000 tons of ashes and kitchen refuse have to be removed yearly from houses within the Settlement and decently disposed of, it will be seen that this is a matter which is of considerable importance to the community. As long as everything goes well, little heed is taken; but if any part of the organisation were to break down even for a few days the public would be seriously incommoded. As a result of special attention to this subject a philosophy of garbage has been developed which has led to greatly improved methods. The earliest improvement was made in 1905 when the horse carts were replaced by Chinese wheelbarrows, a mode of conveyance, which, though archaic, has the advantage of being able to penetrate practically anywhere. This led to the stoppage of dumping refuse on the roads. Besides being an advantage from the point of view of both sanitation and general efficiency, this change reduced the cost of transport to the shoots to one-fourth. In the old days it was the custom to throw kitchen refuse out on the alleyway or road—this had to be swept up; an obvious waste of municipal labour. Various forms of refuse receptacles were accordingly tried until finally a cement bin with iron lid and door was designed and fixed at suitable points in the alleys. The occurrence of Plague helped along the scheme as it became necessary to keep rats away from house refuse which is their main food supply. While these new garbage bins were rat-proof they were also fly-proof and helped to minimise the fly nuisance. As a result of these measures the same number of coolies, who in the old days swept up the alleys and dumped the sweepings on the roads for the garbage carts to take to the shoots, were able to do the whole business of collecting the garbage from the new bins and conveying it to the shoots in barrows. Another example of economy combined, as it usually is, with increased efficiency. Having collected the garbage it has to be disposed of decently and in order. In the old days it was all taken away by boats and dumped along the sides of the Soochow Creek, as may be seen by the unsightly heaps on either side of the Soochow Creek between Ferry Road and Jessfield, not to mention a considerable portion dumped in the creek itself, a practice which, even at the present time, it seems impossible to entirely prevent. As a result of careful organisation the greater part of the daily mountain of house refuse is now actually a source of profit, being sold to country boatmen who buy it for agricultural purposes—an ideal method of disposal and one in accordance with the economy of nature. Of the remainder, what cannot be used for filling and raising purposes has still to be dumped. Regarding the latter, however, a demand has been educated for the stuff after it has lain two or three years in the lap of nature, where it becomes purified and may be used for all kinds of filling and raising purposes. The natural purification of garbage is a most interesting subject and one of considerable importance to the community. It has been found that the nuisance from flies and smell quickly disappears. The process of oxidation is so rapid that a heap of garbage becomes so hot that it cannot be touched with the hand, while the heap itself frequently ignites spontaneously and smoulders away into ashes. The main destruction of organic matter is effected in one year and after two years only a trace of free ammonia is appreciable although some heat remains in big heaps. After three years the purification is complete. Below the ground water level (say three to six feet below the usual level of the ground) no such rapid purification takes place as immersion in water arrests combustion. The nitrogenous content of fresh garbage makes it a useful manure which is increased in value by the quantity of ash (plant food) it contains, while its texture tends to make any soil mixed with it light and porous. The demand for agricultural purposes is thus readily explained. It is, in fact, the cheapest manure available, the average selling price at the shoots being 5 cents a ton. The cost of ultimate disposal of refuse which in 1907 was 7.3 cents a ton has been diminished annually until during the year under record it was approximately 1 cent a ton. The cost of collection and disposal was 4½d. a ton compared with nine shillings the cost of London refuse. And it is probable that the ensuing year may actually show a profit. It may be noted that this economy has gone hand in hand with increased efficiency—the highest aim of the organiser.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES NEEDED.

The application of measures for excluding rats from dwellings throughout the Settlement.

Further amendment of the Chinese Building Rules so as to secure as far as possible rat-proof houses.

Amendment of the Foreign Building Rules so as to secure proper kitchen arrangements and, as far as possible, rat-proof houses.

Hospital accommodation for cases of Lung Tuberculosis.

Licensing of fruit shops and street hawkers of foodstuffs at a monthly fee.

The following general Public Health Notices, for Foreigners and Chinese respectively, have been published during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR FOREIGNERS.

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of public sanitation and by individual careful living, are preventable, such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and other bowel disorders, Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer. Persons about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

Conditions dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Eat and Drink nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.

Do not consume :—

* Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or sterilised.

Food on which flies have settled.

* Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.

* Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a Berkefeld filter.

Aerated waters and other drinks unless of best quality.

Alcoholic drinks during the hot weather.

Ice-cream unless made of boiled materials.

Uncooked oysters.

Fish from June to October.

* Fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., can be sterilised so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds into briskly boiling water. Strawberries are better sterilised by dipping into boiling sugar syrup. Milk and cream can be sterilised by placing the bottles in a pan of cold water and gradually raising to boiling point. The candle of the Berkefeld filter should be lightly scrubbed in running water and then boiled once a week regularly.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should have a serving-room adjoining the dining-room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should contain the Berkefeld filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being watered as a rule with nightsoil, are specially liable to be soiled with the germs of Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases and should, before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving-room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Flies carry disease so they should be excluded from the serving-room, kitchen and servants' latrine by providing spring doors and unopenable windows screened by perforated zinc, and from the food on the table by fly covers.

Vaccination should be done on arrival in Shanghai and afterwards every three years.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Keep cats. Make your house rat-proof.

Mosquitoes carry malaria. Where mosquitoes cannot be exterminated by abolishing stagnant water or by the use of kerosene oil, or by reporting their presence to the Health Officer, the mosquito net should be carefully used. A weekly inspection should be made and no standing water permitted.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a properly covered, easily-lifted galvanised iron receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office. Yards and drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

衛生

壽 益 年 延

上海工部局衛生處衛生規例傳單

照得天花霍亂痢疾紅疹痲症白喉癆症腭核疫癘疾等症可由個人講求飲食起居及公衆潔淨而免且免此項病症以下開列各法爲善

公衆各法

- 一 房屋查驗其淨潔、可報河南路醫官、即行辦理、又不取費、
- 一 與衛生有危險各情形、應即報知醫官、
- 一 隔離患危險傳染各症者、係在靶子路隔離醫院、
- 一 發現傳染病之後、其房屋熏洗、可報知醫官、即行辦理、又不取費、

個人各法

- 一 食物宜燒熟、由西六月初一起至十月三十一號止、熱物不應越宿再食、一切食物、應熟食或切熟者方可入口、一切冰凍或冷飲品應忌、惟茶最善、所有新鮮菓子、及蔬菜更有切開菓物、或蒼蠅接觸各食物、一概應忌、以蒼蠅係傳帶霍亂等症、
- 一 一切地面上所生之菜葉、易染霍亂及腸內等項病症、故未燒之前、應與別項食物隔開、其傳染之物質、由燒熟而滅除、
- 一 水若未煮開不宜飲、噴嚏水等冷飲物、多與衛生有危險、無論寒暑、以飲茶爲至善、
- 一 蚊蠅係傳帶病症、故燒熟食物、應行籠蓋、蚊蟲所吮、即傳帶癘疾、故應用帳子、於鄉間更宜用之以火油可免蚊蟲生於停滯水中、惟停滯水不應存積、
- 一 屋內垃圾、傾入白鐵有蓋之桶中、須留意蓋閉、臨晚更不得解忽、廚房四圍、收拾分外潔淨、勿使地面贖留垃圾、便桶須緊蓋閉、此項用處之桶器、可向河南路一號衛生處得之、
- 一 使鼠類在室外、在室內及其左近、不得爲鼠類留有何項食物、既如此、使其餓斃、畜養貓隻、應將房屋修建、使鼠類不入、滅除鼠類、即滅除核疫、鼠類不能入之房屋、即核疫所不能入之房屋、
- 一 天井暨陰溝、宜常修理妥實、多用水沖洗、
- 一 除在陰溝火爐以外吐痰、最爲不潔習慣、其吐痰者若患癘症、因之傳染、則與他人大有危險、
- 一 由西十月、至十二月、暨他項天痘發現時、期在本埠衛生分處內牌示種牛痘日期時刻施種牛痘、

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE FOR CHINESE.

[Translation.]

The following measures are recommended for the purpose of preventing those diseases which, by means of individual careful living and by public sanitation, are preventable, such as Smallpox, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Tuberculosis, Plague and Malaria.

Public Measures.

Sanitary Inspection of houses will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer, 1 Honan Road.

Conditions dangerous to health should be reported to the Health Officer.

Isolation of cases of dangerous infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease will be carried out free of charge on application to the Health Officer.

Individual Measures.

Food should be thoroughly cooked. No cooked food should be kept overnight from June 1 to October 31. Take all food and drink hot or recently cooked. Avoid ice or cold drinks and stick to tea. Avoid all fresh fruit and vegetables, especially cut fruit, and any food which has been touched by flies. Flies carry Cholera, etc.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being liable to infection with Cholera and other diseases of the bowels, should be separated from rest of the food before cooking. Cooking destroys the infective material.

Water should not be drunk unless it has been boiled. Aerated waters and such cold drinks are often dangerous to health. Tea is the best drink for both hot and cold weather.

Mosquitoes and flies carry disease, hence fly-covers should be used over cooked food. As mosquito bites carry Malaria the mosquito net should be used, especially up country. Paraffin oil will prevent the development of Mosquitoes in stagnant water; but no stagnant water should be permitted.

Keep house refuse in a properly covered receptacle and see that it is covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean. Let no refuse lie about. Nightsoil buckets should be kept closed.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Keep cats. Make your house rat-proof. No rats: No Plague! A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof!

Yards and Drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

Spitting, except down a drain or into a fire, is a very dirty habit, and when the person who spits has consumption it is very dangerous to other persons by spreading the disease.

Vaccination is done free of charge from October to December and at other times when smallpox is epidemic at the Sub-District Health Offices where day and time is posted.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SITUATION : Latitude $31^{\circ} 15' N.$; Longitude $121^{\circ} 29' E.$

ELEVATION : Approximately sea-level.

AREA WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS: 5,584 acres or $8\frac{2}{3}$ sq. miles.

DENSITY OF POPULATION: 33.4 persons per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES : { Foreign 3,486
 { Chinese 52,983

POPULATION : { Foreign 14,250
 { Chinese 510,000

DEATH-RATE : { Foreign 21.5 per 1,000
 { Chinese 15.8 per 1,000

TOTAL RAINFALL : 42.22 inches.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1913.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1913
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.355	30.283	30.171	29.978	29.879	29.674	29.694	29.717	29.916	30.102	30.273	30.064	30.009
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.033	+0.001	+0.003	-0.028	+0.007	-0.060	+0.084	-0.006	+0.009	-0.004	+0.030	+0.053	+0.010
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	38.57	39.58	44.98	54.60	63.69	73.25	78.97	80.98	71.78	62.74	52.53	40.02	58.47
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.75	+0.36	-1.05	-1.55	-1.81	-0.05	-1.39	+0.74	-1.17	-0.58	+0.68	-2.06	-0.59
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	14.85	14.66	17.83	16.02	19.29	15.92	16.35	19.13	17.02	23.13	18.94	17.43	17.55
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.67	+0.88	+3.45	-0.10	+1.59	+0.55	+1.02	+3.45	+1.28	+6.01	+1.22	+1.53	+1.88
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION-100)	81.6	80.9	75.8	84.2	79.9	86.5	86.1	81.8	83.2	75.8	81.3	74.6	81.0
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+2.1	+2.3	-3.7	+4.1	+0.2	+2.3	+1.9	-2.6	+0.1	-3.9	+3.7	-1.7	+0.4
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	2.13	2.79	1.93	5.67	4.64	7.02	8.99	1.11	4.31	0.04	2.48	1.11	42.22
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.07	+0.57	-1.65	+1.95	+1.06	+0.16	+3.39	-4.73	-0.20	-3.28	+0.66	-0.16	-0.19

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by Father Proc, Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the last census taken on October 15, 1910, was 13,536, and consisted of 6,293 men, 4,172 women and 3,071 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 1,755, was not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1913 was calculated at 14,250. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497, 13,536.

The Chinese Population on October 15, 1910, was 488,005, and consisted of 227,175 men, 129,924 women and 130,906 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1913 was calculated at 510,000. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000, 488,000.

Deaths.

Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1913 the total corrected number of deaths registered among foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 367; of this number 307 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 307 deaths occurring among the resident foreign population of 14,250, is 21.5, as against 21 in 1912. The deaths of 103 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 102 last year; of the deaths among adults, 126 were men and 78 women; of children, 55 were boys and 48 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 39.6.

Smallpox, the most obviously preventable of all diseases, levied a toll among the unvaccinated.

Scarlet Fever, which killed so many in 1902, shows signs of increased prevalence.

Tuberculosis heads the list of fatal diseases both among Foreigners and Chinese, and the prevention of this disease offers a fine field for future work.

Alcohol has been responsible for the deaths of eleven Foreign residents during the year.

Lobar Pneumonia, which ten years ago assumed almost epidemic proportions, caused seven deaths.

Beri-beri is now a frequent cause of death among Foreigners on account of the increased Japanese population.

In marked distinction from the previous year acute diarrhoea of choleraic type was not prevalent but there was an increase in the number of cases of Dysentery.

There were a large number of deaths among both Foreigners and Chinese during August from heat stroke. The average maximum temperature from August 7 to August 20 inclusive was reported as 96.2° F. a period of excessive heat greater than had been observed in Shanghai for over 40 years.

Deaths among the Chinese Population.—8,062 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 8,156, 8,329 and 9,663 in the three preceding years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 15.8. There were 207 deaths from Smallpox, as against 124 last year. Both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria show increased prevalence. Of the deaths, 4,549 were male and 3,513 female. The deaths of 2,940 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 1,572 were boys and 1,368 girls.

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	2	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	5	2	19
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	2	...	3	4	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	15
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	4	1	2	1	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	38
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	3	5	3	2	...	21
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	...	...	11
Scrub	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abscess of Liver	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	11
Cancer	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	9
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	1	5	...	2	1	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	17
Bronchitis	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	15
Diseases of Kidney	1	1	2	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	13
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	5
All other causes	4	8	5	10	8	7	12	11	8	3	6	7	89
Total	18	26	21	24	30	18	30	35	36	21	23	25	307

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever	1	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	9
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	7
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	6
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Bronchitis	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	9
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
All other causes	3	7	2	5	4	2	5	6	3	1	8	1	42
Total	7	12	9	9	8	7	9	16	9	5	7	5	103

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	1	2	6	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid Fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	3	6	2	23
Malta Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	2	...	3	4	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	16
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tuberculosis	4	1	2	2	4	3	6	4	4	6	5	5	46
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Lobar Pneumonia	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Beri-beri	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	3	6	5	2	...	24
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	2	...	...	17
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	10
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Abscess of Liver	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Alcoholism	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	2	3	...	1	2	15
Cancer	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	10
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	1	6	...	2	1	1	...	2	3	...	2	2	20
Bronchitis	1	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	15
Diseases of Kidney	1	1	2	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	13
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	7
All other causes	5	8	6	10	10	8	13	11	11	4	8	7	101
Total	21	29	24	29	33	22	35	44	44	30	27	29	367

Nationality of
Deaths among
Foreign Residents

American	...	...	13
Austro-Hungarian	...	...	1
British	...	...	93
Belgian	...	...	1
Danish	...	...	0
Dutch	...	...	0
Filipino	...	...	7
French	...	...	6
German	...	...	11
Grecian	...	...	2
Italian	...	...	2
Japanese	...	...	135
Portuguese	...	...	25
Russian	...	...	3
Roumanian	...	...	0
Scandinavian	...	...	4
Spanish	...	...	4
Swiss	...	...	0

Ages at Death of
Foreign Residents

One year and under	...	48
Over one year and up to ten	...	48
Ten to twenty	...	28
Twenty to thirty	...	50
Thirty to forty	...	48
Forty to fifty	...	29
Fifty to sixty	...	29
Sixty to seventy	...	15
Seventy to eighty	...	11
Eighty to ninety	...	1
Mean age at death	...	27.5
Mean age at death of adults	...	39.6

DEATH-RATE DURING TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						NATIVES.
	Residents.					Non-Re-sidents.	Death-Rate of Chinese Population.
	Adults.	Children	Total Deaths.	Popula-tion.	Death-Rate of Resident Popula-tion.	Total Deaths.	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19.3	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17.1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18.2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14.5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16.2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18.9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14.3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18.3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18.1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15.9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12.9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11.2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12.3	71	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19.9	83	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18.2	73	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18.1	73	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20.2	68	17.5
1911	158	73	231	13,770	16.8	39	13.8
1912	192	102	294	14,000	21.0	49	19.3
1913	204	103	307	14,250	21.5	60	15.8

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis.	Plague.	All causes.
January	38	0	7	11	64	0	709
February	36	0	17	13	66	0	635
March	51	0	11	6	90	0	701
April	25	0	16	11	78	1	664
May	26	0	19	25	96	0	747
June	22	0	10	11	91	7	667
July	4	0	8	12	85	0	705
August	1	0	1	8	109	0	868
September	0	0	0	3	86	0	626
October	3	0	3	4	79	0	583
November	0	0	12	5	76	0	561
December	1	0	9	6	88	0	596
TOTALS	207	0	113	115	1008	8	8,062
Chinese Population				510,000			
Death-rate among Chinese				15.8			

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.**Notification.**

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made with the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are—Smallpox, Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 239 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 385, Tls. 110 and Tls. 367 in the three preceding years.

The system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to my colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are beginning to be usefully notified by Chinese practitioners educated according to the foreign standard.

During the year 126 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 113 in the previous year.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to get in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among Foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, an account of the work of which institution will be found under Hospitals.

Disinfection.

10,369 rooms were disinfected, as against 2,162 and 7,122 in the two preceding years; 118,324 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 107,288 and 103,550 in the two preceding years. 24,288 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 29,704 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfector puts on a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is firstly to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin). Fragile and delicate articles, such as bonnets, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc. is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection, painting or colour-washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE
RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.**

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	2	3	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	5	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	9	6	4	1	33
Diphtheria	1	4	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	3	7	1	26
Scarlet Fever	1	2	5	5	2	2	7	2	1	3	2	0	32
Typhus Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hydrophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	11	12	7	5	9	12	2	10	12	14	3	106

The above table does not accurately represent the incidence of infectious disease owing to imperfect notification.

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG
THE RESIDENT POPULATION DURING TWENTY YEARS.**

Year.	Smallpox.		Cholera.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuberculosi.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1894	9	125	0		5		3		0		7	
1895	7	133	20		0		5		0		4	
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9	
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9	
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9	
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10	
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14	
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17	
1902	3	434	8	1,500	6		8		27	1,500	7	2,000
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26	1,976
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11	1,827
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15	1,414
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14	1,000
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789
1912	3	124	14	0	13		2	103	11	146	33	1,096
1913	12	207	0	0	19		5	113	15	115	38	1,008

Smallpox.

The incidence of Smallpox was considerable. Among the Chinese there were 207 deaths from Smallpox, as compared with 124, 156, 304, 19, 143 and 863 during the preceding six years.

Smallpox is the typical preventable disease, and its presence or absence is an index of the hygienic education of a community. In Shanghai the Chinese are beginning to appreciate the benefits of vaccination as opposed to inoculation, which they have practised with little benefit for hundreds of years and which is now illegal in almost all civilised countries.

Vaccination is done free for all Chinese and indigent foreigners applying at the Sub-district Health Offices. Vaccine is also supplied free to the Chinese hospitals in Shanghai. 13,029 vaccinations have been done by the Health Office during the year, as compared with 465, 380, 520, 1,418, 4,649, 3,244, 4,608, 4,933 and 6,108 in previous years.

There is no doubt that vaccination repeated until it no longer takes always prevents Smallpox. The criterion of efficient vaccination is inability to be vaccinated. In Shanghai there exists so much Smallpox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years until it no longer takes. Where previous good vaccination is not shown by white net-like scars, aggregating at least one square inch in area, particular care should be taken to get efficiently vaccinated.

The first principles of vaccination came from the East and thereon rests the basis of modern preventive medicine. The Chinese practised inoculation of mild Smallpox as a protection against severe Smallpox long before the days of Jenner. It is therefore probable that the Chinese will take up vaccination widely. Smallpox should soon be looked upon as a mediæval scourge, surviving only in countries imperfectly civilised.

Vaccination.

STATION.		VACCINATIONS.	
Eastern District—			
No. 1 Sub-District Office		319	
No. 2 " "		652	
No. 3 " "		680	
No. 4 " "		669	
502 Lower Yangtszepoo Road		455	2,775
Northern District—			
No. 1 Sub-District Office		260	
No. 2 " "		777	
No. 3 " "		283	
No. 4 " "		390	
No. 5 " "		311	2,021
Central District—			
No. 1 Sub-District Office		340	
No. 2 " "		777	
No. 3 " "		833	
No. 4 " "		695	2,645
Western District—			
No. 1 Sub-District Office		1,760	
No. 2 " "		972	
No. 3 " "		634	3,366
Municipal Gaol		636	
Indian Police Hospital		311	
Chinese Police Hospital		1,275	
			2,222
			13,029

Cholera.

In marked distinction from the previous year acute diarrhoea of choleraic type was not prevalent. An attempt was made to limit the facilities of the street hawkers in selling dangerous food stuffs. Assistance was given by the managers of wharves in this matter. Practically all the foods sold hot are safe; also such articles as pea-nuts in shells; whilst cold food exposed to flies is notoriously unsafe. A proposal to limit the number of licences of fruit shops, which, perhaps, more than any other, are a sanitary danger, did not meet with general approval. It is now proposed to reduce the number of street hawkers by licensing at a monthly fee and to control, if possible, the nature of the produce sold with the object of reducing the sale of dangerous foods.

Attention was directed to the need of personal care in preventing the group of bowel diseases characteristic of life in Shanghai, which includes Cholera and allied conditions, Typhoid Fever and Dysentery and allied conditions. The same methods of prevention apply to all, namely, to eat and drink nothing that has not been recently boiled or cooked or otherwise sterilised.

Living in an alien country, the only sure way of securing purity of food is by sterilisation. Sterilisation means freeing from micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of disease. Sterilisation may be accomplished best of all by heating to boiling point, as by cooking and boiling. The Berkefeld filter sterilises water, provided the filter candle be boiled once a week at least. Canned goods, including butter, are necessarily sterilised during the process of canning, otherwise they would not keep. Bottled beverages of

good reputation are practically devoid of dangerous bacteria. Ice is not sterile and should not be put into drinks. Fresh fruit, tomatoes, melons, etc., may be effectively sterilised, without spoiling the flavor, by immersion for a few seconds in boiling water, any infection that may be present being invariably on the surface, provided the fruit be sound.

If the simple rule be observed of eating and drinking nothing that has not been recently cooked or boiled, or otherwise sterilised, it is practically impossible to contract any of those bowel troubles to which the Shanghai resident is especially prone. When this fundamental fact is grasped, "chills," "livers" and "cholera belts" will cease to be considered matters of importance.

Typhoid Fever.

The incidence of Typhoid Fever remains an important sanitary factor. The fatality of the disease, now that para-typhoid fever and Malta Fever are less frequently included, approaches the true type. In nearly all cases where the origin was investigated obvious breaches of the ordinary rules of health, as laid down in the Public Health Notice, were observed.

The infection of Typhoid Fever may be conveyed by vegetables and oysters which have been contaminated with infected ordure, by water, by milk contaminated with infected water, through the air by means of infected dust, and directly from persons suffering from the disease or who act as "typhoid carriers" subsequent to recovery. Typhoid Fever is a preventable disease, its prevention being largely a matter of individual care in the observance of the rules set forth in the Public Health Notice which has been issued to all applicants at the Health Office.

The cause of Typhoid Fever is practically always taken into the body with infected food, and the foods most commonly infected are vegetables, by reason of the manner in which they are grown. Especial stress should be laid on the fact that vegetables are frequently the source of infection with Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other forms of Diarrhoea, and particular care should be given to their thorough cooking and separation before cooking from the rest of the food. The larder or room for storing uncooked food should be separated from the pantry or serving room where table utensils, ice-chest, bread, milk, Berkefeld filter, and cooked food are kept. There should be a washing-up sink in the serving-room so that table utensils need not be taken into the kitchen to be washed. A place in the yard outside the kitchen for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking is an additional precaution that may be recommended.

Measles.

There was no return of the epidemic of the previous year.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria of mild type was more than usually prevalent. 38 foreign cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital without a death. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free to indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of the physician. In any case of suspected Diphtheria, antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever.

The annual admission of Foreign cases into the Isolation Hospital since 1902 has been 34, 7, 11, 11, 20, 70, 25, 9, 32, 22, 64 and 56. Of these 361 cases 65 proved fatal, a case fatality of 18.2%, as compared with a case fatality in England of under 5. The case fatality has not markedly changed since the introduction of Scarlet Fever into Shanghai.

Although Scarlet Fever has hitherto failed to establish itself firmly in any part of Asia, excepting Asia Minor, and is practically unknown in the tropics, it appears to have come to Shanghai to stay. Scarlet Fever was practically unknown in Shanghai prior to 1900, when it was probably introduced by foreign immigrants. As would be expected with a recently-introduced disease, against which evolution has afforded no natural immunity, Scarlet Fever has been of a virulent type among the Chinese. It is probable that the passage of the disease through the susceptible Chinese has led to an intensification of the virus, so that it is more fatal to foreigners also.

Early notification, isolation and disinfection are especially necessary in dealing with such a fatal and infectious disease as Scarlet Fever in Shanghai. The commonest mode of infection is from a previous case either by contact, by proximity, or by means of infected articles. The infection is given off by the breath in coughing and speaking, by the secretions of the mouth, nose, ear and throat, and possibly by the peeling skin.

The incidence during the year was sporadic and indicates need for early isolation and disinfection to prevent an epidemic recurring among the vast mass of susceptible material which exists in the Settlement.

Tuberculosis.

The prevalence of Tuberculosis remains at the same high level. The enormous death-rate is significant of local conditions of overcrowding, against which there is at present no legislation. The prevalence of Tuberculosis bears little relation to climate but is common wherever man closely aggregates. The spit of consumptives being infectious should only be received into receptacles which can be burnt or boiled, or the contents destroyed by strong antiseptics, fire or boiling water. It is probable that most cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs are contracted by breathing the infected droplets ejected by infected persons during coughing, sneezing and speaking. The following notice in Chinese was distributed during the year.

癆 症

上海工部局衛生處傳單

- 一 上海病症、以肺癆最厲、
- 一 係傳染之病、亦可免之、
- 一 初起、大半係由呼吸、將微生物吸入人身、該微生物係含於患病者痰內、其傳染係由咳嗽、或言談噴嚏、
- 一 微生物係由患肺癆者發生、其痰內不可以數計、
- 一 其痰若聽其乾時、變為塵埃、最為危險、且係該症傳染他人之機、
- 一 混雜吐痰、最為不潔習慣、患癆症者、無論何處、除置水或藥水之痰盂、或火爐陰溝之外、一概不應吐痰、
- 一 患癆症者、不應對人咳嗽、

[Translation].

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

- 1.—Tuberculosis of the lungs is the most fatal disease in Shanghai.
- 2.—It is an infectious disease and is preventable.
- 3.—It is contracted by taking into the body, chiefly by the breath, the germ of the disease. This germ is contained in the spit of consumptives and is conveyed by coughing, speaking or sneezing.
- 4.—These germs are derived from persons suffering from Tuberculosis of the lungs and are found in great numbers in the spit.
- 5.—If the spit is allowed to dry and become dust it is very dangerous and is then a means by which the disease is spread from person to person.
- 6.—Promiscuous spitting is a dirty habit and a consumptive should not spit anywhere except into a spittoon containing water or disinfectant, into a fire or down a drain.
- 7.—A consumptive should not cough into the face of another person.

The prevention of Tuberculosis is the greatest health problem of the day in all countries. Tuberculosis causes more deaths than all the other infective diseases put together. The prevention of the disease will be rapid and effective when the fact is recognised by all that nobody gets consumption otherwise than from another consumptive; mainly by inhaling tubercle bacilli sent out from the lungs of a consumptive living or working near. The spitting nuisance is relatively unimportant from the point of view of spreading consumption. The consumptive is the direct danger and it is the fresh germs which are given out that sow the contagion. Once the spit is dried the germs are mostly dead. It is obvious, therefore, that the main thing is to obtain fairly complete separation of infective consumptives. But this cannot be done until the value of the measure is understood by the people. Education is essential to the success of this as of most other sanitary measures.

The main object at present is the education of public opinion on the subject. Lectures and hand-bills are being given to the Chinese explaining the danger of consumption and the way it spreads from one person to another. As regards the inauguration of an active campaign it is considered too early to begin yet although detailed plans for the future have been made so as to be put into operation when the public are ready for it. It may be noted that even in the home countries the struggle against Consumption is still in a chaotic condition—in one country the Sanatorium is discredited and the main stress is laid on the importance of the Tuberculosis Dispensary. So much attention is, however, being now devoted to the subject that the most effective measures will finally be sifted out and become available for a model. A Tuberculosis Hospital here in Shanghai will relieve an urgent want and serve as a centre for the organisation of other measures, which in a few years may materialise into an adequate scheme for fighting the disease.

The heart of the ideal scheme for the prevention of Lung Tuberculosis is the Tuberculosis Dispensary, which acts as head office, clearing house, diagnosis and treatment centre and information and instruction bureau for the entire movement. Two of these would be required for working a place the size of Shanghai. By entire scheme is of course meant going to the root of the problem by attack on both Foreign and Chinese cases. Every case reported to the Health Officer would be visited by one of the outside nurses or inspectors who would note the condition of the house, the number and condition of the inmates, etc. If the case has not a doctor attending he would be advised to see one or, if too poor, he would be examined by a Tuberculosis Officer from the Health Office, who would advise as to the treatment to be adopted, whether at home, at the dispensary, the hospital or sanatorium. The dispensary treatment is preventive, educative and curative. The Tuberculosis Dispensary is the centre of the scheme for attacking the dreadful scourge of Lung Tuberculosis.

It is hoped, as soon as Smallpox is practically exterminated, to engage in a campaign against Tuberculosis among the Chinese. The establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary in connexion with one or more of the Sub-district Health Offices, where treatment and advice as to preventing the communication of the disease to others could be given, would be the first step. As soon as confidence is established and co-operation gained there would be need of a hospital for advanced cases and a sanatorium for curable cases.

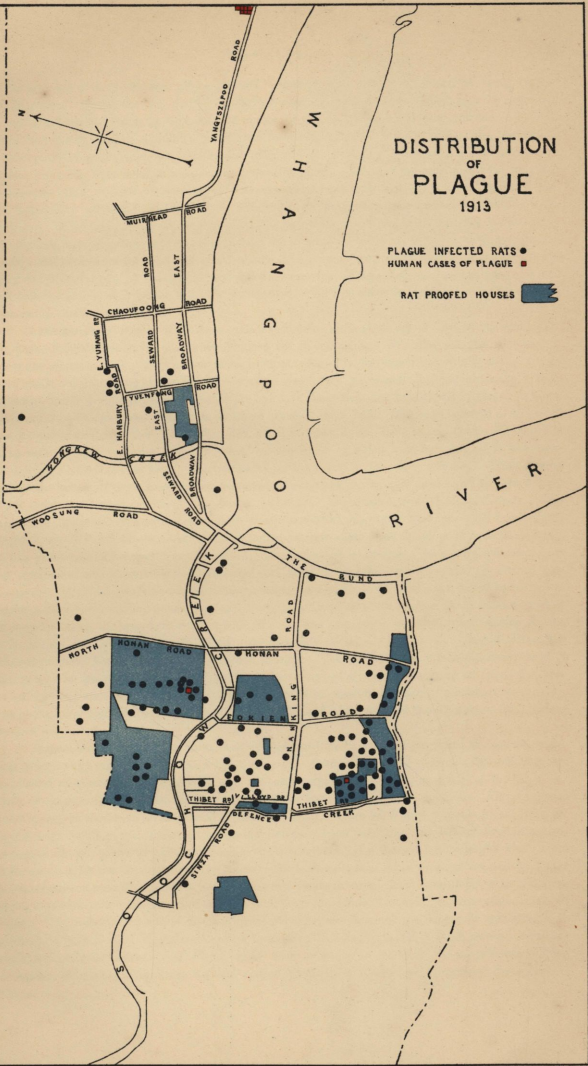
Plague.

Plague-infected rats were found in December 1908. A complete plague survey of the Settlement has been maintained since. During 1913 13,333 rats were found dead and brought to the Laboratory for

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAGUE 1913

PLAGUE INFECTED RATS ●
HUMAN CASES OF PLAGUE ■

RAT PROOFED HOUSES 



examination, and of these 122 were plague infected, compared with 187, 249, 138 and 95 during the four preceding years. During the year nearly 153,000 rats were trapped and burnt. These, with the rats found dead and examined for plague, brought the total number of rats visibly accounted for to 166,333. In addition to the trapping, close on six million phosphorous baits were laid, about a ton of poison being used, which proved a powerful method in dealing rapidly with infected foci. Poisoning on so large a scale carried with it certain risks, but, since using poisoned cubes coloured bright blue instead of the usual method of spreading the poison on bread, no cases of adventitious poisoning have been reported. 2,485 houses, in plague foci, were temporarily rat-proofed and pulicidally disinfected; bedding, etc. being passed through the steam disinfector. This temporary rat-proofing included the plastering up of rat holes, bricking up and wire-netting places permitting ingress of rats into houses; the furniture of the house being removed to permit of thorough examination for rat holes and runs. 3,390 houses were permanently rat-proofed at an average cost of \$12.20 each house by laying solid ground floors, removing ceilings, lath and plaster partitions and other hollow spaces so as to deprive rats of accommodation. All food shops are now required to be rat-proof as one of the conditions of licence.

A human case of Plague occurred on April 1 at 339 Santai Road, a boy of 14 who was admitted to the Chinese Public Isolation Hospital where he died the following day. The diagnosis was confirmed by finding the plague bacillus. Four plague-infected rats were found in the immediate vicinity of the infected house, which was disinfected by sulphur dioxide and subsequently permanently rat-proofed, as also were all the houses within the infected focus. During the month of June there was an outbreak of Plague in Lower Yangtzepoo—8 human cases, bubonic in form, of which 7 were fatal. The cases occurred in a block of property known as Toong Yau Kyien, Nos. LA 2491 to 2593 Lower Yangtzepoo Road. The block of houses was an isolated one containing 102 one-storied houses, 77 of which were occupied, all in bad condition and lying below the road level. The number of persons living in the block was 537. Three Chinese deaths from Bubonic Plague, confirmed by examination in the Laboratory, were discovered on June 3. On June 4 three cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. On June 7 and 10 a death from Plague occurred on the focus. The 8 cases came from houses numbered LA 2581, 2587, and 2588 Lower Yangtzepoo Road. Neither rat nor human plague infection has previously been found in or near this locality. No rats were found in the space below the floors. The houses had no ceilings. Rats alive and dead, however, were found in large numbers among the roof tiles, and it is probable that infection was derived from this source. Pulicidal disinfection and general cleansing was rapidly done. This was followed by permanent measures, namely, laying solid ground floor and removing the roof tiles and making them as far as possible rat-proof by closing the open ends with mortar. The outbreak was notable as showing that Chinese tiles are by no means a safe building material in places liable to plague infection. In October a case of Plague was removed from 308 Foochow Road to the Isolation Hospital. The No. 3 Central Sub-district from whence it came was under special observation most of the year on account of the concentration of rat infection in that part of the Settlement for some time past. Plague prevention measures, especially permanent rat-proofing, were concentrated throughout the year on this Sub-district and it is considered that by these means a serious outbreak has been averted.

Amendment of the Building Rules both Foreign and Chinese is urgently required to meet the danger from Plague which continues to threaten the Settlement. Practically all the older Foreign buildings are rat infested while recently erected houses soon become overrun by rats including many of the large new blocks of offices with residential flats erected under the best available local conditions. The Telephone Building may be considered an ideal building from the point of view of Plague prevention; on the other hand Foreign buildings with the usual ceilings and lath and plaster partitions may be considered dangerous. As regards Chinese houses the presence of hollow ceilings and the use of the usual Chinese tiles which afford ample seclusion for rats constitute a grave danger. The local rat, which is mainly a roof rat, finds unlimited accommodation in such houses although the ground floor be made solid. There is no doubt that if Chinese houses were built with a rat-proof roof and with solid floors throughout it would be a great safeguard against Plague. The overcrowding and piling up of household goods also increases the danger by providing additional places for rats and bringing rats in closer touch with the inhabitants and it is in houses where these conditions are most marked that Plague cases have arisen. In addition to rat-proofing, shifting at regular intervals of furniture, etc. and general cleaning up is required to prevent the spread of Plague.

A plague preventive measure of considerable permanent value has been the erection of rat-proof house refuse receptacles on Chinese property. A marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys has resulted. It will be apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague-preventive measure.

Although the initial cost of permanent rat-proofing is comparatively large, yet, if adequate building rules are promulgated and new houses built in accordance with the requirements of modern sanitation, not only will it be possible to gradually reduce to extinction the present large plague prevention staff, but this measure of permanently rat-proofing houses forms the greatest insurance against Plague in the future and is, in fact, the only permanent safeguard. A house permanently rat-proofed is not only a healthier one to live in but is an almost certain guarantee against Bubonic Plague to the inmates.

Of the rats examined in the Laboratory, about 70% were *Mus rattus* and the remainder *Mus decumanus*—*rattus* being the black or ship rat, which usually lives in houses, and *decumanus*, the brown or sewer rat. *Mus rattus* largely preponderated among those plague-infected. Of the fleas, *Pulex cheopis* and *Ceratophyllus fasciatus* have been identified, the former being the flea usually associated with the spread of plague from rat to man.

In formulating anti-plague measures the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which usually arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum 'No Rats : No Plague' has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat-proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague-proof.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation :—

PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by enquiry into the cause of human deaths and by collection of rats found dead throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate plague infection.
2. Careful daily collection and disposal of house refuse from every house and storage of house refuse in rat-proof receptacles so as to deprive rats of means of sustenance.
3. Rat-proofing of houses.
 - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
 - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid ground floors, removal of ceilings and hollow partitions and stair linings so as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Rat destruction by trapping and poison in infected areas, beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
5. Preventive inoculation with plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

No rats. No plague.

A house that is rat-proof is plague-proof.

1. Keep cats.
2. Bid your house from rats by trapping and poisoning.
3. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
4. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies, fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean; let no refuse lie about.
5. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats. If rats gain access through windows or other openings on the ground floor keep them out by screening with wire-netting or perforated zinc.
6. See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other out-houses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
7. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands, but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
8. Get vaccinated against Plague if exposed to infection.
9. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

Rats found Dead brought to the Laboratory and Rats found Plague-Infected.

		DISTRICT.				Total
		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
January	Rats examined	310	332	213	114	969
	Plague-infected	11	1	2	0	14
February	Rats examined	303	258	192	122	875
	Plague-infected	5	2	1	2	10
March	Rats examined	387	441	304	146	1,278
	Plague-infected	3	0	4	1	8
April	Rats examined	402	570	303	129	1,404
	Plague-infected	8	8	1	2	19
May	Rats examined	396	495	292	140	1,323
	Plague-infected	7	5	0	0	12
June	Rats examined	299	426	332	101	1,158
	Plague-infected	1	5	1	0	7
July	Rats examined	301	405	249	141	1,096
	Plague-infected	0	1	0	0	1
August	Rats examined	267	324	218	127	936
	Plague-infected	3	0	0	0	3
September	Rats examined	301	384	256	136	1,077
	Plague-infected	6	0	0	0	6
October	Rats examined	310	367	259	139	1,105
	Plague-infected	12	0	0	0	12
November	Rats examined	301	333	216	127	1,057
	Plague-infected	15	2	0	0	17
December	Rats examined	283	424	236	112	1,055
	Plague-infected	8	4	0	1	13
Year 1913	Rats examined	3,890	4,809	3,100	1,534	13,333
	Plague-infected	79	28	9	6	122

Summary of Plague Prevention Work.

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	3,890	4,809	3,100	1,534	13,333
Rats plague-infected	79	28	9	6	122
Human Cases	1	1	8	0	10
Number of traps in operation	2,965	3,200	2,750	1,400	10,315
Number of rats trapped and burnt	28,063	55,979	46,022	26,130	156,194
Poisoned baits laid	1,530,000	1,969,950	1,372,000	959,550	5,831,500
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	1,521	0	869	95	2,485
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	2,395	517	414	64	3,390
Persons vaccinated against plague	0	0	0	0	0

Malaria.

A comparatively small number of cases of Malarial Fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anopheles sinensis* (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia scutellaris* (Yellow fever bearing), *Culex fatigans* (the host of *Filaria*) and *Armigeres ventralis*.

The prophylaxis of Malaria resolves itself into (1) suppression of mosquitoes, (2) prevention of infection of man by mosquitoes, (3) prevention of infection of mosquitoes by man.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water, where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water plants, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins and what not. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

An account of the special mosquito extermination work will be found later under that heading.

Beri-beri.

The incidence of Beri-beri among the Municipal prisoners has diminished. The cause of this disease remains under close observation, though up to the present wrapt in obscurity. The evidence preponderates in favour of the disease being an infective one having no direct relation to food but infective through body vermin. The recommendations regarding the admission of Municipal prisoners will, if carefully carried out, settle the latter point. At the Gaol there were 2 cases as against 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7 and 2 in succeeding years since 1899; such improvement being held to be attributable to the measures of disinfection of body vermin among the convicts.

Dysentery.

There was an increased prevalence of Dysentery especially during August and September. Most of the cases were amœbic in origin and yielded to the new emetin treatment. Two deaths occurred from liver abscess among Foreign residents. Cases of the bacillary type were also noted. As regards prevention the remarks made under Cholera apply with equal force to Dysentery.

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, and 7 deaths respectively among resident Foreigners.

Rabies.

27 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment. The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

Observation Kennels.	
Dogs admitted	86
Died	9
Declared rabid	8
Returned to Police and Destroyed	11
Returned to owners	64

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns Foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally, though it seldom figures in the death statistics of either Foreigners or Chinese. There appears to be no urgent call for special preventive measures.

Dengue.

From its home in the Malay Archipelago, Dengue has frequently during recent years spread up the coast ports to Shanghai. It very rarely kills, but frequently incapacitates from work a large section of the community. It is an intensely infectious disease, spreading in mass like Influenza, but appears not to be spread by contagion.

Relapsing Fever.

Relapsing Fever again made its appearance among Municipal prisoners. The examination in the Laboratory of the blood from certain Fever cases has shown that Relapsing Fever is probably quite common among the Chinese population and occurs also to some extent among Foreigners. This fever is much more prevalent in Shanghai than has hitherto been thought, a circumstance which may help in the future to clear up certain obscure cases of fever.

It is probable that infection is determined by the presence of body vermin and measures which ensure their destruction will prevent the disease spreading.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague prevailed in some of the dairies during the year. The mode of incidence appears to show that its origin is not in food, nor is the infection carried by the coolies, but that insects are the probable means of spread. Immunisation by Koch's gall method is usually available from the Municipal Laboratory but seldom availed of. The ordinary preventive measures of isolating sick animals and thorough disinfection were carried out so far as possible.

Kölle and Turner's simultaneous method of immunisation by virulent cattle plague blood and immune serum can be recommended as producing a greater degree of immunity than the gall method, but its application is more difficult and there may be some slight loss of cattle as a direct result. There can be no doubt that were dairymen to have their cattle thus immunised they would be saved great subsequent financial loss from epizootics of Cattle Plague.

No cattle were rejected from Cattle Plague at the Slaughter-house during the year, as against 6, 12, 7, 56, 5, 8 and 3 during the years immediately preceding.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters which have been under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Smallpox vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of the Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta Fever and the natural disposal of organic matter in house-refuse.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being more and more utilised, not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in the outports. 21,430 specimens were examined, as against 350, 601, 806, 918, 779, 3,240, 18,265, 20,559, 21,469 and 23,322 during the preceding years.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease.	Positive Results.	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid Fever	51	243
Para-Typhoid	31	87
Diphtheria	150	524
Malaria	12	76
Cholera	0	3
Plague	3	6
Plague in rats	252	19,418
Tuberculosis	43	250
Relapsing Fever	31	73
Malta Fever	3	12
Gonorrhoea	10	36
Rabies	9	9
Wassermann	19	63
Miscellaneous		630
		21,430

Analyses.

Milk.—511 samples of milk have been examined during the year and of these 45 were returned as adulterated. In 40 samples the nature of the adulteration was addition of water, the extent of adulteration being indicated in the following table :—

15 samples contained from 1 to 10 % of added water.

14	"	"	"	10 to 20	"	"
6	"	"	"	20 to 30	"	"
3	"	"	"	30 to 40	"	"
1	"	"	"	40 to 50	"	"
1	"	"	"	over 50	"	"

6 of those which contained added water also contained starch, whilst starch was also present in one sample which was otherwise normal. Cream had been abstracted from three samples. The following table shows a marked improvement in the quality of milk as a result of frequent testing and inspection :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Number of samples examined	345	365	383	467	449	456	511
Percentage found adulterated	35	24	19.3	13.7	12	14.7	8.8

Many of the better known brands of condensed milks have been tested and some results are given below, numbers being attached instead of names and the specimens being placed in three classes.

ANALYSIS OF CONDENSED MILKS.						
Total Solids %		Fat %	Ash %	Proteins %	Milk Sugar %	Cane Sugar %
A.	Unsweetened sterilised natural milk.					
1	12.17	3.40	0.73	3.39	4.65	
2	12.46	3.75	0.68	3.19	4.84	
3	12.62	3.75	0.68	3.27	4.92	
4	12.78	3.70	0.78	3.41	4.89	
B.	Unsweetened condensed milks.					
5	25.46	8.10	1.46	6.92	8.98	
6	33.94	9.75	2.19	9.73	12.27	
7	32.49	10.35	1.80	8.36	11.98	
8	25.29	8.70	1.41	6.33	8.85	
9	25.80	8.10	1.35	6.63	9.72	
C.	Sweetened condensed milks.					
10	75.10	10.57	2.00	8.59	13.10	40.84
11	73.40	9.80	1.85	8.34	12.80	40.61
12	72.25	8.77	1.80	7.80	11.65	42.23

All were found to be wholesome and genuine preparations. The concentration of the specimens in classes B and C varies roughly from 2 in specimen No. 5 to 2.75 in specimens Nos. 6 and 10. A specimen of dried milk powder was examined and found to satisfy the claims put forward for it.

Over 300 samples of aerated waters and ice-creams were examined for bacteria, the biological contamination in the majority being excessive.

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness.	Chlorine.	Nitrate.	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteria per c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.							
January	12.0	5.0	8.0	1.65	0.0350	0.0035	0.0111	0.0301	80
February	14.4	6.4	9.0	2.4	0.0410	0.0029	0.0124	0.0321	88
March	13.8	5.4	9.0	2.5	0.0462	0.0024	0.0112	0.0325	120
April	14.9	6.5	8.8	2.7	0.0501	0.0018	0.0108	0.0313	92
May	13.8	6.0	8.4	2.3	0.0486	0.0013	0.0092	0.0244	170
June	14.4	6.0	8.5	2.6	0.0463	0.0016	0.0097	0.0274	100
July	12.5	5.2	8.0	2.2	0.0472	0.0018	0.0102	0.0278	360
August	11.9	5.0	8.0	1.6	0.0453	0.0016	0.0098	0.0281	70
September	11.8	5.4	8.0	1.7	0.0560	0.0011	0.0080	0.0249	40
October	10.7	4.4	8.1	1.4	0.0470	0.0013	0.0092	0.0262	60
November	11.6	4.7	8.3	1.7	0.0465	0.0012	0.0097	0.0275	24
December	12.5	4.7	8.5	1.8	0.0448	0.0013	0.0092	0.0283	80

Percentage Volume of Carbon Monoxide in Shanghai Gas Co.'s Gas	
January	10.2
February	10.8
March	9.7
April	11.6
May	10.9
June	12.2
August	10.5
October	11.3
November	11.7
December	12.2

Anti-Opium Remedies.—Nine Samples have been examined for the presence of morphine or opium. One contained morphine and five contained opium, the latter amounting to nearly 20% in one specimen.

Toxicological Work.—Four analytical investigations have been made. In one specimen arsenic and in another morphine was detected. In a specimen of cooked rice, supposed to have been drugged by robbers as an aid to their designs on a house in the country, was found a mydriatic alkaloid, not positively identified but having the characters of the alkaloids contained in Chinese stramonium (*datura alba*).

Foods, Liquors, etc.—Food analyses have comprised butter, whiskey, brandy, etc. Methy alcohol was tested for in certain cheap spirits with negative results.

Miscellaneous Analyses.—These included analyses of blood stains, urine, albumen, oxygen gas, cement, human milk, stomach contents after test meals, coal tar, paint and road materials, medicines, etc., checks upon the consumption of kerosene and crude oil for mosquito extermination work were also made. Chemicals seized by the Police in connexion with the manufacture of bombs have been examined and identified.

Manufacture of Rat-poison.—2,500 lbs. of phosphorus poison has been prepared for use in rat destruction. This preparation contains 1 in 80 of yellow phosphorus and is coloured a distinct blue to minimise risk. It is issued in the form of small cubes.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated calf vaccine has been widely distributed in the Far East. 20,005 tubes were sent out from the Laboratory during the year—the equivalent of 100,025 persons protected against Smallpox. The number of tubes of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in successive years since 1898 has been 5,000, 6,000, 22,500, 13,000, 12,000, 34,000, 28,500, 21,432, 15,958, 19,995, 16,879, 17,460, 10,044, 10,993 and 20,005 respectively. The vaccine is sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed to produce successful results for one month after the date marked on the tube if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber corked tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations made by the Health Office will be found under the heading of Smallpox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus it is advisable to use it as fresh as possible and to keep it in the dark and, during high temperatures, in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Those who have occasion to use Smallpox vaccine during the warm weather should remember its great sensitiveness to even a moderately elevated temperature. It may be noted that vaccine at a temperature of 57° C. becomes inert in 5 minutes. Even at 37° C., a temperature often reached in summer in China, vaccine is rendered inert in 24 hours. On the other hand at 5° C. below zero vaccine will remain unaltered for a year. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason, vaccination during the warm weather, say, between May 1 and September 30, is inadvisable in China owing to rapid loss of virulence at the prevailing atmospheric temperature. For this reason Smallpox vaccine between these dates can not be guaranteed effective. The best time for vaccination undoubtedly is in the early winter months, that is to say, before Smallpox becomes prevalent. The Chinese following their old custom of inoculation still hanker after spring vaccination.

Plague, Typhoid and other bacterial vaccines have been sent out from the Laboratory. The demand for bacterial vaccines prepared according to the methods of Sir Almroth Wright is increasing.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 393 persons have received the treatment. During the past year 41 persons were treated, in 24 of which the animals responsible were proved rabid by inoculation. 27 of the cases were the result of dog bites within the Settlement. Two cases died subsequently of Hydrophobia one four days and the other ten days after the completion of treatment and consequently before its effects were fully established. They were both severely bitten, one of them on the face.

86 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 8 of which proved rabid. 22 animals suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 21 were proved rabid by inoculation.

The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 13 days.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The Municipal Hospital system has been concentrated in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to facilitate supervision by the Assistant Health Officer in charge and to co-ordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

In order to provide for adequate training of native nurses for the Chinese Hospitals under the Department, the learning of Chinese has been encouraged and there are now five nurses studying the language with this object.

Isolation Hospital.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Isolation Hospital, Range Road. There is a separate hospital for Chinese cases. Admission to either hospital is voluntary and the institutions are for the benefit not only of the patients admitted but of the community. Every endeavour is made to make the hospital as comfortable as possible and the surroundings pleasant, while the fees are arranged so that in no case may the question of payment of fees prevent anyone from coming into the hospital. The fees for admission to the foreign hospital are Tls. 6 a day for private rooms, and Tls. 2 a day for wards wherein free beds are available for poor people. Wherever possible the patients or their friends arrange for medical attendance. Admission to the Chinese Hospital is free, but a small charge is made for private rooms. In the Chinese Hospital patients may be attended by their own native doctors if they so desire. Considerable improvement is expected to result from the organisation of the nursing of Chinese by Chinese under the supervision of the Matron. It is gratifying to be able to report the increasing popularity of this hospital.

Ambulances are provided for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. Other vehicles used for conveyance of cases of infectious disease to the hospital are detained at the hospital until disinfected.

More accommodation is needed for cases among Foreigners of minor infectious diseases such as measles, chicken-pox, mumps and erysipelas, and for observation of cases before diagnosis is confirmed. Isolated accommodation is also required for cases of Tuberculosis among Foreigners, for which there is at present no adequate provision in the Settlement. Were this provided benefit would accrue both as regards the prevention and treatment of this disease. At present if a case of consumption occurs in a family who cannot afford to send the patient away to a proper European or American sanatorium, he often has to remain at home, becomes a source of infection to those with whom he comes in contact, and lives under conditions which render small the chance of cure. On the other hand were there adequate accommodation for isolation and treatment it would then be possible to remove the patient to hospital, where the hygienic conditions would tend towards cure and a dangerous source of infection would be removed from the patient's own home. There is also need for dispensaries in different parts of the Settlement for the treatment and education in the means of prevention of Chinese cases of Tuberculosis, for a hospital for advanced cases and for a sanatorium for the treatment and isolation of curable cases.

Cases in Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Smallpox	43	8	81	26
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	33	0	28	3
Scarlet Fever	56	11	113	32
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	3	1
Measles	9	0	3	0
Relapsing Fever	0	0	89	1
Beri-beri	0	0	74	4
Leprosy	0	0	1	0
Syphilis	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	0	0	8	0
Gonorrhoea	0	0	267	0
Other diseases	49	0	269	8
Total	195	19	936	75

Victoria Nursing Home.

The policy has been continued to make the Nursing Home as comfortable and efficient as possible in every particular. The main building was closed during May, June and July for re-modelling. A sanitary annexe was built which provides modern sink rooms, lavatories, etc., completely cut off by cross ventilation from the main building. A passenger lift was installed. The top floor was converted into private rooms for patients. The operation and sterilising room was enlarged and improved. Cork linoleum and automatic door slams were fixed so as to minimise noise. Most of the private rooms were refurnished throughout so as to have them as comfortable and home-like as would be consistent with the proper treatment of the sick which requires that a sick room should be simple with as few hangings and dust traps as possible.

The Maternity Home was opened early in the year, has been well patronised and appears to fill a long felt want.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	CASES ADMITTED					NURSED OUTSIDE				
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious
January	19	14	5	1	0	12	2	1	0	0
February	17	17	4	2	0	3	0	2	0	0
March	15	23	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
April	12	23	1	2	0	4	2	0	0	0
May	0	1	4	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
June	0	0	5	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
July	0	1	5	4	0	5	3	5	0	0
August	18	17	5	2	0	4	1	4	0	0
September	32	20	8	0	0	2	1	3	0	0
October	20	29	7	1	0	0	1	3	0	0
November	18	18	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
December	22	19	5	5	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total	173	182	58	26	0	34	14	29	0	0
Cases admitted 439						Nursed outside 77				

Mental Wards.

The Mental wards appear to adequately fulfil their present function. 26 cases were received during the year. Admission is procured by the signature on Form A or Form B obtainable from the Matron. Form A requires the signature of the person immediately responsible for patient, who undertakes responsibility for payment of fees, provision of medical attendance, for procuring any order that may be required by the law of the country to whom the patient belongs, and for removal of patient after six months if still remaining in the wards. Form B is used when no one immediately responsible is forthcoming, the responsibility then naturally devolving upon the Consul of the nationality of the patient. There still remain cases where a Consul will not assume responsibility and some sort of humane provision should be made for these cases to prevent them from becoming a nuisance or a danger both to the public and themselves, and at the same time to keep the Mental wards from being filled with chronic lunatics, for which class of case they were never intended.

Police Hospitals.

Indian Police.—The health of the Indian Police has been well maintained. The average number of days off duty sick was 6.2 days per man as against 6.9, 6.5, 8 and 7 days in the four preceding years. Tuberculosis of the lungs was again the chief cause of invaliding out of the service.

Chinese Police.—Ten men were invalided on account of Tuberculosis. Nine cases of Relapsing Fever occurred mostly among men living in their own homes. The average number of days off duty sick has been still further reduced. All were vaccinated during the year.

Chinese Prisoners.—Weekly inspections of the prisoners in cells at the various Police Stations have been made and cases of skin and venereal diseases, which are very common, sent for treatment to the Police and Isolation Hospitals; resulting in considerable improvement in the condition of prisoners admitted subsequently to the Gaol. 21 cases of Relapsing Fever were admitted to the cells mostly in the incubation period; all stations were affected, the more severe incidence being in April. The spread of the disease was prevented by thorough disinfection from body vermin, isolation of cases, and segregation for 14 days of contacts.

Gaol.—The improvement in the health of the prisoners has been maintained. Tuberculosis was again the main cause of death, most of the cases having signs of the disease on admission. Segregation of the tuberculous and of suspects is carried out thoroughly. The Chinese appear to have a low resistance against this disease.

Two new cases of Beri-beri occurred. Since 1899 the number of cases of Beri-beri among prisoners in the Gaol in succeeding years was as follows, namely, 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 0 and 2. From 1899 to 1901 the ordinary sanitary measures of isolation and disinfection were carefully carried out without success, no special measures against infestation with body vermin being taken. The new Gaol, presumably vermin free, was then occupied and at first no cases of Beri-beri occurred, in marked contrast to the severe infection in the old Gaol. From 1904 till 1909 the cases of Beri-beri gradually increased, reaching a maximum in 1909 when the Gaol was found infested throughout with bugs. During the last three years measures were taken to exterminate bugs which, though not entirely successful, are held responsible for the reduction in the number of cases of Beri-beri. The diet during the whole of this period was substantially the same. The west block at the Gaol was made vermin-proof during the year, by making the walls smooth, replacing the wooden skirting boards by cement and by putting in cement ceilings below the wooden floors, so as to get rid of all cracks and crannies which might harbour vermin. The incidence of the disease in this block as compared with the rest of the Gaol will be carefully watched.

Most of the cases of Dysentery were diagnosed microscopically to be of the amœbic type and responded remarkably to hypodermic injections of emetine hydrochloride.

Sanatorium.

The Municipal Sanatorium was opened on May 1 and closed on October 31. Since its opening in 1907 the number of visitors each year has been 9, 71, 62, 76, 81, 108 and 87 during the past year, the blockage of the river and railway, caused by the insurrection, accounting for the lessened number. The difficulty of transport has been met by providing a houseboat to meet the railway at Hangchow (Kon Zai Chiao) connecting with Sanjaoupu at the foot of Mokanshan.

Ambulance Service.

Horse ambulances are provided for the transport of patients to and from the Municipal Hospitals at a cost of Tls. 2. Hand ambulances are available free of charge. For emergencies hand ambulances are available at all the Police Stations.

Police Hospital.

	INDIANS			CHINESE					
	Admitted	Died	Invalided out of the Service	Admitted		Died		Police Invalided	Prisoners Released
				Police	Prisoners	Police	Prisoners		
Small-pox	1								
Cholera									
Typhoid Fever	1			2					
Diphtheria				7					
Scarlet Fever				1	1				
Measles				1					
Influenza									
Tuberculosis	5		4	11	10		2	10	
Malaria	9			15	4				
Relapsing Fever				9	21				
Lobar pneumonia	7	1		6	3				
Hydrophobia				1		1			
Beri-beri				2	1			3	
Syphilis	4			9	10				
Plague									
Tetanus									
Erysipelas					1		1		
Typhus Fever									
Dysentery	5			19	9		1	2	
Spue	1								
Acute Diarrhoea	11			22					
Chronic Diarrhoea			1	1	6				
Abscess of Liver				2				2	
Cancer									
Sarcoma									
Cardio-vascular Diseases					2				
Bronchitis	10			15	9			1	
Diseases of Kidney				2		1		1	
Heatstroke					1		1		
Suicides									
Trachoma		1		3	3				
Conjunctivitis	10			60	30				
Fistula	1			6	3				
Hæmorrhoids				1					
Diseases of the skin	1			36					
Gonorrhoea	6			26	31				
Chancroid	4			8	61				
Severe injury	1			1	2				
Slight injury	24			43	31				
Slight ailments	100			97	59				
All other causes	94		3	42	31	1	2	5	
Total	295	1	9	448	329	3	5	24	0
				Indian Police		Chinese Police		Prisoners	
Number of out-patients				1,217		509		539	
Average number of days off duty sick				6.2		4			
Average strength of force				568		1,082			
Vaccinations				311		1,275			

Gaol Hospital.

Disease	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommendation.	Disease	Admitted.	Died.	Released on recommendation.
Small-pox				Cardio-vascular Diseases	4		
Cholera				Bronchitis	27		1
Typhoid Fever				Diseases of Kidney	1		
Diphtheria				Heatstroke			
Scarlet Fever				Suicide			
Measles				Trachoma			
Influenza				Conjunctivitis	6		
Tuberculosis	17	17	5	Fistula	5		
Malaria	6			Hæmorrhoids	5		
Relapsing Fever	6			Diseases of the skin	63		
Lobar pneumonia				Gonorrhoea	49		
Hydrophobia				Chancroid	36		
Beri-beri	2			Severe injury	9		
Syphilis	15			Slight injury	33		
Plague				Slight ailments	74		
Tetanus				All other causes	109	3	1
Erysipelas	1						
Typhus Fever							
Dysentery	37	1					
Spue	1						
Acute Diarrhoea	9						
Chronic Diarrhoea	9						
Abscess of Liver							
Cancer							
Sarcoma							
				Total	524	21	7
				Number of prisoners admitted			1,781
				Average number of prisoners in the Gaol			1,061
				Vaccinations			636

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

By means of a system, inaugurated six years ago, of examinations in sanitary knowledge as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying extra pay, health inspectors, recruited locally, are being trained to a higher state of efficiency. In addition, monetary encouragement is given to obtain, while on long leave, the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and other examining bodies in touch with sanitary work. As a rule, our men find little difficulty in obtaining these home diplomas. The learning of Chinese by the Foreign sanitary staff cannot but be a benefit in enabling them to instil the sanitary idea directly into the minds of Chinese residents.

Sub-District Offices.

The subsidiary Health Offices in each of the sixteen sub-districts into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes have been further developed. Chinese houses have been rented and turned into pretty good local centres for sanitary work. Each Sub-district Office controls the sanitation of the Sub-district in which it is situate, an area containing some 30,000 inhabitants, or 3,000 houses. Complete sets of books for record have been provided. Vaccinations are done weekly during the proper season; public-health notices are distributed; enquiries are answered; deaths and cases of infectious disease may be reported and lectures on sanitary matters are given weekly. The Sub-district has been made the sanitary unit with its own complete staff and the Sub-district Office is a Health Office in miniature full of possibilities for the future.

Public Health Notices.

The circulation of public health notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the general Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Plague Prevention and Mosquito notices. Each district has its fagman whose duty it is to collect crowds round him by means of a bell in the alleys and tea-houses to whom he recites the notice appropriate to the occasion. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the Chinese population has been made and distributed. A translation into Chinese of the plague number of the Municipal Gazette has been made. A translation of the Public Health Notices into Japanese has also been made for the benefit of the Japanese community.

Lectures.

A Chinese of the better educated class is provided for each District to lecture on health matters once weekly at each Sub-district office. The subjects taken are those appropriate to the season, such as the notices dealing with vaccination and Smallpox, plague prevention by rat-proofing houses and rat destruction, Tuberculosis, Cholera, mosquito reduction and general preventive measures. These lectures are calculated to remove ignorant prejudices and promote better feeling between the Chinese and the Health Office with a view to disease prevention. At many of the native schools the same lecturer gives short lessons to the pupils by arrangement with the schoolmaster, and is generally well received.

Staff Instructions.

The "Staff Instructions," giving in full detail the work of the sanitary staff under all ordinary conditions, have done much to systematise sanitary work. Practical sanitation in Shanghai differs somewhat from English practice and calls for comparatively greater sacrifice and effort. The great requirement of the foreign sanitary inspector, and one in which there is much room for further improvement, is careful supervision of the work of the Chinese staff in all its details so as to ensure honest work.

Chinese Dwellings.

The question of Plague has an important bearing on the construction of Chinese dwellings. This was recognised at the time the Chinese Building Rules were first drawn out. It is held that a house which provides places where rats may obtain seclusion is insanitary on account of the special danger the Settlement runs from Plague. The amendment of the Chinese Building Rules made two years ago, which called for solid ground floors and prohibited hollow lath and plaster walls and partitions—the maximum that a committee of property owners would agree to—have done some good. But the building rules as they stand are not a sufficient safeguard against Plague, as was pointed out at the time and has since been shown by cases

of plague occurring in new houses erected under these amended rules. In these particular houses, dead rats, undoubtedly the cause of the plague cases, were found in the hollow ceilings below the first floor and also among the roof tiles. After a practical experience of rat-proofing over 11,000 Chinese houses it can be demonstrated that the ceilings below the first floor are unnecessary and, being dangerous through the possibility of harbouring plague-infected rats, should be prohibited. A very large number of these ceilings have been removed without complaint of any kind. A considerable number of the upper ceilings have also been removed in districts badly infested with plague and the houses have been made quite comfortable; but in the case of the removal of upper ceilings some complaints have been received from the tenants, chiefly complaints of rain coming through the roof which, although primarily due to defective roofs, were made more noticeable by the absence of the ceiling, and complaints occasioned by the complete turning out of the tenants during these operations on the upper storey. The removal of the upper ceiling also adds very considerably to the expense of rat-proofing operations. Latterly, the removal of upper ceilings has not been carried out, as the danger from Plague through rats in the upper ceilings is less than in the ceilings below the first floor in close proximity to the beds of the dwellers. For this reason, and the comparatively greater expense of the work of removing upper ceilings, it was considered a better plan to rat-proof a correspondingly greater number of houses by putting in solid ground floors and removing the ceiling below the first floor only. As a sanitary measure for the prevention of Plague it is therefore again strongly recommended that ceilings below the first floor of Chinese houses should be prohibited. It should be remembered that ceilings in Chinese houses are a foreign innovation, and by no means a desirable one from a sanitary point of view. Further particulars will be found under the heading of Plague.

Foreign Dwellings.

The attention of architects is called to the clauses in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is suggested that every house should, if possible, have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, Berkefeld filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, so that food that leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from, a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen. As an additional safeguard a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking may be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack a proper serving-room and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without a washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Many foreign houses are infested with rats and, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions are better avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being made solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. The reinforced concrete method of construction is well suited to local conditions in view of the need for rat-proof buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but they have so far been satisfactorily met. Careful checking has accounted for nearly every ton sent away from the shoots. "Country boatmen" have been encouraged to come to the shoots and remove house refuse for agricultural purposes, and of the total quantity brought to the shoots half has been disposed of in this way, and more than a fifth used for filling and raising purposes.

The cost of disposal was \$1,602, as against \$8,305, \$6,430, \$7,105 \$4,910 and \$3,700 in the preceding five years. The cost of collection of house refuse in Shanghai is 18.2 Mexican cents a ton and of disposal of the same 1.1 cents a ton ; together 19.3 cents a ton, or $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ a ton, as against $9s/1d.$ for London house refuse.

Observations extending over eleven years on the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse, with frequent inspection of the garbage heaps, tend to show that within a year and a half all the decomposable organic refuse disappears by oxidation, which is tantamount to slow combustion—the heat generated spontaneously in a garbage heap being very considerable—and leaves an innocuous mass, without smell, which forms a suitable material for filling in low-lying ground and shallow stagnant pools. It is not necessary to go so far as to recommend its use for raising building sites to be used within two years, but it would be excellent material for raising garden sites and for filling the holes left near houses by the excavation of mud if not below the ground water level. In the large garbage heaps at the Dépôt, the nuisance from smell and flies disappear after three months ; and in properly conducted filling-in operations it is possible by covering recent house refuse with a layer of clean earth to remove nuisance from these causes and at the same time promote oxidation and destruction of the objectionable organic matter. In this way may be removed to some extent the further objectionable accumulation along the banks of the creek and the dumping of garbage into the waterways, which is difficult to entirely prevent. When it is remembered that every stagnant pool means mosquitoes, which are the potential cause of Malaria, it is held that any temporary nuisance that may occur during the course of filling-in is outweighed by the sanitary advantages which subsequently accrue. This method, therefore, is advisable both from the point of view of economy and sanitation. Unfortunately distance prevents the use of this method for the refuse from the crowded districts of the centre of the Settlement, unless some cheaper form of transport becomes available, *e.g.* electric traction. House refuse should not be used for filling in below the ground water level as purification is much delayed under water, but deep places should be filled by mud from the surrounding banks leaving a larger shallow area which can be safely and effectively obliterated by house refuse.

House Refuse Disposal.

Shoots	Yang-tszepoo	Fearon	Kansuh	Shan-tung	Thibet	Mark-ham	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ 5 barrowloads to the ton	0	30,911	19,000	19,987	42,435	4,360	116,693
Tons sent to Dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	0	11,245	3,115	10,590	18,939	0	43,889
Tons sold to country-boatmen for agricultural purposes	0	19,666	15,885	9,397	23,496	4,360	72,804
Average price per ton cents	0	3.7	9.4	4.1	5.5	8.6	6.2
Tons brought to shoot and barged away for filling and raising	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes	8,113	9,109	4,238	0	0	12,034	33,494
Receipts from filling and raising \$	0	0	0	0	0	120	120
Paid boat contractors who also have the privilege of sale of refuse to country boatmen at the shoots \$	0	740	Cr. 800	Cr. 365	0	Cr. 275	Cr. 700
Dredging \$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Depôt	
Tons dumped at depôt ascertained by cubic measurement at the depôt @ 50 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage	44,046
Cost of Labour for unloading	\$2,422
Dredging	0
Total cost during the year	\$1,602

Ultimate Disposal of House Refuse.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Sold to Country Boatmen for agricultural purpose	38.7%	57%	45%	40.5%	52%	58.7%	48.1%
Used for filling and raising low land	0	3.4%	21%	21%	16.6%	15%	22.4%
Dumped at Dépôt	61.8%	39.6%	34%	38.5%	31.4%	26.3%	29.5%
Cost of Disposal per ton in Mexican cents	7.3	7.1	5.4	5.5	4.5	2.7	1.1

House Refuse Receptacles.

Primarily as a plague preventive measure, in order to limit the food supply of rats, 3,879 house refuse receptacles, rat and fly proof, have been erected during the last three years. After years of experiment, the form of receptacle now erected appears to fulfil its object best. The Chinese like them and mostly use them instead of throwing their garbage outside their doors; so that in all save the worst neighbourhoods a marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys is found. It is apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague preventive measure. The approved form of receptacle is made of brick and cement or of cement concrete, is 3 feet long by 2 feet deep, with a sloping top having a small iron slam door which cannot be opened beyond the vertical and so automatically shuts itself after house refuse has been emptied in; and having an iron door at the side with a special fastening of which the house refuse removal coolie only has the key and through which the refuse is daily removed. These receptacles have been erected by the sanitary staff, the property owners providing the necessary materials, which cost \$6 for each receptacle.

Drainage and Paving.

It has been considered a duty in the ordinary course of sanitary inspection, not only to point out sanitary defects but also, when requested, to provide the means whereby these defects can be best remedied and to supervise the work to completion. In this way the native contractors have been taught the proper way of laying drains, forming cement channels, paving yards and other sanitary work.

The defect usually met with, in the course of inspection, is that of blocked surface drains, due to absence of proper surface inlets. The use of gully traps with hinged grids with lineal openings is desirable, instead of the small circular openings at present so frequently used. Although the standard of drainage is improved, much is still required before the materials used are laid so as to obtain maximum self-cleansing and ability to stand the test of hard wear and tear. Much of the cement drainage material used by private contractors is of poor quality.

Creeks.

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. When a creek gets into such a condition that a daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling in or culverting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable from a sanitary point of view. The Yangkingpang, however, is now filled with the accumulated filth of twelve years and, if not dredged away, it would be better to culvert it so as to remove an obvious nuisance.

Mosquito Reduction.

A special staff was organised which worked from the beginning of April until the middle of October. The results are considered satisfactory but the work was handicapped by the exceptionally wet June and July. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous care on the part of the Foreign inspector.

Special attention has been directed towards lessening the width of the old creeks so as to diminish the water area and allow of easy access to the oiler.

Co-operation was obtained from most Foreigners but the majority of Chinese showed a complete indifference, amounting occasionally to active opposition. No prosecutions were undertaken to enforce these mosquito extermination measures but this would appear desirable in flagrant cases after repeated warning.

A good class of coolie was obtained, paid at the rate of \$10 monthly, and heavy fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in places recently worked through. The coolies worked in couples in an area exactly delimited. Each area was further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table kept so that it could be known exactly where each mosquito couple was working at any time. The Assistant Inspector accompanied and gave detailed instructions to each pair of coolies early in the season and made written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water was likely to be found, such as native gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., *i.e.* those places which were likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter; these places subsequently received the special attention of the Assistant Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations were given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water.

The thicker oils, containing a large proportion of crude petroleum, were not found to form good spreading films even in the hottest weather—equal parts of kerosene and crude oil were found of most value.

With greater attention to detail and increased Foreign supervision considerable further improvement is anticipated.

MOSQUITO NOTICE.

NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosene sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered *articles of this kind capable of holding rain water* should be carefully *collected* from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pots, saucers or other *vessels of water* which cannot be dispensed with should be emptied or sprinkled with kerosene once a week.

Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells, and water barrels should be done away with, water for the garden, etc., being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc., should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. *Gully traps* that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow *rain water pools and slushy places* can generally be obliterated by a *scratch drain or levelled* with house ashes, *ponds and ditches* by *filling-in* with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

Ornamental ponds may be kept free from mosquitoes by *small fish* but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be oiled weekly preparatory to *filling-in*.

A *weekly inspection* of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

Flies.

Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly," the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to foodstuffs by the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room, kitchen and servants' latrine; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive the insect of food and of breeding-places. The provision of 3,899 fly-proof cement and iron refuse receptacles throughout the Settlement had for one of its objects the diminution of flies.

Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of frequent inspection, so as to make the licencees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences, rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions.

Lodging Houses.

The native lodging houses and hotels have been regularly inspected and those of the lower class periodically disinfected, and permanently rat-proofed.

Lime-Washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Waterclosets.

Applications are still received from time to time for permission to install waterclosets. Foreign Building Rule 76 is now, however, quite clear and definitely prohibitive under all circumstances. The main object is the safeguarding of the water supply.

Insanitary Areas.

The northern and western limits of the Northern District abut on a most insanitary neighbourhood wherein dwell an increasing population composed chiefly of beggars and other undesirables living under such unhealthy conditions as to be a serious menace to the health of the Settlement. In other directions also on the outskirts of the Settlement the danger as regards Plague is great.

Public Latrines and Urinals.

The practice of coating urinals with crude petroleum has greatly improved their condition, preventing deposit in a remarkable manner. In order to prevent disease carried by flies from infected faeces, the fly-proofing of latrines was undertaken but not altogether with success through wanton destruction and theft of the material used.

Ordure Removal.

The removal of ordure continues to be efficiently done and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200, 1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000, 1910 \$7,500 and for 1913 \$10,050.

There is a ready demand throughout the greater part of the year for use in growing such crops as indigo, and were it not for its employment also in growing market produce for the table, which it is practically impossible to prevent, the method of disposal is more sanitary than any other and, as regards the economy of nature, practically perfect.

Smoke.

There is no doubt that the smoke nuisance, which is becoming more and more obvious, could be considerably lessened by intelligent stoking and especially by mechanical stoking. The coal most commonly used is of a smoky, bituminous nature. The use of electric power is calculated to minimise smoke nuisance.

Storage of Dangerous Materials.

Arrangements have been made for the licensing and inspection of premises for the storage of dangerous materials namely, those which, on account of fire or explosion, may endanger life or property such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, carbonite, nitro-cotton smokeless powder, picric acid and similar nitro-compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fireworks, ammunition, benzene and other very volatile and inflammable coal tar products, petrol, gasolene and other very volatile and inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus, or any material containing any of these as an ingredient in dangerous quantity.

General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Vaccination against Smallpox	2,645	2,066	2,775	3,366	10,852
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of infectious disease	25	99	334	26	484
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of infectious disease	375	842	734	208	2,159
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	2,167	1,085	2,686	4,431	10,369
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	30,833	14,177	21,845	28,696	95,551
Houses cleaned and lime-washed	1,511	1,843	4,074	836	8,264
Ventilation and lighting amended	6	16	36	177	235
Defective drainage amended	120	369	241	197	927
Insanitary wells abolished	0	11	5	2	18
Proper water supply provided	8	3	4	0	15
Rat-and-fly-proof refuse receptacles provided	408	126	79	144	757
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	99	49	44	37	229
Ordure pits and kongs abolished	0	0	412	261	673
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	0	181	216	86	483
Smoke nuisances suppressed	8	76	20	7	111
Offensive trade processes amended	0	7	4	5	16
Beggar boats removed	0	0	217	195	412
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public	177	205	77	233	692
Insanitary conditions reported by the Health Office	1,416	1,036	1,099	687	4,238
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	1,721	236	705	115	2,777
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	1	17	14	5	37
Notices of intention to proceed served	2	2	1	0	5
Samples taken for analysis	88	144	126	272	630
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	275	15,768	4,904	3,729	24,676
Hawkers brought into Markets	83	3,318	1,332	1,593	6,326
Food prosecutions	935	662	228	38	1,863
House refuse prosecutions	508	908	533	342	2,291
Laundry and other prosecutions	28	48	36	2	114
Tons of ordure removed	19,549	29,143	23,923	16,693	89,308
Tons of house refuse removed	58,546	40,638	27,665	16,292	143,141

Swimming Bath.

The Public Swimming Bath was open from May 1 to October 31. The number of persons admitted was 12,202 as against 14,104, 13,592, 9,831, 9,124 and 11,327 in the five preceding years. The condition of the water was regularly and carefully tested and, by the use of one part in a million of copper sulphate at each filling, a high degree of purity was maintained and the "sore ears," so frequent an occurrence in local swimming baths, were seldom heard of. Lessons in swimming were given throughout the season by the Assistant Inspector on duty, 21 persons being thus taught this useful and healthy accomplishment, mostly boy scouts.

VII—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection has been considered of paramount importance. The foreign food supply is under complete sanitary supervision and the same is gradually being done for the Chinese, premises being licensed as soon as the necessary conditions have been met.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is carefully done. The question of the prohibition of waterclosets is one that chiefly concerns the purity of the water supply, and is therefore of fundamental importance to the community. 18 insanitary wells were abolished and a supply of Waterworks' water furnished.

Milk Supply.

There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of milk supplied as is shown by the analytical figures to be found under the heading of Laboratory. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are now required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. Efforts are being made to prevent the smuggling of milk from unlicensed dairies in Pootung. As regards the result of punishment inflicted at the Mixed Court for adulteration, it has been found, after observations extending over several years, that fining is the least effective, the offence being invariably repeated, while it tends to increase the price of milk to compensate for losses sustained. On the other hand imprisonment and the cangue have a marked deterrent effect.

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. The regulation of fruit shops has presented great difficulty. Endeavour has been made to get the dealers to keep their skinned fruits in fly-proof cases but with indifferent success. It is considered best to rely on the public, both Foreign and Chinese, to sterilise fruit as it is impossible to ensure that fruit is not exposed to infection by flies at some stage of its journey from the tree to the consumer.

24,676 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc., were seized and destroyed after confirmations by a magistrate and the Health Officer. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. When the danger of their wares was quite obvious they were confiscated and destroyed. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. There was a substantial increase in the kill during the year.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat for foreign consumption is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under constant inspection so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 1,048 oxen, 1,374 buffaloes, 284 sheep and 170 pigs were dealt with at these places.

Markets.

Small markets are required for Lower Yangtsepoo, in the North Fokien Road and at the junction of Purdon Road and Honan Road. Efforts have been made to get all street hawkers of foodstuffs into the market with varying success in the absence of police compulsion day and night. It is proposed to permit street hawking under licence, provided the hawkers are provided with fly-proof baskets.

Enlargement of the Hongkew Market is in progress.

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	2	0	0	0
Liver flukes	13	0	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	14
Bruising	2	7	2	0
Poor condition	1	0	0	0
Other Conditions	3	2	0	0
Total	21	9	2	14

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds
Oxen	18,710	21	21
Sheep	31,338	9	210
Calves	5,240	2	4
Pigs	3,149	14	0

Variation in Prices of some Common Domestic Things.

		1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913
Beef	lb. \$	.07	.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.19	.19	.19	.18
Fowls	lb.	.10	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18	.18	.19
Eggs	doz.	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16	.16	.16
Snipe	each	.07	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.19	.19	.17	.17
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.25	.25	.26
Potatoes	picul	1.50	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.25	2.00
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.18	.18	.18	.18
Rice	200 lbs.	2.85	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	7.50	8.60	8.20	7.75
Barley	picul								2.40	3.45	3.85	2.65	2.70
Laundry	100					2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50
House Coal	Ton	Tls.6.50	9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	9.70	9.60	8.60	9.00
Exchange	Tael=	5/10½	5/7¼	5/2½	4/9½	4/4½	3/8½	2/8½	2/8¼	2/4½	2/5¼	2/8½	2/8¾

Markets

	1905.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Maloo	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	395 stalls 414 spaces 31 shops	387 stalls 459 spaces 26 shops	391 stalls 430 spaces 25 shops	393 stalls 413 spaces 26 shops
Hongkew	380 stalls 500 spaces	564 stalls 430 spaces	568 stalls 444 spaces	573 stalls 457 spaces	614 stalls 515 spaces
Elgin	70 stalls 180 spaces	106 stalls 337 spaces	109 stalls 360 spaces	101 stalls 342 spaces	113 stalls 398 spaces
Sinza	56 stalls 80 spaces	115 stalls 328 spaces	112 stalls 363 spaces	133 stalls 318 spaces	176 stalls 321 spaces
Wayside	30 stalls 45 spaces	30 stalls 115 spaces	27 stalls 80 spaces	26 stalls 84 spaces	30 stalls 90 spaces
Mohawk	16 stalls 32 spaces	24 stalls 66 spaces	22 stalls 71 spaces	31 stalls 94 spaces	32 stalls 86 spaces
East Hongkew		72 stalls 202 spaces	69 stalls 202 spaces	70 stalls 217 spaces	77 stalls 204 spaces
Yangtzeppoo		33 stalls 130 spaces	22 stalls 90 spaces	23 stalls 92 spaces	26 stalls 90 spaces

Prosecutions.

Offence.	No.	Penalties.
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CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Breach of lodging house regulations	6	Fined \$10—\$30.
Breach of food shop regulations	94	Fined \$1—\$25.
Selling dangerous aerated waters	38	Fined \$0.50—\$10.
Selling unsound ice cream	25	Fined \$1—\$10.
Pouring ordure down drains	1	Fined \$2.
Hawking unsound fruit	778	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Dumping house refuse	508	Fined \$0.30—\$5.
Miscellaneous	16	Fined \$1—\$10.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Breach of food shop regulations	55	Fined \$2—\$13.
Breach of laundry regulations	4	Fined \$2—\$20.
Selling milk from dairies (adulteration)	2	Fined \$30 and 7 days' imprisonment.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairies	9	Fined \$10—\$20 and 2 to 3 weeks' imprisonment.
Selling unsound ice cream	14	Fined \$1—\$15.
Selling dangerous aerated waters	17	Fined \$1—\$5 and 7 days' imprisonment.
Pouring ordure down drains	18	Fined \$1—\$5.
Hawking unsound fruit etc. (Bye-law XXXIV.)	565	Fined \$0.50—\$5.00.
Dumping house refuse	908	Fined \$0.50—\$10.
Defective drainage	2	Fined \$10 & \$50.
Miscellaneous	24	Fined \$0.50—\$10.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Breach of foodshop regulations	9	Fined \$1—\$5 and 5 days' imprisonment.
Breach of laundry regulations	23	Fined \$1—\$10.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairies	2	Fined \$2—\$30.
Selling unsound ice cream.	1	Fined \$1.
Selling dangerous aerated waters.	7	Fined \$1—\$2.
Pouring ordure down drains	10	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
Hawking unsound fruit	123	Fined \$0.50—\$7. 3—14 days' imprisonment.
Unlicensed hawkers (foodstuffs)	90	Fined \$0.50—\$10. 7—10 "
Dumping house refuse	533	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Miscellaneous	3	Fined \$10—14. 30 days' imprisonment.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Breach of foodshop regulations	7	Fined \$5—\$10.
Breach of laundry regulations	1	Fined \$30 or 3 weeks' imprisonment.
Selling milk from unlicensed dairies	3	Fined \$8—\$10 and/or 7—10 days' imprisonment.
Dumping house refuse	342	Fined \$1—\$2.
Defective drainage	1	Ordered to amend within 2 weeks.
Miscellaneous	3	Fined \$2—\$6.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—Though this cemetery will probably not be filled for another fifteen years it is advisable in the near future to acquire the Bubbling Well corner so as to complete the site, removing at the same time a most insanitary and unsuitable neighbourhood, and allow of the carrying out of a broad garden design which will be not only to the advantage of the cemetery but of the Bubbling Well rendezvous. An area abutting on the N. E. Corner is being laid out which will provide 964 additional first class grave spaces.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—The appearance of this fine old cemetery, which is nearly full, has been improved by general repairs and the planting of new trees and shrubs. During the attack on the Arsenal in July a 5" segment shell struck the roof of an outhouse in the S. W. Corner and also damaged a tombstone. The roof of the Chapel was punctured in several places by rifle bullets.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement has been appropriately cared for and presents a neat appearance.

Pootung Cemetery.—The upkeep of this cemetery is a matter of some difficulty in the absence of a permanent wall round it. As the users of the jetty would not contribute towards the cost of its upkeep and as its condition became dangerous it was removed in September.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—This cemetery from a general latrine, piggery and place for dumping the dead bodies of nameless children has been converted into a picturesque memorial of those who died in the early strenuous years of the history of the Settlement, 1862 to 1865, during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels. The picturesque old city wall, which was partially demolished in 1912, remained in that deplorable condition throughout the year. In December an arrangement was made with the Chinese authorities to build a new wall and to surrender a small area at the East end for road purposes in exchange for a piece of land within the Settlement.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened.	Year Closed.	Total Burials.	Burials 1913
Soldiers	1862	1865	305	
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783	
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469	
Pahsienjao	1860		3,091	50
Bubbling Well	1898		2,093 and 210 cremations	155 and 7 cremations

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies	Chinese bodies	Autopsies	Inquests
January	3	11	3	7
February	3	16	1	9
March	2	14	2	10
April	3	15	2	14
May	4	18	2	13
June	4	16	2	13
July	1	15	1	11
August	7	26	4	12
September	6	14	3	12
October	4	14	2	8
November	2	14	1	8
December	5	16	6	12
Total	44	189	29	129

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

In successive Annual Reports references have been made by the Health Officer to the advisability of providing special accommodation for cases of lung tuberculosis.

In view of strong representations which were made in April and May, the Council obtained expressions of opinion from the three largest firms of medical practitioners on the subject and, in order that it might be duly ventilated, these were subsequently published. The Council was unanimous as to the desirability of proper provision for the care of tubercular lung cases, but recognised that the construction of a hospital to accommodate all these cases would involve considerable expenditure, while it is improbable that any appreciable income would be received from the class of patients which would frequent such an institution. Nevertheless the professional opinions expressed are strongly in favour of this measure, and are at one in regarding it as advantageous, if not urgent, with a view to preventing the spread of infection. Under these circumstances the matter will be brought to the attention of the Ratepayers in a special Resolution. The Council, after discussing alternative methods of carrying out the project, either by erecting the additional wing already planned for the Isolation Hospital at a cost of Tls. 65,000 and making use of it temporarily for the purpose, or by constructing a small building at the west end of the Isolation Hospital site at an estimated cost of Tls. 30,000, considers the latter to be preferable.

Shanghai, General Hospital, April 30, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital to invite the attention of the Council to the question of the provision of suitable hospital accommodation for tubercular lung cases.

It is the opinion of the General Hospital physicians that tubercular cases requiring surgical treatment alone should be admitted to the Hospital after the proposed extension is completed, and that the treatment of patients with tubercular lung disease is most undesirable under the same roof as general hospital patients, and if this was not so it is considered that the site at the disposal of the Governors is insufficient and wrongly placed for the proper isolation and treatment of pulmonary phthisis.

The Governors are confident that the growing urgency of this matter will receive the consideration of the Council.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
P. F. LAVERS,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Health Office, May 30, 1913.

Referring to the letter from the Secretary of the General Hospital dated April 30 inviting attention to the question of providing hospital accommodation for Foreign tubercular lung cases on account of want of room in and unsuitability of the General Hospital site, I am of opinion that such accommodation is badly needed.

In the Annual Report for 1908 and in each subsequent year it was pointed out that isolated accommodation was required for cases of lung tuberculosis among Foreigners especially for those who cannot afford to go to a proper sanatorium at home: these cases mostly become a source of infection to those with whom they come in close contact and generally live under conditions which render small the chance of cure.

I recommend that provision be made in next year's Budget for the erection of a small hospital somewhat similar in construction to the Chinese Police Hospital on a part of the Isolation Hospital site but completely separated from the Isolation Hospital and that the site be rounded off by the purchase of the Woosung-Yalu Road corner. It may be noted that adequate garden space is an essential for a hospital for tuberculosis.

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

Shanghai, May 31, 1913.

SIR,—I am writing to you on behalf of the King's Daughters' Society in the hope that the Municipal Council may see its way to considering and dealing with a matter that has been engaging our attention for some time and has caused us deep concern, *i.e.*, the prevalence of tuberculosis of the lungs amongst the poorer Foreign population in Shanghai, and the totally inadequate provision for dealing with it.

As you are possibly aware the benevolent work of our Society touches only the poorer class of foreigners, mostly Portuguese and Eurasians. In the course of this work, in which we have lately been able to employ the services of a trained nurse, we have been so constantly brought face to face with this serious question that we feel it is time public attention was called to it. The majority of people with whom we deal are obliged, owing to the high rents, to live in small Chinese or semi-foreign houses in crowded alleyways or narrow streets, surrounded by Chinese amongst whom the disease

is, as is well known, very widespread. They are for the most part very poor, underfed and underclothed, and have large families; as a rule the whole family is housed in two or three rooms. These overcrowded and insanitary conditions are exactly those which make for the development and spread of tuberculosis, and our experience has shown that there are very few of these families where tuberculosis in one form or another does not appear.

The number of families of this kind is probably much greater than many people suppose. This is in itself a serious state of affairs, but when to this is added the fact that the members of these families, coming from these infected houses, are clerks in the banks and offices and assistants in the shops, it will be seen that they constitute a danger to the community as a whole. Our Society has been able to give a little assistance by providing fresh milk and eggs when patients could not afford these, selling medicines cheaply, etc., but it is impossible to deal properly with such patients in their own homes. We have in several cases made efforts to remove the patients from their homes, but there is practically no accommodation for poor foreign tubercular patients at any hospital or institution in Shanghai. There is a small ward at the General Hospital for men, but it is quite inadequate and can only take two or three patients. There is no provision for women and children at all, and we have been unable to move any of those in whom we are interested away from their unsatisfactory surroundings. In many cases if they could have a few months rest and care and proper nourishment there would be a chance of effecting a cure. Enclosed is a list of cases of consumption which have been helped by our Society, during the last six months, all of which have been visited by our nurse and members of our Committee. It will be seen that nearly all are cases where there is overcrowding and such real poverty that they cannot afford to pay for medical assistance or hospital accommodation.

My Committee would also respectfully remind you that in his last Report the Medical Officer of Health specially calls attention to this question and its urgency, and speaks of the necessity of providing for poor foreigners as well as Chinese. There are many institutions which take in consumptive Chinese, but none which will admit foreigners or Eurasians.

My Committee feels that this matter is one of the greatest importance to the community, and that hospital accommodation for incurables and a sanatorium of some kind for less serious cases is really needed. It is obviously impossible for a small private philanthropic society to deal with this question properly, it is a matter rather for a public authority. They therefore have ventured to approach you and ask if the Council would be prepared to consider the question of providing such accommodation, either in connexion with some existing institution or otherwise. They had thought it might be possible to include something of the kind in the new General Hospital buildings, in which case they were prepared to offer to try and raise money to endow a free consumptive ward or beds for women and children. If this is not thought practicable they would still be willing to help if the Council can see its way to taking any steps in the matter. They are so convinced of the seriousness of the present condition of things, that they are anxious to make it a matter of public concern. If the Council should feel able to take any action, I shall be most happy to supply any further facts or details that I can, and our Society will gladly assist to the best of its ability in any action, which they will welcome as conferring a real benefit on the Shanghai community.

Yours truly,

DOROTHY M. BONDFIELD,

Honorary Secretary, King's Daughters' Society.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 9, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—The Council is in receipt of a letter from the Shanghai General Hospital, stating that the continued treatment in the Hospital of patients with tubercular lung disease is undesirable.

The Council has also received a communication from a prominent local benevolent institution pointing out that over and above the cases treated in the General Hospital (about 50 annually) there are a very great number of persons suffering from tuberculosis who, by reason of the inadequate hospital accommodation or owing to impoverished circumstances, receive, if any, only the most inadequate attention.

It has been suggested that the Council should construct a Tuberculosis Hospital in the north-west corner of the Isolation Hospital block.

In order, however, that this important subject may be adequately ventilated between now and the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, the Council would be glad of an expression of opinion from your firm as to what steps may most suitably be taken.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, July 13, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In receipt of your letter of June 9, we beg to inform you that we fully agree, that the continued treatment in the General Hospital of patients suffering from tubercular lung disease is undesirable. It may be difficult to estimate the number of persons suffering from tuberculosis, who are not receiving adequate hospital treatment on account of quite insufficient attention. In any case we consider the construction of a Tuberculosis Hospital as an urgent need for Shanghai; we suggest to build such hospital for open-air treatment and providing very broad verandahs on the pavilion system in a locality with sufficient space for laying out a large garden.

We are, Dear Sir, your obedient servants,
DRS. VON SCHAB, KRIEG & GERNGROSS.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, August 10, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter on the subject of a Consumptive Hospital has been carefully considered by my firm and I shall briefly enumerate the various points that constitute our reply.

1.—We quite approve of the determination of the Governors of the General Hospital to refuse admission in future to consumptive cases. Such cases in addition to perfect isolation require a special outdoor treatment that the hospital cannot undertake. To admit consumptives to the general wards is to subject the other patients to a very grave and wholly unnecessary danger.

2.—We can vouch for the truth of the statement that the number of consumptives in Shanghai far exceeds the number of those treated in the General Hospital. The disease is most prevalent among the Sikhs, Portuguese, Jews and Eurasians. With the Sikhs the disease ends fatally very rapidly and among the others cures must be very exceptional while, owing to the overcrowded dwellings of most of those affected, the spread of the disease is inevitable.

3.—There is therefore, very urgent need for a Consumptive Hospital and the site you mention would at first at any rate be very suitable.

4.—It will in our opinion be necessary to make provision for not less than fifty (50) patients, the bulk of whom will be drawn from a class from which no revenue need be expected. On the contrary the Council must be prepared to provide free not only hospital accommodation but medical attendance and to receive most of these patients into the hospital for an indefinite period.

At first the majority of cases will be of a more or less hopeless character but later on cases will come forward at an earlier stage with corresponding benefit to themselves and others. It will then be necessary to consider the question of building a sanatorium some distance from Shanghai to which light and convalescent cases may be sent.

Consumption can be successfully treated by the open-air treatment in Shanghai and the proposed hospital will save many lives and what is equally important will do much to prevent the lamentable spread of the disease which under present conditions is inevitable.

5.—Admission to the Hospital should be easy; a certificate from a qualified medical man to the effect that a patient is suffering from consumption ought to be sufficient to secure admission, detention in hospital depending on the verification of the diagnosis.

6.—There are a number of questions such as the internal construction and the disinfection of the homes of patients which I have not touched on as your letter does not call for it.

Yours truly,

R. J. MARSHALL,

W. E. LEYSON, Esq.

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, September 24, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We duly received your letter asking our opinion on the proposed building of a ward for consumptives at the Municipal Hospital and regret that this our reply is somewhat belated.

Amongst foreign residents of Shanghai who have come out from Europe consumption is uncommon. When it does exist most cases are able to leave the country and return to their homes or seek permanently a healthier climate. It is, therefore, unnecessary to supply a ward for this section of the community.

There is, however, a large population, mostly born in the East, that regards Shanghai as its home. These people are chiefly Portuguese and Eurasians. For the most part they are poor persons who cannot afford to leave the country and amongst these tuberculosis is fairly prevalent. Their houses too are often small and overcrowded and the risk of infecting one another great. We, therefore, think that a ward for consumptives would be advantageous to many of these both as a place for treatment and as a place where they would be taught the danger of infecting others and how to avoid this.

As far as the treatment of cases goes such a hospital ward would be best built in the country, but if placed outside of Shanghai it would be more difficult and costly to run, and very likely would not be so popular amongst the people who are likely to require it.

We, therefore, think that a ward in the Municipal Hospital compound for the open-air treatment of tuberculosis would be a distinct advantage.

Yours faithfully,

JACKSON, HANWELL, JACKSON AND NEILD.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

PAULUN HOSPITAL.

Correspondence with the Hospital Committee referring to the accounts for 1913 and the Municipal Grant for 1914.

Shanghai, January 17, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to our letter of January 18, 1913, the undersigned members of the Paulun Hospital Committee beg to renew their application to the Council for an annual grant of Tls. 1,500 in aid of the Hospital for 1914.

The accounts for 1913 as per enclosed account show a loss of \$463.29 on working account. For further particulars we beg to refer to the enclosed medical report.

Trusting that we shall meet with the same kind consideration on the part of the Council as in former years and thanking the Council in anticipation.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 DR. R. GERNGROSS,
 E. SIEBERT,
 R. SCHIRMER.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The number of Chinese patients treated at the Paulun Hospital is increasing every year. There were 3,730 patients in 1911, 4,940 in 1912 and in the year 1913—5,197 out-patients, of which 580 have been admitted to the Hospital against 230 in-patients in 1912.

Like in former years the principal cases were surgical diseases, eye diseases and skin diseases.

The following cases have been treated :

Surgical diseases	1,500
Diseases of the eye	1,500
Skin diseases	1,200
Internal cases	600
Diseases of the ear, nose and various cases	397
	5,197

527 operations have been performed of which one-third were important ones, 28 gynaecological operations, 12 confinements and 19 eye operations.

During the revolution of 1913 the rooms of the Hospital proved insufficient for the increased number of patients, and wounded soldiers and countrymen had to be placed in a lecture room of the German Medical School. During the year 41 deaths occurred in the Hospital, mostly cases of fatally wounded men brought to the Hospital at an hour too late for help.

Dr. R. GERNGROSS.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

To Donations from Foreigners	\$ 118.21
" Municipal Council's Grant Tls. 1,500.00	2,029.22
" Interest from Paulun Memorial Fund	1,468.76
" Receipts at Hospital from Patients	3,461.13
" Sale of Motor	74.93
" Interest with Deutsch Asiatische Bank	2.08
" Loss on Working Account	468.29
	\$7,622.62

Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1913.

EXPENSES.

By Instruments and Drugs		\$ 1,769.23
„ Household requisites, Furniture and Repairs		1,291.47
„ Taxes :—		
Land	\$163.88	
House	98.13	
	—	262.01
„ Fire Insurance		52.18
„ Telephone		62.92
„ Repairs to Building		1,447.15
„ Expenses at Hospital :—		
Salary and Cumshaws to Chinese	894.90	
In-patients' food	224.85	
Bandages, Cotton, etc.	139.65	
Soap, lamp oil, washing	188.15	
Coal	121.50	
Light—		
Electric	333.35	
Gas	230.35	
	—	563.70
Water		296.80
Ice		58.98
Miscellaneous		244.43
		2,732.96
„ Interest with Deutsch Asiatische Bank		4.70
		<u>\$7,622.62</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

To Donation from Mrs. McBain	\$1,355.01
„ Debit balance with Deutsch Asiatische Bank, December 31, 1913	1,480.60
	<u>\$2,835.61</u>

ASSETS.

By Capital January 1, 1913	\$2,367.32
„ Balance of Working Account 1913, loss	468.29
	<u>\$2,835.61</u>

Shanghai, December 31, 1913.

Audited and found correct,
FELIX HACH,E. SIEBERT,
Dr. R. GERNGROSS.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 28, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of January 17, containing the Report and Accounts for the Paulun Hospital for the past year, I am directed to state that, in accordance with the request therein contained and with certain further verbal representations, the Council will make provision in the forthcoming Budget for a grant of Tls. 2,000 to the hospital for 1914.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Dr. R. GERNGROSS,
For the Committee,
Paulun Hospital.

WEATHER DIAGRAM

1913

DATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	F O	O		R		O O					R O	
2						R				R O		
3	F O					R O					O O	
4	F O					R	R O					F O
5	F O	F O		R O	R O		R O					F O
6	F O	F O					R O		R O			F O
7	F O	F O	O O						R			F O
8		R O	O O	R					O O		O O	
9		F O				R O	R O				R O	
10		F O										
11		F O							O O			R
12					R				R			
13		F O				O O					R O	
14	R			R O								
15	R											R
16	R O	O O	R			O O			O O			
17	R O					R	R O		R			F O
18		R				R O	R O		R O			F O
19		O O	R				R O					F O
20			R			O O			R			
21	R			R		R O	R O					
22		R		R O				O O				
23			O O		O O	R O						F O
24					R							F O
25	O O	S			R O	R			R			O O
26		F O		R	R O							
27				O O		O O					R	F O
28	O O	R			R O	O O						F O
29	F O				O O				O O		R O	F O
30	F O			R								F O
31	F O		R		R O				O O			F O

EXPLANATORY NOTE

6 A.M. TO 9 A.M.	9 A.M. TO NOON
NOON TO 3 P.M.	3 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

O	DENOTES DRY WEATHER
R	DENOTES RAINY WEATHER
F	DENOTES FROST
S	DENOTES SNOW

WORKS MATTERS.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The past year has been marked by considerable activity in constructional works and the more important of these were :—

Yangtzepoo Road Bridge, reconstruction in concrete.
Sinza Road Bridge, reconstruction in concrete (portion).
Shanhaikwan Road Bridge.
Concrete bundings Soochow Creek, Hongkew Creek and Defence Creek.
Wayside Wharf and Dock (portion).
Rifle Range Extension.
New Public School for Boys.
Hongkew Market Extension in concrete (portion).
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations and additions.
Quarters for Indian Warders at Gaol.
Construction of Warren Road from Hungjao Road to Brenan Road.
Acquisition of land for the extension of Jessfield Road to Brenan Road.

During the latter part of the year in particular, the greatest trouble was experienced in obtaining a regular and sufficient supply of road materials, due to the contractor for the supply of materials defaulting, and also the contractors for the transport of materials from Pingchiao. In the early part of the year the annual contract was made for the supply of road materials but after continuing for a few months it was found necessary to cancel the contract and make other arrangements. The subsequent contractor also failed to carry out his work and this, coupled with the lack of transport arrangements, completely disorganized the outside work of the Department and seriously interrupted the supply of ratproofing material to the Health Department and building contractors. The large stock of Pingchiao stone in reserve was practically exhausted in November and since then not only new work but also road repairing has been suspended. Apart from the great expense of double handling materials when drawing upon reserve stock, the consequences of a few months' neglect of repair work is serious, as the advantage of "a stitch in time" applies with particular force to roads.

Another contract which had to be cancelled was that for the supply of mud-filling for raising land and roads. There has been latterly a far more general tendency on the part of contractors to evade their responsibilities. This is no doubt largely due to the fact that public invitation of tenders encourages a certain unreliable class of contractor to undertake work for which he is not equipped, whereas in years past only a selected few were invited to submit tenders, and an outsider seldom, unless he had good references, was allowed to compete. Generally speaking, however, the system of inviting tenders publicly has the effect of keeping prices down and prevents, to a large extent, the formation of contractors' "rings," but increased supervision is necessary to ensure good work.

The usual difficulty has been experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of suitable labour, except in the winter months when there is not much work for coolies in the country. The fact that the wages paid by the Council are slightly under the general average paid by other employers of labour largely accounts for this shortage, but it is questionable whether the standard of work the majority of the coolies are employed on justifies better pay. Unless the coolies are immediately under Foreign supervision, or employed on piecework, it is difficult to prevent loafing, particularly as they are scattered in small gangs and the work is difficult to check.

During and after the local disturbances in July last, work was found for a considerable number of refugees for whom temporary camps were erected. It is somewhat significant that quite a number of them were unwilling to accept such work as the Department was able to offer them.

The work of the Cadastral Office has proceeded smoothly although there is still room for improvement in various directions. The preparation of accurate official plans by the Cadastral Office continues to be popular with land owners to whom the advantages of the new system are readily apparent. The plans are now universally accepted as property plans and for planning buildings, thus effecting a considerable saving to owners who were formerly put to the expense of having a special survey made and plan prepared. As a proof of appreciation of plans prepared by the Cadastral Office, numerous applications have been received from owners for surveys to be undertaken beyond the Settlement Boundary. It is hoped that means may be devised whereby the measurement of consular lots both within and beyond the Settlement Boundary may be carried out by the Cadastral Office. I think it desirable to point out that landowners would greatly facilitate the preparation of plans and the subsequent issuing of deeds if their representatives attending measurements were given full particulars as to rights of way and boundaries of the lot being measured. This information should be supplied by the owner. A number of owners who generally are not represented at measurements rely entirely upon making their corrections when the completed plan is submitted to them for acceptance; the result is that the original plans have to be discarded, new ones prepared and the issue of the deed is delayed in consequence. In a recent instance involving the measurement of three lots, three sets of five plans each or a total of fifteen plans had to be prepared. These had to be discarded as the owner desired a right of way inserted, although no mention of it had been made at the measurement. A new set of fifteen plans was prepared and owing to certain alterations desired by the owner these were also disapproved, thus necessitating the preparation of a further set of fifteen plans or a total of forty-five, whereas if the correct information had been supplied in the first instance, fifteen plans would have sufficed. This is not fair to the Cadastral Office which is doing its best in the owners' interests. Apart from the matter of surveying and plotting, there are the items of drawing material, tracing cloth and photographic papers to be considered and at present the whole cost of these is borne by the Council. During the year, 321 sets of official plans in quintuplicate were prepared. Some of these plans were very extensive, requiring as much as one square yard of tracing cloth to make a complete set of plans. While the expense of surveying and plotting may be considered a fair charge on the Council, it would appear that anything beyond that should be borne by the applicant for title deed. A scale of charges on a mowage basis with a fixed minimum price would afford a satisfactory method for the Council to recover its expenses. I think it will be generally conceded that this is a legitimate charge and it is not anticipated that there would be any serious objection if the Council should impose it.

With regard to notification of measurement of lots forwarded by the various Consulates to the Cadastral Office, it seems that under present conditions there will always be lapses in certain Consulates in following out the procedure for measurement as prescribed in the Land Regulations. This is probably due to the constant changes in personnel, new officials who are generally unacquainted with the Land Regulations and Cadastral procedure being placed in charge. I think a step in the right direction would be for it to be definitely laid down that no deed is to be issued by any Consulate until it has been endorsed by the Municipal Cadastral Officer to the effect that the measurement has been attended, the lot surveyed and the official plan prepared. On the whole, however, the working of the various Consular Land Offices has been very satisfactory and I should like to acknowledge the courtesy which has universally been accorded by the officers in charge. This applies as well to the officials in the Chinese Land Office who have willingly met any request for information.

So far as the general public is concerned the maintenance of roads is the most important work of the Department. In my Reports of the three previous years the matter has been discussed at length, more particularly as an engineering question, but after three years experimental work it can safely be claimed that the matter is no longer a question of engineering but of finance and public interest. The past year has been a busy one so far as work in connexion with improved methods of maintenance is concerned, and details of the work carried out will be found under a later heading. It might be pointed out that, with the exception of the paving of the Szechuen Road, all experimental work has been carried out with the funds allocated for the ordinary maintenance of roads and, if full advantage is to be taken of the results obtained, it is absolutely essential that considerably more money be allocated for the purpose of improvement. If

public opinion demands a higher standard of roads than we possess at present the public must be prepared to find the money. The increasing number of self-propelled vehicles using the roads is a factor not to be neglected and I would advocate the consideration of regulations governing the construction and maintenance of handcarts and wheelbarrows, which at present constitute the most injurious class of traffic so far as road maintenance is concerned. A few simple regulations, regarding the widths of tyres and diameter of wheel with regard to the load, could be introduced without causing any undue hardship to those concerned. The following figures in connexion with traffic are of interest :—

Traffic Census November 3, 1913, 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. (6 hours)								
Excluding Tram Cars.								
	Motor cars	Carriages	Rickshas	Carts	Wheelbarrows	Bicycles	Total tons per yard width of road per hour	Total tons per yard width of road per annum
Nanking Road	415	514	5,640	22	19	373	13.3	48,500
North Szechuen Road	62	224	3,489	197	994	201	17.2	62,800

It might be mentioned that in the case of North Szechuen Road the traffic in tons per yard width per annum is higher than is found in most paved roads in large towns in England, and the fact that North Szechuen Road is an ordinary macadam road with practically no foundation speaks for itself.

It is worth noting that after a public improvement has been completed the degree of benefit is often lost sight of as it is seldom that a comparison is drawn with previous conditions. The wood paving of the Nanking Road may be taken as an instance. The present satisfactory condition of the road is probably now regarded as a mere matter of course, and the degree of improvement is not realized until a comparison is drawn with the old condition of the road when it was macadamised and under repair for some considerable time each year, with the usual inconvenience to traffic of a partially closed road with gangs of coolies and steam rollers at work. The recently completed paving of Szechuen Road, south of Nanking Road, with bituminous blocks (details of which will be found under a later heading) will no doubt prove a similar case.

In most countries road construction and maintenance has been considered of such importance as to constitute a national question. In England a Government "Road Board" has been formed with powers to assist local authorities by grants of money in adopting improved methods of road construction and maintenance. During the first nine months of 1913 grants to the amount of £1,362,261 were made to assist in the improvement of road crusts alone. The magnitude of the question is difficult to realize but it was impressed upon me at the International Road Congress held in London last June. In Shanghai we can, of course, look for no outside assistance and it is consequently the more important that special financial provision should be made to deal with the question. I think it is admitted on all hands that permanent paving is necessary, particularly in the more congested streets in the Settlement, and at first sight it would appear advisable to raise a large loan and carry out the work at once. I would certainly recommend this course if I were satisfied that the best systems are at present available. At the Road Congress I was particularly struck with the number of new systems of permanent paving which are coming to the front. To commit ourselves now to any one system would in my opinion be unwise. A more sound policy would be to raise a loan each year, say not less than T'ls. 100,000 for the purpose of carrying out permanent paving in the more congested streets. We should then be in a position—year by year—to profit by experience gained not only locally, but in other cities. For bituminous (and other improved) treatment of the less heavily trafficked roads the yearly grant for the maintenance of roads should be considerably increased, bearing in mind that

such work as tar painting and tar macadam roads cannot be considered as permanent paving and consequently any additional expense should be met out of current revenue. Under this heading also provision should be made for providing new foundations for a number of the present macadam roads, the condition of the existing foundations being referred to in my Report for last year.

The following remarks by Sir Robert Rawlinson at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England in 1894 is an interesting and authoritative reference to ordinary macadam on important thoroughfares:—"The Thames Embankment is a grand metropolitan improvement spoiled with broken stone. So many thousand tons of broken stone carted on annually; so many thousand tons of mud, when it has done all the mischief possible, to be carted off. Macadam roads in London streets and squares ought to be abolished." This expression of opinion made 20 years ago in regard to the Thames Embankment is applicable to many Shanghai streets to-day.

One of the most important matters calling for immediate public attention is the rapidly deteriorating condition of the Soochow Creek. The importance of this creek, both as a waterway and as a feeder of the numerous tributary tidal creeks upon which the drainage of Shanghai depends, cannot be over estimated, and its relation to the trade and health of the Port is seldom realized. A good deal has been said and written on the importance of the conservancy of the Huangpu, the main river on which Shanghai stands. This is now placed in the hands of a Board which is actually doing something and the Board controls any expenditure on conservancy works, although the funds are provided from indirect sources. In this connexion I cannot do better than quote from the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. Anthony George Lyster to the Institution of Civil Engineers on November 4 last when he said:—

"The Authorities, therefore, to whom the maintenance and development of the ports are committed, should be bodies capable not only of bringing special commercial knowledge and sound judgment to bear on the variety of problems with which they have to deal, but also able to take a broad view of their responsibilities and to recognise that national and imperial as well as local interests are involved in the successful administration of their charge."

The present system of control of the conservancy of the Soochow Creek, particularly where it passes through the Settlement, is somewhat anomalous. The Chinese Government apparently exercises jurisdiction over the creek, but it would be interesting to know how much money it has spent on its conservancy. To the best of my knowledge—at any rate for fifteen years or more—the Chinese Government has not spent a single cash on its improvement or maintenance, although it essays to lay down bund lines, grant permits for digging of mud, etc., makes stipulations as to the spans of bridges, widths of piers, etc. and yet does not remove the old and dilapidated stone piers of the "Stone Bridge" which are a danger to navigation and one of the main causes of deterioration in the waterway itself. On the other hand the Municipal Council has spent no less than a quarter of a million Taels in erecting one and three-quarter miles of permanent bunding without any contributions from the Chinese Authorities and yet has no voice in the conservancy of the creek. The transfer of the conservancy of the creek to the Municipal Council would appear most desirable in the interests of all concerned.

With reference to the question of the smaller drainage creeks, the following extract from my Report for the year 1910 is quoted again as the condition is becoming more unsatisfactory yearly:—

"In a report on the Chinese administration of the Chapei district in July last (Municipal Gazette October 27, 1910), I drew attention to what I considered to be ill-advised interference with drainage creeks in this neighbourhood. Natural causes have placed Shanghai in a very peculiar position in regard to drainage and sewerage, and I have no hesitation in saying that the problem of drainage for a population in this Settlement alone, of over 500,000 persons, would have been a matter of some difficulty to the drainage engineer had it not been for the fact that, as the Health Officer said in 1899, "the Chinese had solved the question of economic sanitation long ago." Dr. Stanley probably referred only to the disposal of nightsoil, but as far as Shanghai is concerned the remark is equally true in regard to all drainage matters, for were it not for the network of artificial creeks that were at one time cut through the alluvial plain on which we stand, and every inducement offered to the tide to carry on its scour twice a day, we should be confronted with a sewerage scheme of considerable magnitude. The reckless and indiscriminate interference with these creeks, without provision of adequate culverts to act in their place, is likely to render the drainage of certain parts of Shanghai exceedingly difficult before long. An unrestricted flow of tidal water is necessary for the

proper cleansing of our sewers and creeks. Filthy creek bottoms can generally be traced to some obstruction to the tidal flow, and such obstructions are not confined to small creeks."

Public lighting has proceeded on lines similar to last year. The enclosed arc lamps referred to in last year's Report have not yet all been replaced. Flame arcs have not maintained their efficiency so well as was anticipated, and on the Bubbling Well Road it has been decided to replace them by metallic filament lamps. With the growth of roadside trees, particularly in the Western District, a good deal of the illuminating effect of the lamps is lost. Lopping off the projecting branches is a troublesome and, at the best, only a temporary measure and as occasion arises the lamps will be suspended over the centre of the road wherever possible. Electric lighting generally has not been quite so satisfactory, especially in the Western District where the number of lamps reported by the Police as out of lighting has been unusually large.

There has been some slight extension of the high pressure gas lighting. An innovation in the way of a centrally suspended lamp has been erected in Gordon Road to prevent the light being obscured by the roadside trees.

The revival of the building trade which commenced early in 1912 has continued throughout the year, the local disturbances which took place during the summer having little or no effect upon it. The work generally shows improvement, particularly in regard to the construction of Chinese houses. There is a growing tendency in this class of house towards "Foreign" design, which causes no little trouble to the building Inspection Staff, as the old method of timber framing does not readily lend itself to adoption where fire places with the necessary flues are introduced. It is interesting to note that a large number of "Foreign" houses have been erected for Chinese occupation, principally in the Western District. The exterior is "Foreign" in style, whilst the interior usually follows the arrangement of the old fashioned Chinese "hong." It is unfortunate that the majority of these houses have been designed by so-called Chinese "architects" whose love of a florid elevation and a lack of architectural knowledge hardly tends towards beautifying the Settlement. The many additions to Chinese country houses in the outlying districts would seem to indicate that the prosperity of the local agricultural class is on the increase. The plans which have been submitted of many of the large blocks of Chinese houses erected during the year have shown more than ever the inadequacy of the Chinese Building Rules, the more so with regard to the arrangement of the alleyways. At present it is possible that long rows of houses may be provided with but one exit in case of fire, and although applicants are usually informed of the defect it is generally impossible to persuade them to re-design the block so as to allow for an independent access from both the front and rear of each house, and so long as the Byelaws remain in their present form, little or nothing can be done to remedy the evil; it is certain, however, that in the event of a large fire in a particular portion of many of the large blocks of houses it would be quite impossible for a very great number of tenants occupying the inside houses to escape until one or more of the outer houses had been demolished. There is a tendency among landlords to cover every available foot of their property which is permissible under the building rules, and although sufficient open space is always provided for each block, generally by court yards, an alleyway at the rear is often omitted on account of the high price of the land upon which the houses are erected.

The activity in building serves to emphasize the necessity for the Council to insist upon proper supervision of the erection of buildings. It is no uncommon occurrence for plans for a large building to be prepared by an architect who receives payment for his services as soon as a permit to build has been obtained. The plans as submitted may be quite in order but as soon as operations are commenced the contractor and the owner think of nothing but scamping the work and endeavouring to rush through certain alterations which would be prohibited by the Building Rules. A recent case in point is a large Chinese hotel where the partitions between the rooms were shown on the plans to be constructed of brickwork. Within the space of only two or three days the majority of the partitions were rushed up but were constructed of lath and plaster hollow partitions which would not only be dangerous from a fire point of view but would also help to harbour rats and vermin. When complaint was made to the owner he appeared to feel injured and suggested that he ought to have been told before that lath and plaster partitions would not be allowed and promptly proceeded to complete the work. He was then informed that unless the hollow partitions were either removed or rendered ratproof, a license would not be issued for the Hotel when building operations were completed. This caution apparently had the desired effect, as shortly afterwards

portions of the partition were removed to allow coke breeze concrete to be rammed between the lathing, each four feet of filling being then inspected by the District Building Inspector, and passed as satisfactory when properly completed, the result being a solid partition of light construction with no spaces in which rats can form a run. It is of course quite possible that the owner had no idea that hollow partition walls are not allowed in houses of Chinese construction. The "architect" for the buildings being a Chinese would naturally omit from the plans anything which might tend to prevent the early issue of the permit, as his entire responsibility ceased after the permit had been obtained and handed over to the owner, in whose name it was made out. The present system of Chinese "architects" preparing plans and having the application form for a permit "chopped" by the owner, causes a great deal of unnecessary trouble to the Department, as frequently when the building work is bad, or not in accordance with the byelaws it is very difficult to find the owner, who in many cases is away from Shanghai, and the "architect" frankly admits that it is none of his business to supervise the work. The remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs is registration of architects as, had this incident happened with the work under the supervision of a registered architect, the consequences to him might have been serious. It is true, as has been pointed out by the Consular Body, that the Council is empowered to pull down any work being done without a permit or in contravention to the Building Rules and this means has been resorted to on several occasions, but the procedure has the appearance of high handedness and is lacking in dignity. Arrangements have been made—at any rate temporarily—to detail two District Inspectors for nothing but building inspection work in the areas where the majority of building operations are going on but this means increasing the salary list of the department. In other words the public is providing and paying for supervision which should be provided and paid for by the owners. Some improvement might be effected by charging a very much higher permit fee unless a declaration was lodged with the application that the work was to be supervised by an architect to be approved by the Council.

The country around the Pingchiao Quarry has been comparatively quiet and the military guard furnished by the Chekiang authorities was withdrawn in June and the temporary barracks demolished. There have been no serious accidents and the health of the coolies has been satisfactory considering the conditions under which they live. Owing to the failure of the transport contractors to carry out their work the stock has been gradually increasing since July, necessitating a good deal of double handling of material as the stone could not be loaded direct into the boats as is done when boats are available.

The quantity of materials despatched has gradually fallen from 1,581 fong in July to 66 fong during December. Normally about 1,600 fong should be despatched monthly in order to keep the Quarry working economically, and to prevent dislocation of work in Shanghai. The default of the contractors is attributable to the low price at which they undertook the work, coupled with the very unusual shallowness of the creeks near the Quarry, due to the lack of rain for several months past. Only small boats can now approach the Quarry and this does not prove economical to the transport contractors. Another factor contributing towards the shortage of boats is the opening up of other small quarries in the vicinity, in connexion with which boats are employed to bring down stone to Shanghai, mostly for the French Municipal Council.

Details of the various works carried out during the year are appended.

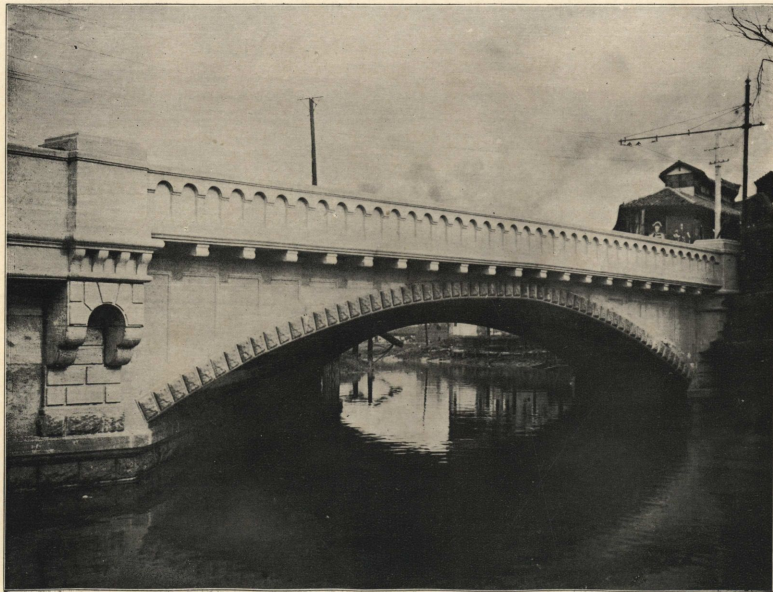
BRIDGES.

The number of bridges under the control of the Department, including those under construction, is now 58, classified as follows:—

Steel	17
Concrete	10
Wood	31

In addition to the above there are 190 culverts, mostly of concrete, varying in span from 3 feet to 12 feet.

Soochow Creek.—The Stone Bridge which has been closed to traffic for over three years still remains in a state of dilapidation. In December the Chinese authorities resumed the work of dismantling the structure. Although still carrying a 24" water main some of the old timber and part of the stonework of the piers have been removed. The temporary footbridge which was erected in February 1911 was reconstructed in April.



YANGTZEPOO ROAD BRIDGE.

The north approach of the Markham Road Bridge has been extensively repaired. The west girder of the main span now has a sag in the centre of 10 inches, and the timbers generally are showing signs of decay. Extensive repair or reconstruction will be necessary in the near future, as there is considerable traffic over this bridge to and from Chapei.

The North Honan Road, North Szechuen Road and Chapoo Road Bridges have been extensively repaired. On the latter bridge a 2" layer of tar macadam was laid as a protection for the wood decking and also with a view to reducing the vibration. The treatment of the wooden bridge decking with a thin layer of tar macadam has now been tried on the North Kiangse Road, Chapoo Road and Hanbury Road Bridges, and has proved successful.

The Garden Bridge and North Chekiang Road Bridges were cleaned and painted during the summer. Other bridges over the Soochow Creek have been overhauled and repaired where necessary.

Yangkingpang.—All the bridges, except the Bund Bridge, have been painted and minor repairs have been effected as required. The small wooden foot bridge east of Fokien Road was rebuilt. The Kwangse Road bridge being in a dangerous condition, it was considered advisable to close it to vehicular traffic.

The present arrangement for the maintenance of the Yangkingpang bridges (i.e. each Council undertaking the repairs on alternate years) cannot be considered satisfactory. A preferable arrangement would be for each Council to be responsible for the maintenance of certain specified bridges and overlapping or dual responsibility would then be avoided.

Defence Creek.—The Cemetery Road Bridge has been repaired and the steel bridges at Nanking Road and Burkill Road have been painted.

Hongkew Creek.—The increasing traffic over the Broadway Bridge necessitated some widening. This was effected by the widening of the footpath on the south side to 7 feet, the additional width of footpath being carried on a reinforced concrete cantilever. The width of this bridge is still insufficient, but any widening on the north side would be costly as it would be necessary to move the large water main now lying immediately outside the bridge. The Hanbury Road Bridge has been completely overhauled and repaired, and minor repairs effected to the Yuhang, Yalu, and Kashing Road bridges. The repairs to the Thorne Road Bridge referred to in last year's Report were completed early in the year.

Saeginkiang.—Minor repairs have been effected to the East Kashing Road Bridge, and wooden railings have been erected on the approaches of the Urga Road Bridge.

Yangtsepoo Creek.—The Yangtsepoo Road Bridge, described in last year's Report, was completed in December. Provision had to be made for fifteen electric cables leading to the Riverside Power Station. The space under the footpath being insufficient, the parapet on the south side of the bridge was converted into a duct, leaving the cables easily accessible. The full benefit of the widening of the road effected by the reconstruction of this bridge will not be attained until the native houses on the northeast corner have been set back.

Singkeipang.—The wooden bridges at Yuenfong Road, Singkeipang Road and Dent Road, particularly the two first named, were found to be badly decayed and considerable repairs have been effected to both the substructure and decking.

Tszepang.—The reinforced concrete bridge at Shanhaikwan Road referred to in last year's Report was completed in the spring. A similar bridge is now in course of construction on Sinza Road, of which two thirds are completed. Owing to the fact that this bridge carries the tram track and also dense traffic, the work of reconstruction was carried out in three sections which rendered progress difficult and slow.

Minor Creeks.—Minor repairs have been effected to the North Szechuen Road Bridge beyond the Settlement Boundary, and numerous other small bridges have been overhauled and repaired and painted as required. Oregon pine treated with solignum is still used in preference to hardwoods, except for bridge decking.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Survey of Districts.—The re-survey of the Settlement as mentioned in last year's Report has been continued. One hundred and ninety-seven permanent survey standards were laid down in the Central, Western and Northern Districts, and thirty-one miles of traverses completed. An area of approximately 2,100 mow in the more developed portions of these districts has been surveyed in detail and plotted to a scale of 50 feet to an inch. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in locating the boundaries of

various properties. This applies especially to old consular lots which were not properly stoned and are now built over. In these cases numerous small and intricate traverses have been necessary for locating boundaries. Furthermore, the heavy traffic on the more important thoroughfares greatly retards the progress of the survey. In the country west of the Western District, between the Soochow Creek and Fahwa Creek, an area of approximately 11,300 mow is now surveyed, and plotted in detail to a scale of 200 feet to an inch.

General Plan of Shanghai.—A revised general plan of the Settlement with alterations up to date has been completed to a scale of 1,000 feet to an inch, and is now being lithographed in London. The plan is more comprehensive than any as yet prepared, showing as it does the country south of the Chinese City so far as the French Waterworks. It also gives detail of the country west of the Western District.

Special Plans to a scale of 200 feet to an inch have been prepared of the portion of Paoshan north of the Northern District, showing the Rifle Range, consular lots and general development. Similar plans have been made for the locality west of the Western District.

The following are particulars of general work done during the year 1913.—

Official measurements attended	650
Official plans forwarded by Consulates	277
Lots examined to ascertain whether the title deed proposed to be issued covers rights of way or public creeks	650

Certificates issued with regard to the erection of Boundary Stones :—

British Consulate	348
American Consulate	32
German Consulate	12
Total	392

New lots placed under taxation :

Central District	1
Northern District	30
Eastern District	43
Western District	85
Total	159

Areas revised 299

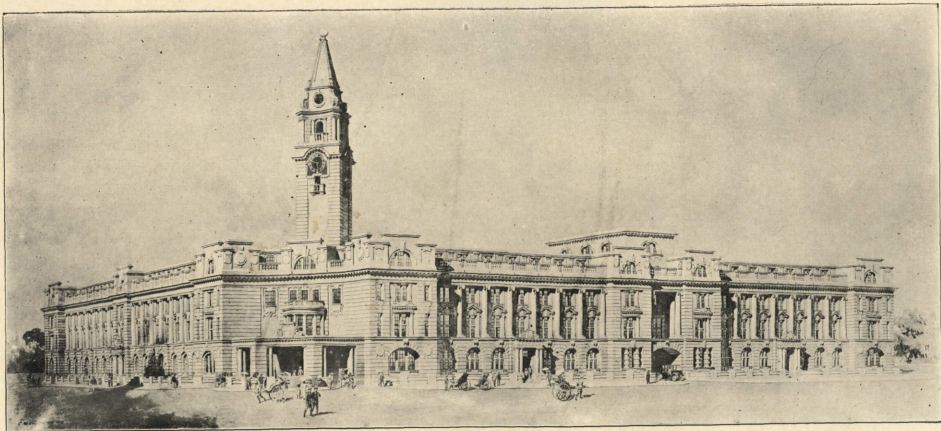
Lots surveyed in connexion with road improvements :—

	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total
Widenings	91	81	22	65	259
Extensions	2	7	43	90	142
	93	88	65	155	401

Number of M.C.R. Stones erected 491

Official Plans prepared :—

British Consulate	276
American „	33
Japanese „	4
German „	4
Austro-Hungarian „	1
Belgian „	2
Italian „	1
Total	321



NEW CENTRAL OFFICES

BUILDINGS.**Central Offices.**

Based upon revised schedules of requirements for the various Departments, sketch plans were prepared in June for the new offices to be erected on the site bounded by the Hankow, Kiangse, Foochow, and Honan Roads. In August the principal elevational drawings were completed and submitted to the Council in September. It was then decided that the Chief Architectural Assistant should take the designs to London and submit them to the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects for comment and that a perspective drawing be prepared in London illustrating the design as viewed from opposite the angle of Hankow and Kiangse Roads. The President's report has now arrived and the perspective drawing has been completed.

In his report, Mr. Blomfield has urged the use of granite for the main façades of the building and with that end in view has suggested certain minor alterations in detail. On the grounds of both cost and delay in obtaining this material the use of granite for this large building is impracticable.

Police Force.

Gaol.—The five storey block of quarters for 140 Indian Warders was completed in July. The building was described in last year's Report.

Western Police Depot.—A block of stables has been erected on the North side of the Chinese Police Training School, accommodating six ponies, with harness room, fodder store and mafos' quarters. The building was completed in April.

A small block of cells has been built at the east end of the site comprising two cells, cookhouse and bathroom.

Louza Police Station.—A complete fire service has been installed in Louza Police Station main block, and a hydrant and two 50 foot lengths of hose with instantaneous couplings have been fitted on each floor.

Yangtsepoo Police Station.—A scullery and larder have been erected adjoining the Foreign Constables' kitchen. The Sikhs' bathroom has been replaced by a building of two storeys, the lower floor being the bathroom while the upper floor is a Gurdwara for the use of the Sikhs.

Health Department.

Victoria Nursing Home.—Considerable extensions have been made on the north side of the main building necessitating the demolition of the old one storey wing and erecting a four storey block on the same site. Sketch plans were approved in January and the contract was signed in March.

The ground-floor provides a kitchen 28' x 15' 6" with the necessary store rooms for food and supplies; a sitting room, bedroom and bathroom for the house-keeper with private entrance from the east, and an enlargement of the old service room to 24' x 20'. The old back staircase has been removed from the main building and has been reinstated in the old wing. The three upper floors are identical in plan, providing sink rooms, waterclosets, examination room, linen room and store rooms, and are approached from the main block through a cross-ventilated corridor with swing doors at both ends. The west end of the new wing also provides three mezzanine floors fitted up for store rooms, thus giving seven floors in all. A new boiler with hot water storage cylinder has been added to augment the existing supply.

A large electric lift has been installed in the main block extending to all upper floors. The upper floor of the main building, heretofore providing sleeping accommodation for nurses, has been converted into patients' wards. The east end of the new wing, now only one storey high, has been covered with a reinforced concrete flat roof and is so arranged and designed that subsequent additions may be superimposed so as to carry up the building to the full height of four storeys.

Maternity Ward.—The conversion of the nurses' old quarters, No. 9 Range Road, into a Maternity Ward, a description of which appears in last year's Report, was completed early in 1913, and is proving of great service. The nurses are now accommodated in the houses Nos. 1 to 5 Range Road which were leased and altered to suit their requirements.

Public Works Department.

Markham Road Dépôt.—A store shed and Inspector's office have been erected of brickwork, with corrugated iron roof. The work was carried out departmentally.

Sinza Road Dépôt.—A store shed 70' × 40' has been erected for the storage of portable plant, etc. The building is constructed with a steel framework and corrugated iron sides and roof.

Soochow Road Dépôt.—Machinery has been installed for the preparation of tar macadam, rat proofing material and bituminous paving blocks. By the use of electric power manual labour has been reduced to a minimum, with economical results. A portion of the Dépôt has been covered with an iron roof as a protection against fire.

Public Garden Lavatory.—A new ladies' lavatory is being erected in the Public Gardens, near the Garden Bridge entrance. The building is situated in the middle of a clump of trees and shrubs and, being sunk in the ground, will be practically invisible when the foliage grows round it in the spring. The interior of the lavatory is tiled to a height of 4' 6" with white glass tiles, the floor being of cement.

Electricity Department.

During the year, five large Electricity Sub-Stations have been commenced in Ningpo, Chekiang, Shanse, Ferry and Stone Bridge Roads. The Ningpo and Shanse Road Buildings are each 39' 6" by 31' three floors in height, and are constructed with reinforced concrete columns and floors, the sides being enclosed with brickwork. In all cases the floors are constructed without any intermediate supports, the floor beams being in one span. The Chekiang Road building is 36' × 26' 6" also of three floors and the Ferry Road, partially of two floors only, is 50' long by 27' 6" wide. The Stone Bridge Road building is rather smaller than the rest, being 32' 6" by 20' 4".

The Chekiang Road and Ningpo Road buildings are practically complete at the end of the year, and the remaining three will be ready early in 1914.

Educational Department.

Public School for Boys.—Brief reference was made to this in last year's Report, the contract for the work having been signed in September 1912.

The building is designed to accommodate 250 boys and the usual allowance of four classrooms per hundred scholars is provided in the ten classrooms on the two main floors, seven rooms being 26' 6" × 19', two rooms 23' × 23' 6", and one double classroom 51' × 21', this latter, being divided into two parts by a folding partition, admits of two classes being held jointly under one teacher, an emergency not infrequent during the sickness or absence of one or other of the staff. Each classroom will seat a maximum of 30 boys, but as classes vary somewhat in size it is not anticipated that each classroom will contain a maximum class at the same time.

All classrooms open directly into the main corridor, 8' 6" wide, and are arranged to face south, lighted from the left side of the pupils and with the wall space opposite them reserved for blackboards.

Assembly Hall.—The Hall is 60' × 34' and provides seating accommodation for 252 boys in 18 rows of 14, leaving 9 feet free at the east end for platform space, and gangways down the centre and each side. The seats will be 2' 10" from row to row (*i.e.* from the back of one seat to the back of the next) which is a liberal allowance, but it will be noted that no provision is made for seating visitors on such occasions as prize givings, etc. it being assumed that parents and friends would occupy the corridor on the upper floor which is virtually a gallery running the entire length of, and overlooking, the Hall. The Hall is lighted from the north, on the boys' left, and there is a small anteroom opening directly onto the foot of the platform.

Entrances.—The boys' main entrance is placed at the northeast angle of the building and in close proximity to cloak-room, lavatory and cycle room, and an additional entrance is placed at the west end.

The visitors' general entrance is at the southeast angle and leads into a waiting hall $26' \times 20'$, from which opens a small room for the janitor's use. A fourth entrance leads through a lobby directly into the Assembly Hall, and will doubtless only be used on special occasions.

Cloak-room and Lavatory, etc.—One cloakroom $30' \times 19' 6''$ provides peg space for the entire 250 boys, pegs $12''$ apart, and with $5'$ between the hanging rails. Lavatory basins are provided in the ratio of 5 per 100 boys. A drying room for wet overcoats, etc. is provided adjoining the cloakroom and is specially heated and ventilated for the purpose.

Staircase.—The building is three stories high, the upper floors being approached by fireproof staircases $6'$ wide and giving onto the ends of the main corridor with upper landings $10'$ in width for crush room.

Headmaster's Room.—This is situated over the visitors' entrance, at the southeast angle of the first floor, is $26' \times 20'$ and commands the main entrance and is in close touch with the clerk's office, $19' \times 19'$, which in turn opens into the book store, $19' \times 20'$. A private cloakroom and lavatory adjoin.

Sick Room.—A small room is provided near the Headmaster's room for isolation in case of sudden illness or injury.

Assistant Masters' Common Room is situated at the southwest angle and is the exact size of an ordinary classroom for 30, thereby facilitating exchange should future extensions so demand.

The Dining Room is arranged to seat 25 per cent of the school and, together with kitchen and service room, forms the northwest wing of the building (see notes on extension).

Laboratories, etc.—Practically the whole of the top floor is occupied by Science and Art rooms, and provides a chemical laboratory $40' \times 20'$, physical laboratory $42' \times 23'$ and lecture room $46' \times 20'$, together with the necessary storage, balance room, work room and optical room. A large art room $40' \times 26'$ and library $26' \times 20'$ complete the accommodation on this floor.

Playground.—There will be a playground on the north of the building $400' \times 200'$, a portion of which is covered by a simple shed roof of cheap construction and capable of easy extension if found necessary.

Heating and Ventilation.—The main block is heated on the low pressure hot water system, from a boiler room situated at the end of the Assembly Hall and sunk several feet below floor level. Ventilating radiators with fresh air ducts from outside are placed in all classrooms, etc. and there is a corresponding supply of exhaust flues near the ceiling level, by this means a continuous supply of fresh warmed air, under control, is continually passed into the building without draughts.

Lighting.—The entire building is lighted by electricity, all lamps being kept close up to the ceilings and somewhat to the left of the pupils. By this means a uniform, diffused light is obtained which, if somewhat more extravagant in current consumption, is infinitely superior in results and better for the eyesight of all concerned.

Construction.—The buildings are of brick with dressings of artificial stone, the external facing of brickwork being covered with rough cast (pebble-dash). The roofs are of red French tiles laid over waterproof felting fixed in turn on boarding. The ground floors are of redwood boards nailed to small joists laid direct on to cement concrete and fixed thereto with bands of hoop iron. It was intended to form solid floors by boarding direct on to breeze concrete, but this method, after being tried for some years in other public buildings, has been found to set up rot in the boards. The floors to corridors, entrance hall, cloakrooms and lavatories are of the large red tiles usually known as "quarries."

Future Extension.—In preparing the plans for 250 boys only, due consideration has been given to the possibility of the building proving too small at some future time and, although exact data regarding such extensions can only be speculative, it has been assumed that desirable additions would most probably take the form of a Gymnasium, Manual Instruction Class, and caretaker's quarters, and with dining room and kitchen more remote from the main building. Such additions could readily be made at any time, forming a northeast wing to the main building, two stories in height.

Any extra classrooms could be adequately provided in a northwest wing, and this is anticipated in the arrangement of the dining room and kitchen on the present plan, which it will be seen can be easily converted into classrooms, corridor and extra cloakrooms, and are so constructed as to permit of being built over to the full height of the main building.

Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road.—During the year several small improvements have been made at the Public School for Chinese. A playshed 50' × 22' has been erected on the north side of the main building to afford the boys shelter in wet weather. The latrine has been more than doubled in size and the bamboo fence on the portion of Cunningham Road north of the entrance lodge has been replaced by a substantial brick boundary wall, 7' high. An extra bathroom has also been arranged in each of the masters' houses.

ROADS.

Works Completed on Existing Roads and Road Extensions.

Central District.—*Szechuen Road.*—The remaining length between Nanking Road and Sungkiang Road has been paved with bituminous blocks. For the greater portion of the work 1½" Lithofalt blocks were used, these mostly being laid between Nanking Road and Foochow Road. There was some delay in the arrival of these blocks due to a fire occurring in the works in England, and consequently the progress of the work was slow and intermittent. The blocks supplied this year were not of such good quality as those laid north of Canton Road in 1911, which are so far giving satisfaction. A short length of 2" cork asphalt blocks was laid north of Foochow Road. The majority of the blocks received were rejected as defective on arrival, otherwise a more extensive trial would have been made. The remainder of the work was carried out with 2" bituminous blocks, manufactured in our own depôts. It is not claimed that these are so good as the imported blocks but the fact that they are only one quarter the price is an important point to consider when comparisons are drawn.

The whole of the paving is laid on a foundation of 6" of cement concrete, the cost being as follows :—

1½" Lithofalt paving	Tls. 67.15 per fong
2" Cork asphalt paving	" 72.42 "
2" Local bituminous paving	" 36.50 "

Peking Road.—A short length of the existing macadam surface east of Shanse Road was treated with a covering of 2½" of a mastic bituminous compound prepared in our own depôts. It is in no sense permanent paving but merely improved tar macadam. It has stood very well so far. The cost was Tls. 14 per fong.

Foochow Road.—East of Fokien Road an experiment was made during the summer with "Roemac" chemical solution and a limestone binder as a method of remetalling. The manufacturer's specification was followed closely but the result was a complete failure, and it was found necessary to tar paint the road to prevent it breaking up. The cost was Tls. 9.78 per fong.

Ningpo Road was remetalled in the summer, between Szechuen Road and Kiangse Road, using limestone chippings instead of Soochow sand as the binder. The result is satisfactory so far, one great advantage being a cleaner road for a month or so after completion.

Museum Road.—Owing to the collapse of the old wooden box sewer leading under the Soochow Road Fire Station, it was found necessary to relay and divert the portion of the existing sewer across and north of Museum Road. This new length is constructed of 3' × 2' concrete tubes.

Northern District.—*Nanling Road.*—Between North Yangtse Road and Whangpoo Road the existing macadam road crust was treated with a layer of mastic Japanese asphalt. The work was carried out by a firm of Japanese contractors, at Tls. 22 per fong, but its present condition is not promising.

Range Road.—In order to cope with the flooding during heavy rains of the property north of Range Road, an auxiliary sewer was laid on the north side of the road, between Haskell Road and the Hongkew Creek, via Thorne Road.

From the creek to Hannen Road 2' 3" × 1' 6" concrete tubes were laid on a reinforced concrete foundation, and from this point 1' 6" × 1' concrete tubes were laid. Considerable trouble was experienced with this work owing to the proximity of the tramway track and gas and water mains, as well as leakage from the old sewer; in consequence the progress was very slow.

Darroch Road.—The ballasting and metalling was continued from both ends and a length of 340 feet of 9" sewer laid south of North Szechuen Road. The land for the section of this roadway in the middle still remains unacquired.

North Szechuen Road.—A large widening was effected opposite the Swimming Bath, due to the setting back at the southwest corner of the new Public School for Boys.

The following roads were painted :—

Hannen Road.—One coat desiccated tar.

Range Road.—Chapoo Road to Hannen Road—one coat desiccated tar.

Whangpoo Road.—Broadway to Astor Road—one coat desiccated tar.

Eastern District.—Chaoufoong Road.—North and south of East Seward Road the road has been remetalled, using a chemical solution called "Glutrin" as a binder. The work is not yet complete so no opinion can yet be expressed with regard to its wearing qualities. The fact that the road requires an unusual amount of rolling in order to bring the "Glutrin" to the surface appears an argument against its adoption on important roads. The cost was Tls. 6 per fong. This is a similar treatment to the "Roemac" used in Foochow Road, and both are proprietary articles, and were used as directed in the manufacturer's specification.

A 12' strip was ballasted and metalled between Tongshan Road and East Yuhang Road, using convict labour.

Broadway East.—The old brick sewer between Kungping Road and Muirhead Road having collapsed in several places, this length was relaid using 1' 6" $\times$ 1' concrete tubes. As the old sewer was immediately beneath the tramway track it was considered advisable to break it in and fill solid with mud.

Kwenming Road.—The 3' trunk sewer has been extended to Tongshan Road and the creek has been filled in. In connexion with this work a 4' 6" culvert was laid to carry the Singkeipang under the Kwenming Road where this road connected with the Tongshan Road. A short length of wooden bunding was constructed at each end of the culvert.

Ewo Road.—The 3' trunk sewer previously discharging into the foreshore was extended so as to discharge into the dock now being constructed at Wayside.

Wayside Road was extended 200 feet eastwards, a 1' 6" $\times$ 1' sewer being laid to allow of the creek being filled in.

East Yalu Road was ballasted and surfaced with broken bricks for a short distance east of Chaoufoong Road.

Batavia Road.—East of Macgregor Road 70 feet of the creek was culverted with 1' 6" $\times$ 1' pipes. East of Thorburn Road 150 feet of the creek was culverted with 1' 6" $\times$ 1' pipes.

Ward Road has been formed as far as the Yinghsiangkong village.

The following roads were painted :—

Lay Road.—Ward Road to Baikal Road—one coat desiccated tar.

Thorburn Road.—Baikal Road to Batavia Road—one coat desiccated tar.

Yangtszepoo Road.—Tramway terminus to Point—one coat desiccated tar.

Western District.—Sinza Road.—The north side of the road was remetalled between the Defence Creek and Carter Road using a limestone binder. As a comparison the south side of the road was remetalled by the usual process using Soochow sand as a binder. During September concrete pavement was laid west of the Defence Creek for a length of 200 feet on the north side of the road. The old road surface was removed and cement concrete in the proportions of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 was laid to a depth of 5". Expansion joints were left every 50 feet and also along the tramway setts and channel. A wooden fillet was left in the cross joint and the longitudinal joints were filled with a mixture of pitch and sand. The concrete was allowed to mature for ten days before opening the road to traffic. In view of the excessive traffic along this road the result is quite satisfactory as a smooth, sanitary road is provided which is less noisy than a stone paved road. This type of road has the advantage of being capable of repairs or construction at almost any time of the year. The cost was Tls. 14 per fong.

Great Western Road.—A length of 518 feet east of Hardoon Road was remetalled with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " layer of stone composed of 3 parts large stone and 2 parts small stone. This was well rolled and a grout composed of 1 part cement and 1 part Pingchiao sand was poured into the interstices after which the road was again

rolled and sprinkled with grit. After a lapse of one week the surface was painted with two coats of desiccated tar. The cost was Tls. 6.59 per fong; the resulting road is eminently suitable for light traffic.

The Changpang has been culverted with 3' concrete tubes between Chungking Road and Chengtu Road, effecting a very necessary sanitary improvement, and a 12' length of 3' culvert has been laid east of Seymour Road. The section of the road west of Sicawei Road was raised and formed.

Chungking Road.—Tar macadam was laid between Great Western Road and Weihaiwei Road. A 9" sewer was laid for a distance of 382 feet south of Mandalay Road and the ballasting and metalling of the road is in hand.

Weihaiwei Road.—Tar macadam was laid between Mohawk Road and a point 740 feet east of Yates Road. In addition to the usual painting with two coats of desiccated tar the surface of the old road was first painted in order to prevent the subsoil water rising.

On the section between a point 60 feet west of Chengtu Road and the cement grouted road described below, desiccated tar was mixed with "Floatine" in the proportion of 8 to 1. With the exception of the portion of Mohawk Road between Bubbling Well Road and a point just north of Weihaiwei Road which was similarly treated, all other tar macadam roads were laid with a mixture of desiccated tar and pitch in the proportion of 8 to 1. For a distance of 180 feet west of the above, the road was grouted with cement and painted with desiccated tar, at a cost of Tls. 6.20 per fong, the treatment being the same as described under Great Western Road. The mud track was ballasted and metalled between Yates Road and Seymour Road, thus completing the metalling of the full width of the road.

A length of 197 feet of 3' culvert was laid east of Moulmein Road and the creek was filled in: and a 9" sewer was laid for a distance of 398 feet east of Hart Road, the side ditches being filled in and gravel footpaths formed.

Mohawk Road.—Tar macadam was laid between Bubbling Well Road and Weihaiwei Road. Between Weihaiwei Road and Taku Road a 12" sewer has been laid and the road has been ballasted and metalled, gravel footpaths being constructed. This length of road provides a much needed route to the French Concession in addition to Chungking Road.

Avenue Edouard VII.—Work on this road has been carried out in conjunction with and in accordance with the arrangement made with the French Council, the work on the south side being carried out by the French Council and on the north side by this Department.

The gravel footpath has been widened to 18 feet between Sourabaya Road and Mohawk Road. South of Manila Road and the road has been ballasted and metalled and a 14' cement footpath formed.

East of the Chungking Road an 18' gravel footpath has been formed and the ballasting and metalling is approaching completion.

This road is one of the widest thoroughfares in the Settlement, varying in width from 60 feet to 100 feet. The full value of this thoroughfare will not be attained until the Yangkingpang has been culverted and the road is continued eastwards towards the Bund. At present it presents the appearance of being unnecessarily wide for the amount and class of traffic using it.

Mandalay Road.—A 12' strip of ballasting and metalling has been laid between Chengtu Road and Mohawk Road and a cement path has been laid on the south side of the road between Chengtu Road and Chungking Road.

Chengtu Road.—A 12' strip of ballasting and metalling has been laid between Great Western Road and Weihaiwei Road.

Yates Road.—A length of 132 feet of 3' diameter culvert was laid between Weihaiwei Road and Great Western Road.

Bubbling Well Road.—A noteworthy improvement has been effected between Moulmein Road and Gordon Road by the straightening of what was one of the most winding portions of the road, and a source of danger to fast traffic. A give and take arrangement of the road line was made on the north side of the road, whilst on the south side the Yungzeenpang was culverted by means of a 10' x 5' concrete culvert, and an awkward corner was cut off. The invert of the culvert was constructed in sections in the Concreteware Yard and the crown was laid *in situ*. Footpaths 14 feet wide have been constructed on both sides of the road, and the carriageway has been given a suitable super-elevation to lessen the risk of vehicles side slipping in wet weather.

Avenue Road.—Various sections of the side ditch have been culverted, viz.: 175 feet west of Carter Road, 250 feet west of Seymour Road, and 85 feet west of Medhurst Road. Further sections west of Medhurst Road and east of Annam Road are now in hand.

Medhurst Road.—Between Connaught Road and Tokio Road 488 feet of 12" sewer has been laid and a 12' strip has been ballasted and metalled between Connaught Road and Sinza Road.

Tatung Road.—12" and 9" sewers have been laid for a distance of 689 feet south of the Soochow Creek, and the carriageway has been ballasted and metalled for this length.

Shanhaikwan Road.—The roadway has been ballasted and metalled between Carter Road and the Tszepang. A 12" sewer has been laid between Tatung Road and Myburgh Road along the undrained section of the road, and 82 feet of 1' 6" $\times$ 1' culvert has been laid at the junction of Chengtu Road.

Tonquin Road.—A 4' 6" culvert has been laid between Macao Road and the Soochow Creek, the creek being filled in and the road formed on the deviated line.

West Soochow Road.—A 12' strip of ballasting and metalling has been laid east of Ferry Road for a distance of 350 feet. The section between Tonquin Road and Ichang Road has been raised and formed consequent on the construction of the bunding. A length of 350 feet north of Ichang Road has been formed.

Jessfield Road.—The existing 12" sewer west of Tifeng Road has been continued for a length of 198 feet.

Yuyuen Road has been formed between Edinburgh Road and Brenan Road after considerable opposition had been made by the country people and others interested.

Warren Road has been raised and formed between Brenan Road and Hungjao Road, and wooden bridges 5 feet wide have been erected over the creeks for the benefit of equestrians. This road is already proving of considerable benefit to the riding community.

The following roads have been painted :—

Bubbling Well Road between Nanking Road and Carter Road, one coat desiccated tar; between Carter Road and Yates Road, one coat "Floatine;" between Medhurst Road and Hart Road, one coat desiccated tar.

Yates Road between Bubbling Well Road and Great Western Road, one coat desiccated tar.

Weihaiwei Road, east of Yates Road, one coat desiccated tar; between Yates Road and Seymour Road liquid fuel was used.

Avenue Road between Carter Road and Seymour Road, one coat desiccated tar; between Annam Road and Hart Road, the road on the north side of the tramway track, was treated with liquid fuel.

Gordon Road between Bubbling Well Road and Robison Road, one coat desiccated tar.

Robison Road between Gordon Road and Jessfield Road, one coat desiccated tar.

Connaught Road, east of Jessfield Road and west of Kiaochow Road, one coat desiccated tar.

Jessfield Road between Yuyuen Road and Brenan Road, one coat desiccated tar.

Yuyuen Road between Jessfield Road and Tifeng Road, two coats coal tar. This treatment is only suitable for very light traffic.

Tifeng Road between Jessfield Road and Great Western Road, two coats coal tar.

Kiaochow Road between Connaught Road and Robison Road, one coat carburetted water gas tar. This form of tar proved unsuitable as it lacked the necessary binding properties.

Ferry Road between Bubbling Well Road and Sinza Road, liquid fuel treatment.

Seymour Road between Great Western Road and Weihaiwei Road, liquid fuel treatment.

Hart Road between Sinza Road and Avenue Road, liquid fuel treatment.

Sinza Road between Gordon Road and Hart Road, liquid fuel treatment.

Great Western Road between Yates Road and Sicawei Road, liquid fuel treatment.

Description and Mileage of Roads and Footways.

The mileage of roads under control of the Council is 117 miles, and may be classified as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Macadamized	<i>Miles</i> 11·234	<i>Miles</i> 14·172	<i>Miles</i> 15·087	<i>Miles</i> 29·654	70·147
Paved	8·396	6·113	2·630	2·666	19·805
Unmetalled			5·351	21·476	26·827
Total	19·630	20·285	23·068	53·796	116·779

and the mileage of footways as follows :—

Description	DISTRICTS				Total Mileage
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
Paved	<i>Miles</i> 30·676	<i>Miles</i> 26·260	<i>Miles</i> 12·535	<i>Miles</i> 15·081	84·552
Unpaved	·241	1·747	2·422	8·051	12·461
Total	30·917	28·007	14·957	23·132	97·013

Tramway Track.

The maintenance of the macadamised area of the tramway track, and also the cleaning of the rail grooves was attended to on behalf of, and at the expense of the Tramway Company.

The general remarks in my last Report upon the unsatisfactory condition of the tramway track still apply in a no less degree. In the absence of any longitudinal fall in the rails it is impossible to drain away the surface water unless an exceedingly large number of drain boxes be installed. At present the water stands on the rails forming large pools at the lowest points, and the splashing caused by passing tramcars washes away the adjacent macadam and brings about the rapid destruction of the road surface. As it appears improbable that any remedy may be anticipated in the way of track improvements, the only remaining method of ameliorating the present unsatisfactory condition of the track is the construction of an impervious road surface between and immediately adjoining the rails. This would not entirely solve the difficulty but, so far as the public convenience is concerned, a distinct improvement would result.

Additional loops were laid at the junction of Nanking and Chekiang Roads and Chefoo and Chekiang Roads. The permanent foundation of the track immediately adjoining the Bund Bridge was laid. Since the completion of the Bund Bridge this short length of track has been carried on sleepers, pending the settlement of the filling at the back of the abutment.

Cleansing and Watering.

The contract for the removal of road sweepings has been carried out satisfactorily.

One watercart has been fitted with "Cainks" improved sprinkler as an experiment. This form of sprinkler is a decided improvement on the old type, but is too expensive to adopt generally. The ponies have been supplied by the Horse Bazaar in accordance with the contract arrangement. There have been the usual number of minor accidents in which the cleansing and watering carts have been implicated.

The plant and rolling stock is in good condition ; all repairs being carried out at the Tungchow Road Workshops.

Plant.—The particulars and disposition of the Rolling Stock on December 31, 1913, was as follows :—

Description	Central and Western Districts	Northern and Eastern Districts	Total
Water Carts	37	24	61
Gully Carts	12	9	21
Dust Carts	20	15	35
Garbage Carts	16	12	28
Machine Scrapers	7	6	13
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Works Carts	38	24	62
Sets of Harness	105	79	184

ROAD SWEEPINGS, GULLY DEPOSIT, ETC., COLLECTED.

Month	Garbage Cartloads.	Ashes Cartloads.	Road Detritus Cartloads.	Gully Deposit Cartloads.	Total.
January	186	284	3,200	1,231	4,901
February	170		2,761	1,017	3,948
March	186		3,222	1,174	4,582
April	180		3,208	1,086	4,474
May	186		3,291	1,122	4,599
June	180		2,978	1,223	4,381
July	186		3,507	1,195	4,888
August	186		3,370	1,027	4,583
September	180		3,013	850	4,043
October	186		3,162	526	3,874
November	180		2,615	724	3,519
December	186		3,361	725	4,272
Totals	2,192	284	37,688	11,900	52,064

Water Supply.

The following is the Annual Return supplied by the Waterworks Company.

WATER SUPPLIED FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER MUNICIPAL PURPOSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1913.

Month	Watering Roads.		All other Purposes.	Water used.
	Cartloads.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Total. Gallons.
January	8,843	1,857,030	5,193,407	7,050,437
February	9,094	1,909,740	3,662,629	5,572,369
March	19,187	4,029,270	4,363,040	8,392,310
April	16,327	3,428,670	4,952,415	8,381,085
May	33,324	6,998,040	5,561,699	12,562,739
June	28,990	6,087,900	5,009,607	11,097,507
July	39,810	8,360,100	5,935,700	14,295,800
August	52,306	10,984,260	8,896,863	19,881,123
September	27,945	5,868,450	4,960,479	10,828,929
October	40,245	8,451,450	5,623,700	14,075,150
November	18,525	3,890,250	4,033,384	7,923,634
December	16,877	3,544,170	4,042,136	7,586,306
Total	311,473	65,409,330	62,238,059	127,647,389
Watering Roads on 338 days, 311,473 cartloads			65,409,330 gallons.	
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, Latrines, etc.			44,076,000	"
Electric Light Works			6,278,000	"
Making Roads, Steam Rollers and Washing Carts, etc.			5,098,570	"
Sanitary purposes			480,000	"
Used at Fires			6,305,489	"
			Total 127,647,389 gallons.	
Daily Average 349,719 Gallons.				

Hydrants and Mains.

17 additional hydrants for fire and street watering purposes have been erected on Municipal Roads as follows :—

Northern District	4
Eastern District	3
Western District	10
	—
	17
	—

The following lengths of watermains have been laid in Municipal Roads.

	6" Mains.	3" Mains.
Northern District	1,981	—
Eastern District	1,108	351
Western District	6,167	252
	—	—
	9,256	603
	—	—

LABOUR.

The following table shows the average number of men employed daily upon public works, exclusive of contractors' employees.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Foremen	167	155	157	152	169	178	174	169	168	173	165	170
Mafoos	151	145	145	145	157	158	187	157	157	157	156	156
Artizans	265	250	305	334	405	366	345	328	334	288	308	280
Coolies	1,661	1,588	2,294	2,281	2,366	2,167	2,103	2,525	2,361	2,158	1,906	1,881
Convicts	215	200	170	167	211	189	141	172	155	175	190	120

Convict Labour.

Outside Labour.—Employment has been found for an average number of 176 convicts per day upon 307 working days. The gross amount earned upon work executed for the P.W.D. was Tls. 5,221.81.

Stone breaking was commenced in the new Stonebreaking Yard in Ewo Road in October, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining unbroken stone from the Quarry, breaking had to be discontinued in December. The erection of the wall and levelling of the ground has been done by convict labour. The site of this yard is more convenient as the distance from the Gaol is much less than in the case of the previous yard in Fearon Road, and consequently much less time is wasted in marching to and from the Gaol, and the time saved has already had an appreciable effect upon the amount earned per convict per day.

Inside Labour.—The average number of convicts employed on inside work was 186 on 307 working days, and the total net amount earned was \$23,891.74 which at exchange 75 is Tls. 17,918.80.

Casual Ward.

The administration of the Casual Ward has, as heretofore, been carried on by the Municipal Engineer, in conjunction with the Dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The nationalities of the inmates were as follows :—

American	4
Austrian	5
British	10
Dutch	2
German	1
Italian	3
Norwegian	1
Swedish	1
	—
	27
	—

The number of daily admissions and amount of stone broken were as follows :—

	Daily Admissions.	Cubic feet of Stone broken.
January	53	100
February	0	0
March	75	120
April	11	32
May	4	8
June	0	0
July	18	52
August	1	0
September	4	16
October	3	4
November	31	92
December	77	176
	277	600

CREEKS AND RIVER.

Dredging.

All minor creeks were cleaned periodically so far as finances and conditions would allow. The Yung-zeenpang was cleaned and about 500 fong of silt was removed.

The following dredging work was carried out during the year :—

<i>Soochow Creek</i> , east of Garden Bridge	2,600 fong
<i>Defence Creek</i> , north of Nanking Road	1,800 "
<i>Hongkew Creek</i>	900 "
<i>Sawginkiang</i>	350 "
<i>Singkeipang</i>	350 "
<i>Yangtszepoo Creek</i>	350 "

Bundings.

Whangpoo River.—Further work upon the same lines as that done the previous year has been carried out beyond the Point in order to protect the embankment and road.

Soochow Creek.—A reinforced concrete bunding has been constructed along the north bank between North Fokien Road and North Shanse Road in place of the old wooden bunding. Provision has been made for three concrete jetties which will be constructed this year. The concrete bunding has not been carried within 100 feet of the two wooden bridges, in view of the possibility of their ultimate reconstruction, in which case the concrete bunding would have to be cut away to allow of the construction of the bridge abutments.

A wooden bunding 546 feet long has been constructed between Tonquin Road and Ichang Road in connexion with the development of the adjoining property. Oregon pine treated with Jodelite was used for this work, which was carried out by contract, the Council paying half the cost.

A permanent wooden bunding 74 feet long was constructed on the concave bend of the creek adjoining the Brenan Road just east of the Fahwa Creek.

The Foochow pole bunding on Jessfield Road has been renewed for a length of 134 feet.

The remaining wooden bundings have been attended to as necessary with the exception of the old Foochow pole bunding between North Thibet Road and Stonebridge Road which is beyond repair.

Defence Creek.—A reinforced concrete bunding has been constructed along the Thibet Road between the Peking Road Bridge and Amoy Road, and work is now continuing northwards towards the Soochow Creek. Provision has been made for the construction of three concrete jetties. Minor repairs have been effected to the wooden bunding along West Thibet Road.

Yangkingpang.—The bunding between Fokien Road and Chekiang Road has been extensively repaired, largely using old timber. A concrete coping has been constructed on this length of bunding.

Hongkew Creek.—The reinforced concrete bunding between Sawgin Road and the mouth of the Sawginkiang referred to in last year's Report has been completed. In the design of the bunding provision

has been made for the ultimate construction of a bridge opposite Range Road. The wooden bundings have been repaired as necessary, the Fearon Road bunding somewhat extensively.

Minor Creeks.—The usual minor repairs have been effected to the wooden bundings in the Sawgin-kiang, Singkeipang and Yangtzepoo Creeks.

Landing Accommodation.

Whangpoo River.—With the exception of the Nanking Road pontoon, no repairs have been effected to the pontoons on the Bund foreshore except where necessitated by accident. On November 9 the Peking Road pontoon and approach bridge was damaged by a Japanese steamer, necessitating considerable repair to the iron bridge.

On December 27 a Chinese steamer collided with the Nanking Road pontoon completely destroying the approach bridge and damaging the wooden jetty. During the salvage operations one wooden dolphin was demolished and two others were damaged. Pending a decision regarding the construction of a large pontoon opposite Nanking Road no repairs have been started.

Extensive repairs were effected to the approach bridge of the Tsingpoo Road pontoon, the ironwork of which was found to be badly corroded.

The Wayside Public Wharf, now being constructed opposite Ewo Road, will supply a much felt want amongst shippers. The Wharf will be reserved so far as possible for small cargo boats, the east side being kept exclusively for the landing of road materials for the Public Works Department, which will be carried direct into the depôt provided in connexion with the Wharf scheme. The whole of the work, except the decking and fender walings, is being carried out with Oregon pine treated with Solignum. The main piles are unusually long as they had to be driven to such a depth as to prevent any movement which might otherwise be caused by dredging operations in front of the adjacent steamer wharves. The mud slope beneath the wharf will be protected by heavy stone pitching. The basin is 250 feet long by 90 feet wide, and will have a depth at low water of 7 feet. The length of wharf available for public use is 340 feet. This accommodation will be increased by the construction of a pontoon 80 feet long on the river front. Two sampan jetties will be provided in the basin and one large jetty for landing heavy materials.

The Yuenfong Road jetty has been reconstructed and minor repairs have been effected to the other wooden landing jetties, the lighting of which has been improved, and conspicuous notice boards have been erected stating the name of the jetty in large letters that can be seen distinctly from the River.

Soochow Creek.—All the wooden jetties have been overhauled. With the gradual silting up of the creek bed most of the jetties are only accessible to boats at high water.

Hongkew Creek.—In connexion with the construction of the concrete bunding two concrete jetties have been erected between Sawgin Road and Thorne Road.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following tables show the number of street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1913.

Gas.

Type	Removed during 1913					Erected during 1913					In lighting December 31, 1913				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
"C" Burners	19	7	2		28	1	1			2	119	211	35	106	471
Refuge lamps											2				2
Bijou Burners											17	25			42
Flame Burners	4				4						51	3	4	1	59
Other Burners											1	5		5	11
High pressure lamps											19				19
Total	23	7	2		32	1	1			2	190	238	64	112	604

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1913					Erected during 1913					In lighting December 31, 1913				
	District				Total	District				Total	District				Total
	C.	N.	E.	W.		C.	N.	E.	W.		C.	N.	E.	W.	
Flame Arcs						1				1	44	11		16	71
Enclosed Arcs	63	64	27	14	168						7	34	7	6	54
Metallic Filaments															
400 c.p.						64	71	27	14	176	68	71	35	19	193
200 c.p.						5		2	10	17	14	15	29	36	94
100 c.p.						6		1	8	15	6	1	108	24	139
60 c.p.	4			7	11	14	2	3	49	68	109	83	147	333	672
Total	67	64	27	21	179	90	73	33	81	277	248	215	326	434	1,223

NEW BUILDINGS.

The most important buildings erected or in progress during the year were :—

Central District.—32 Chinese houses, Kwangse and Hankow Roads; 1 block offices and flats, Bund and Canton Road (this block of offices is of steel frame construction and is the first of its type to be erected in Shanghai); 24 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Kiangse and Foochow Roads; 35 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Kweichow, Ningpo and Yunnan Roads; 1 block offices and flats, Bund and Sungkiang Road; 20 Chinese houses, Chekiang Road; 20 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Woo Foo Loong; 24 Chinese houses and Chinese Hotel, Hoopch, Kiukiang and Chekiang Roads; 33 Chinese houses, Hoopch Road; 46 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Lloyd Road; 29 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, off Kiangse Road; 29 Chinese houses, bath house and 2 gatehouses, Hoopch and Foochow Roads.

Northern District.—47 Chinese houses, North Honan Road; 47 Chinese houses, Quinsan and Chapoo Roads; 2 godowns and 5 Chinese houses, Alabaster Road; Meeting Hall for Chinese Chamber of Commerce, off North Honan Road; 96 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Tiendong and Tsungming Roads; 38 Chinese houses, North Kiangse Road; 27 Chinese houses and 4 gatehouses, North Kiangse Road; 40 Chinese houses and 6 gatehouses, Haining Road; 26 Chinese houses, North Shanse Road; 23 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Nanzing Road; 61 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Kaifeng and Alabaster Roads; Extension to General Hospital and 1 block of quarters, Tiendong and Chapoo Roads; 63 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse off Woosung Road; 117 Chinese houses and 5 gatehouses, North Chekiang Road; 49 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Boundary Road; 32 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Boundary Road.

Eastern District.—Cotton Mill, Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd. Yangtszepoo Road; 4 Foreign houses and School house, Lahore Road Extension; 3 Godowns off Ewo Road; 162 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, East Yuhang Road; 25 Foreign houses, Yangtszepoo and MacGregor Roads; Weaving Mill for Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd. off Yangtszepoo Road; Weaving Mill for Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Whashing Road; 21 Chinese houses, Tongshan Road.

Western District.—25 Chinese houses off Sinza Road; 22 Chinese houses, Wenchow Road; 21 Chinese houses off Myburgh Road; 2 Reinforced Concrete godowns, Ichang and Ferry Roads; 20 Chinese houses, Stone Bridge Road; 1 Hospital Building, Burkill Road; 28 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Burkill and Chengtu Roads; 103 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Mohawk and Mandalay Roads; 8 Foreign houses, Weihaiwei Road; 34 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Manila and Chungking Roads; 59 Chinese houses and 2 Foreign houses off Chengtu Road; 23 Chinese houses, Avenue Road; 23 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Avenue Road; 32 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses off Myburgh Road; 36 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Sinza Road; 2 Foreign houses, Avenue and Carter Roads; 86 Chinese houses, Ichang Road; 28 Chinese houses, Manila Road; Reinforced Concrete Cotton Mill, Godown and staff quarters for the

Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Manufacturing Co. Macao and Tonquin Roads ; 24 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse off Avenue Road ; 73 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses, Chengtu and Weihaiwei Roads ; 3 Foreign houses, stables, etc., Avenue and Seymour Roads ; 22 Foreign houses, Yu Yuen, Hart and Bubbling Well Roads ; 29 Chinese houses off Burkill Road ; 2 godowns, Ichang Road ; 40 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Manila Road ; 39 Chinese houses and 3 gatehouses off Avenue Road ; 74 Chinese houses and 2 gatehouses, Shanhaikwan Road ; 45 Chinese houses and 1 gatehouse, Myburgh Road ; 114 Chinese houses and 5 gatehouses, Tatung and Shanhaikwan Roads.

Prosecutions.—No summonses have been issued during the year, all breaches of the Bye-laws having been dealt with summarily, the defective work being removed by the Public Works Department. This method, although not ideal, is considerably more expeditious than taking the Chinese contractor concerned before the Mixed Court where, after two or three hearings, the Court usually orders the defective work to be removed by the Council, and imposes a small fine on the defendant.

Permits.

During the year permits have been issued for the erection of 4,435 structures as against 3,513 in 1912.

For the sake of comparison, the figures for the different years since 1903 are given.

Year.	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total.
1903	733	1,096	663	1,838	4,330
1904	1,209	1,324	822	1,576	4,931
1905	1,199	1,326	1,810	1,035	5,370
1906	751	1,515	1,501	1,644	5,411
1907	987	1,141	848	1,912	4,888
1908	497	841	603	1,140	3,081
1909	309	429	558	784	2,080
1910	555	601	515	696	2,367
1911	479	139	355	280	1,253
1912	533	1,035	956	939	3,513
1913	702	1,160	538	2,035	4,435

The new buildings erected during the year may be classified as follows :—

Description	1912	1913
Chinese houses	2,992	3,780
Foreign buildings	72	158
Godowns	11	24
Stables	8	12
Sheds	216	106
Additions and miscellaneous	214	355
Total	3,513	4,435

Dangerous buildings—164 notices have been issued.

Plans submitted for approval 588 ; 211 by Foreigners, 377 by Chinese.

Defective Eaves notices—77 notices have been issued during the year affecting 519 houses.

Summary of Work Done.

Description of Work	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Buildings under construction*	126	127	147	158	170	185	206	192	200	231	238	260	
Plans submitted for approval	35	29	53	54	46	47	40	37	44	79	59	65	588
Plans approved	33	28	46	46	41	42	35	30	40	68	49	57	515
Inspections by Inspectors	1,792	1,066	1,855	1,896	1,903	1,936	2,076	1,943	1,917	2,000	2,076	2,185	22,735
Boundary Walls erected	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	6	2	22
Carpenters' sheds, erected	3	5	3	7	6	7	8	6	9	9	7	3	73
Repairs effected to Buildings	65	71	92	91	55	69	116	75	84	70	58	54	900
New shop fronts inserted	25	34	60	69	37	47	36	15	49	42	61	43	508
Shop Fronts, etc., painted	338	186	320	268	186	207	361	132	223	210	225	229	2,885
Alterations effected	40	18	33	44	45	29	34	37	29	27	39	37	412
Fences erected	22	15	22	30	18	19	23	14	22	26	27	23	261
Signboards erected	628	292	454	362	371	536	568	314	524	712	491	627	5,670
Drying stages erected	2	1	0	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	1	22
Temporary mat sunshades erected	29	22	33	48	124	166	128	28	18	34	39	45	704
Temporary cloth sunshades erected	0	35	211	495	422	744	891	82	311	16	5	3	2,715

*These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction, the number of houses would be considerably greater.

The following is a list of permits issued. A list of those issued during 1912 is appended for the sake of comparison :—

Description	1912	1913
New Buildings	387	515
General	303	408
General (minor purposes)	5,766	5,784
Landing materials	258	426
Sunshades	2,501	2,715
Gas Company	971	619
Waterworks Company	834	906
Total	11,020	11,323

Renewals of building permits are not included.

Private Drainage.

The following return shows the amount of drainage work carried out by the Department on private property :—

Description.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Ft. Run.
12" pipe drains	34	16	58	130	0	32	136	162	22	132	0	18	740
9" pipe drains	114	28	196	110	50	130	478	242	236	142	142	164	2,032
6" pipe drains	358	278	260	334	506	174	348	200	272	116	132	448	3,426
4" pipe drains	50	6	10	90	150	10	198	30	44	8	48	24	668
Manholes	25	11	27	21	31	23	48	32	25	20	15	35	313
Gullies	7	0	0	18	23	3	32	2	12	1	2	0	100
Connections	16	9	19	14	17	17	21	19	16	18	11	21	198

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

The Overseer in charge reports as follows :—

Quarrying.—14,470 fong of good stone has been blasted. 5,250 lbs. of dynamite were used giving an average of 2.75 fong per lb. 42,511 feet of borings were drilled. 2,147 fong of inferior stone was sent to the refuse heap.

Plant.—The No. 1 Machine (Baxter 16" × 9") worked 231½ days, and crushed 3,708.75 fong of stone. The No. 2 Machine (Gates) worked 182 days and crushed 3,806.25 fong of stone. The No. 3 Machine (Baxter 24" × 15") worked 255 days and crushed 6,193.50 fong of stone.

The No. 1 Machine is reserved for the production of small broken stone for concrete work ; the other two supplying general requirements.

Buildings.—All buildings have been kept in good repair, cement floors being provided in the Engineers' and Firemen's quarters. The roofs of the Carpenters' and Basketmakers' shops have been strengthened.

Labour.—The average number of workmen employed on 325 working days was 134.7 exclusive of artisans.

Materials Despatched.

	Fong	Fong
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ " chips	4,845.50	
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips	3,563.50	
Machine sand	1,614.50	
Spalls	184.50	
Unbroken stone	577.00	
		10,785.00
To French Municipal Council :—		
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ " chips	433.00	
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips	269.50	
Machine sand	518.00	
		1,220.50
To Contractors, etc.		129.00
	Total	12,134.50
Stock produced :—		
In stock December 31, 1912		1,599.25
1913 Machine broken		13,708.50
Spalls		184.50
Unbroken stone		577.00
		16,069.25
Less Despatched 1913		12,134.50
	Total	3,934.75
Details of Stock in hand December 31, 1913 :—		
Machine broken $\frac{3}{4}$ " chips	2,752.25	
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ " chips	355.00	
Machine sand	827.50	
	Total	3,934.75

The quantities despatched monthly were as follows :—

Month	To S.M.C.	To French M.C.	To Contractors, etc.	Total
	Fong	Fong	Fong	Fong
January	886.00	21.00		907.00
February	700.00	9.00		709.00
March	1,293.00	29.50		1,322.50
April	1,336.00	125.50		1,461.50
May	1,576.00	138.00		1,714.00
June	1,805.00	334.00		1,639.00
July	1,581.00	112.00	58.00	1,751.00
August	968.50	165.50	38.50	1,172.50
September	377.50	101.50	32.50	511.50
October	594.00	151.00		745.00
November	102.00	12.00		114.00
December	66.00	21.50		87.50
Totals	10,785.00	1,220.50	129.00	12,134.50

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The plant and machinery under the control of this Department consists of eight steam rollers and scarifiers, steam launch, floating steam dredger, concrete pipe-making machinery, two steam disinfectors, steam pile-driving and pumping plant, steam rice boiler installation, motor lawn mowers, four motor cars, one rotatory tar macadam mixer, one rotatory drier, two hydraulic paving block presses, and at the Pingchiao Quarry, three stonebreakers driven by three engines, 6, 8 and 20 H. P. and two boilers.

The whole plant and machinery has been kept in good working order, only the usual working repairs being required.

Steam Launch.—The steam launch "Swift" made 25 trips to the Quarry, and has also been used for the periodical inspections of the garbage and road detritus depôts, and also for Police and Volunteer purposes.

BOILER INSPECTION.

During the year 93 boilers have been inspected, the majority of which have been found in good condition. Surprise visits have been made of boilers while under steam so that safety valves and water gauge cocks might be effectively tested. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the old dangerous practice of wedging down safety valve levers appears to be on the decrease, only a few cases being detected during the year.

CONCRETEWARE.

Concreteware Manufacture.—The total output of concreteware during the year amounted to 37,430 pieces as against 32,234 pieces in the previous year. It will be seen from the following table that machine

made pipes, sewer tubes, manholes, blocks, concrete piles, and kerb and channels formed the bulk of the work.

	Pieces.
Machine made pipes	18,792
Circular tubes 3' and 4'	1,469
Egg shaped tubes 1' 6" × 1' 0", 2' 3" × 1' 6", 3' × 2'	1,337
Reinforced concrete sheet piles	1,364
Manhole sets	5,574
Kerb and channels	4,388
Grave slabs	630
Gullies	594
M.C. stones and boundary stones	824
Miscellaneous articles	2,458
Total	37,430

A new pipe-making machine has been ordered, the old one being worn out.

Exhaustive tests have been made of some of the building materials most generally used in Shanghai. These tests will be continued and will provide useful and necessary data with regard to the stresses allowable in the design of buildings locally.

Forty-four consignments of cement have been tested in accordance with the British Standard Specification. The total quantity of cement passed through the Yard was 11,820 casks, i.e. 1,970 tons.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

CENTRAL OFFICES.

The Report of the Municipal Buildings Committee, issued in the form of a pamphlet, was in the hands of the Ratepayers on March 3. The following Resolution proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill and seconded by Mr. E. C. Pearce received the sanction of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting in March.

"Resolution V.—That the Report of the Municipal Buildings Committee be received and adopted, and that the Council be authorised to proceed in accordance with the proposals therein contained."

Arrangements were accordingly concluded for the purchase for Tls. 500,000 of Lot 171 from Mrs. C. M. McBain, Mr. J. Prentice and Mr. R. S. F. McBain. The property was at the time under a building lease to Mrs. Chen Chin-shi and negotiations for the termination of the lease followed, resulting in the appended Memorandum of Agreement and Umpire's final award. The buildings on the lot are in process of removal and the whole of the block bounded by the Kiangse, Foochow, Honan and Hankow Roads, now known as Lot 168, has become the unencumbered property of the Municipality.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the twenty-eighth day of November One thousand nine hundred and thirteen BETWEEN THE COUNCIL FOR THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI (hereinafter called "the Council") of the one part and CHEN WOO-SHI (程吳氏) widow of Chen Chin-sieh (程繼軒) of the other part WHEREAS the Council is the registered and beneficial owner (subject to and with the benefit of the Lease hereinafter mentioned) of the lot of land situate at Shanghai and known and registered in the books for the registration of land kept at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General at Shanghai as British Consular Lot Number Fifty-nine the Title Deed thereof being numbered Forty-six which said lot of land is also known as Cadastral Lot Number One hundred and seventy-one on the Plan annexed to the Municipal Assessment Schedule (1911) for the Central District of Shanghai AND WHEREAS by a Lease dated the Thirteenth day of December One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and made between John Dunlop Watson, Thomas Grahame Watson, Andrew Vans Watson, and Sterritt Duff Watson of the one part and the said Chen Chin-sieh of the other part the said lot was demised to the said Chen Chin-sieh for the term of Twenty years from the first day of July One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six at the yearly rent of Taels Six thousand AND WHEREAS in the events that have happened the said Lease is now vested in the said Chen Woo-shi AND WHEREAS the said Chen Woo-shi has agreed with the Council to surrender the said Lease to the Council on the thirty-first day of January One thousand nine hundred and fourteen upon payment to her by the Council of such sum by way of compensation as shall be determined by valuation by the persons hereinafter named and in the manner hereinafter expressed NOW IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREED by and between the said parties hereto as follows:—

1.—THE said Chen Woo-shi shall surrender the said Lease to the Council on the Thirty-first day of January One thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

2.—THE amount of compensation payable to the said Chen Woo-shi by the Council shall be determined by the valuation of Charles Henry Godfrey and Charles Gilbert Davies and in case of their disagreement by James Ambrose as umpire.

3.—THE Council shall permit the said Chen Woo-shi by her agents workmen or others to enter upon the said land on and from the First day of February One thousand nine hundred and fourteen up to the Tenth day of March One thousand nine hundred and fourteen for the purpose of removing all buildings structures and erections therefrom and the said Chen Woo-shi shall remove all such buildings structures and erections within the period mentioned.

IN WITNESS Whereof the said parties hereto have executed this Agreement the day and year first above-written.

THE SEAL of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai was hereunto affixed in the presence of

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.
PRIVATE SEAL
OF
CHEN CHING KEE
Proprietress, Shanghai.

SIGNED by the said
CHEN WOO-SHI in the presence of
LIN ZAY-CHIN,
Compradore, Davies & Brooke.

AWARD.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, James Ambrose, of Shanghai, send greeting:—

Whereas by an Agreement dated the Twenty-eighth day of November One thousand nine hundred and thirteen Between the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai (hereinafter called "the Council") of the one part, and Chen Woo-shi (程吳氏) widow of Chen Chin-shi (程繼軒) of the other part, certain matters respecting the amount of compensation to be paid by the said Council to the said Chen Woo-shi for the surrender by the said Chen Woo-shi to the said Council of the residue of her interest in the lease of Cadastral Lot No. 171 situate in the Kiangse and Foochow Roads at

Shanghai aforesaid and l expiring the Thirtieth day of June One thousand nine hundred and sixteen. And Whereas the said Council duly appointed Charles Henry Godfrey to be its Valuer and the said Chen Woo-shi appointed Charles Gilbert Davies to be her Valuer under the aforesaid Agreement to determine the amount of the said compensation, And Whereas the said Charles Henry Godfrey and the said Charles Gilbert Davies before considering the matters referred to them did on the First day of December One thousand nine hundred and thirteen by writing under their hands nominate and appoint me James Ambrose to be the Umpire to decide upon any matters referred to them upon which they should differ. And Whereas the said Arbitrators did not agree on the matters referred to them, now know ye that I have taken upon myself the burden of this reference, and having heard and duly considered the evidence given and the documents put in by the respective parties of and concerning the said matters in difference so referred to find as follows :—

1. That Chen Woo-shi was requested by the Council to determine her interest in the lease of the aforesaid lot as from the Thirty-first day of January One thousand nine hundred and fourteen upon payment to her by the Council of such sum by way of compensation as should be determined.
2. That the amount to be paid by the said Council to the said Chen Woo-shi for her interest in the said premises as compensation in full for the surrender of the lease as aforesaid is Fifty-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-six Taels (Taels 53,836).
3. The cost of the Deed of Submission shall be paid by the said Council.
4. Each party to the reference shall pay its own costs.
5. The Umpire's fee of One thousand Taels shall be paid by the said Council.

Shanghai, December 29, 1913.

SIGNED by the said JAMES AMBROSE in the presence of
P. THOMAS.

J. AMBROSE.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

Following upon an application to rebuild certain houses on Lot 987 which were destroyed by fire in January, 1912, negotiations were concluded with Dr. R. S. Ivy, on behalf of Mr. F. M. Gratton, for the purchase of this lot for the sum of Tls. 45,000. The lot measures Mow 3.368 and the whole of the land required for widening the Woosung Road to 40 feet will be cut therefrom, thus reducing the cost of the addition to the Nursing Home site by about Tls. 11,500. Of the Chinese houses on the property 19 were demolished to safeguard the hospital buildings immediately in rear from risk of fire and the shops originally destroyed were reconstructed with the materials thus obtained. The rest of the houses on the property remain for the present in occupation by the tenants.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

The following correspondence with H.M. Consul General on the subject of the preservation of the Soldiers' Cemetery, situated at the foot of the old Shanghai city wall, is included herein for record :—

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, May 28, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith for your information the draft of an agreement drawn up by Mr. Phillips for settling the questions which had arisen in connexion with the demolition of the Shanghai City Wall behind the Soldiers' Cemetery.

I should be glad to learn whether the Council regards the proposed settlement as satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 10, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Everard Fraser's letter of May 28, communicating to the Council the draft of an agreement relating to the Soldiers' Cemetery and to a Chinese graveyard lying within the line of the Tatung Road extension.

In expressing the Council's satisfaction at the arrangements set out in this document, I have the honour to allude in particular to the care and trouble which Mr. Phillips has bestowed on these matters.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

H. E. FULFORD, Esq., C.M.G.,
H. M. Consul-General Officiating.

H. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, December 17, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith a translation of the arrangement which has been made between this Consulate-General and the Chinese Authorities in regard to the alterations to the British Soldiers' Cemetery rendered necessary by the removal of the Shanghai City Wall.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. E. FULFORD,
Consul-General.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

ENCLOSURE

1. On the East side of the cemetery a strip of land measuring Mow 0.174 in area shall be ceded to the Shanghai City Authorities for inclusion in a public road. The present East wall shall be moved back as marked on the accompanying plan, the work to be carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. If it is necessary to move any graves or grave-stones, such operations shall be conducted solely by the Public Works Department.

2. The South wall of the Cemetery shall be pulled down after the memorial tablets contained therein have been carefully removed. A new South wall shall be erected by and at the expense of the Shanghai City Authorities in accordance with a plan prepared by the Public Works Department. The new South wall shall be of sufficient height and thickness for providing a suitable location for the memorial tablets. All work carried out by the City Authorities in connexion with the South wall shall be under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

3.—In consideration of the above concessions made by the British Authorities, the Shanghai City Authorities shall hand over to the Shanghai Municipal Council a piece of land measuring Mow 0.174 within a Chinese cemetery which lies across the line of the new Tatung Road—as marked on the annexed plan—so as to enable the Tatung Road to connect with the Sinza Road.

4.—No work of any kind may be commenced at the Soldiers' Cemetery until His Majesty's Consul-General has received through the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs official confirmation that the Shanghai City Authorities accept the above arrangement and acknowledge the two attached plans to be correct and authoritative.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 19, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 17, enclosing the translation of the arrangement with regard to the projected alterations to the Soldiers' Cemetery. I have given the necessary instructions for the supervision of the work by the Public Works Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

H. E. FULFORD, Esq., C.M.G.,
H.M. Consul-General.

HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT.

A small extension of this depot site at the corner of the Penang and West Soochow Roads, has been effected by the purchase of Lot 4420, B. C. No. 5513, for the sum of Tls. 2,244 for an actual area of Mow 0.926, of which Mow 0.04 will be utilised for road purposes.

LATRINE SITE.

An arrangement has been concluded with Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., whereby the scheduled latrine site upon B.C. Lot 7719 in Kaifeng Road has been abandoned in consideration of a contribution from the beneficial owner of a sum of Tls. 100 towards the acquisition of another suitable site in the vicinity. The offer of a Chinese was therefore accepted to sell a piece of unregistered land on Jehol Road, measuring Mow 0.08, for the sum of Tls. 600, but pending the result of a dispute as to the actual present ownership of the piece of land in question, the transaction has not been completed and the purchase money is still unpaid.

ELECTRICITY SUB-STATIONS.

Of the four transformer sub-stations required by the Electricity Department in the Central District, two were purchased last year *vide* Report 1912, p. 29A. The remaining two have been acquired during this year, one in the Foochow Road, from Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., being part of Lot 664, measuring Mow 0.203, for Tls. 4,000 plus expenses of transfer and the cost of building a wall; and the other off Shanse Road from Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., for Tls. 10,500 being Lot 267 measuring Mow 0.425, a

condition of purchase being that the requisite permission shall be secured in perpetuity for the laying of conduits, etc., in the passageway connecting the lot with the road.

Provision has also been made for the construction of additional Sub-stations in the Western District, one on Lot 3350, the piece of Surplus Land at the corner of Ferry and Sinza Roads, and one in Stonebridge Road by the purchase of a piece of unregistered land measuring Mow 0.256 for Tls. 2,700. Of this area Mow 0.072 is required for widening the road to the scheduled width of 40 feet, and as the remainder is somewhat larger than is required for a sub-station, part of it will be utilised in the construction of a public latrine.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The project for the building of a new Public School for Boys is dealt with elsewhere in this Report ; in the meantime steps have been taken for the purchase of a suitable site in accordance with the following correspondence :—

Council Room, Shanghai, October 28, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In continuation of previous negotiations, I am now directed to hand you herewith a plan showing the northern portion of your Haskell Road estate, which the Council is desirous of purchasing as a site for the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

The area of the land concerned is Mow 8.211, and the Council is prepared to pay for it at the rate of Tls. 6,500 per mow provided that you will surrender a strip of land 30 feet in width in the position shown by dotted lines on the plan, to form a frontage road to the property, and to connect the two existing roads leading north and south through the estate.

I am directed to add that this offer must be regarded as subject to confirmation at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March next.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. J. A. WATTIE & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
The Shanghai Building and Investment Co., LD.

Shanghai, October 29, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 28, we now beg to confirm our acceptance of the Council's offer of Tls. 6,500 (six thousand five hundred taels) per mow for that portion of the Haskell Road Estate as shown in the plan accompanying your letter under reply—measuring in all Mow 8.211.

With regard to the surrender by us of a strip of land 30 feet in width to form a frontage road to the property, we beg to confirm the verbal offer made by us in the course of the negotiations whereby we notified our willingness to comply with your request subject to payment by you of the merely nominal sum of Tls. 1,500 (one thousand five hundred taels only) As any counter proposal by the Council with regard to this latter item will entail further communication by wire with our London office, under whose instructions we are now acting, we trust that this payment will be made without question, more especially as the amount entailed in no way represents the value of the land to be surrendered.

We shall esteem it a favour if you will confirm your acceptance of our terms for road surrender in order that we may advise our London office fully on the subject.

We note that the purchase is subject to confirmation at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in March next.

Yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND INVESTMENT Co., LD.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 30, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 29, and to state that the Council will, as suggested, pay Tls. 1,500 in respect of the proposed road surrender in front of the new site for the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. J. A. WATTIE & Co., LD.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
The Shanghai Building and Investment Co., LD.

WARREN PIECE.—

The triangular piece of land at the north end of the Warren Road at its junction with Brenan Road has been purchased from the Chinese owners at the rate of Tls. 450 per mow, or Tls. 3,127.95 for an area of Mow 6.951.

SURPLUS LAND.—

The following pieces of Surplus Land were sold during the year :—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Lot.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Transferred to.</i>
Peking Road	Cad. Lot 454B	Mow 0.220	Tls. 7,000	Christie & Johnson.
"	" " 314	" 0.152	" 4,000	Bradley & Co., Ltd.
Ichang Road	B.C. " 4563	" 0.021	" 150	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.
Medhurst Road	Cad. " 3074	" 0.003	" 100	A. E. Algar.
Shanhaikwan Road	" " 976	" 0.253	" 3,585	"
Thorburn Road	" " 3576	" 0.140	" 313	P. Poletti

Various other pieces of Surplus Land were acquired during the year in the course of road negotiations, and particulars of these transactions will be found under "Road Extensions and Widenings."

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council.

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1932	168 C	57, 59	26,006
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 511	N	57 Pao., etc.	241,547
Riding School	T 1811, 654	3948 W	7553	3,611
Commandant's Quarters	L 68	W		
Artillery Stables	L	W		
FIRE BRIGADE				
Victoria Station		C		1,205
Hongkew Station	L 21	1071 N	1530	0,869
Workshops	T 1623	1150 N	4287	1,870
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1,510
POLICE FORCE				
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7,000
Casual Ward	L 53	572 C	1305	
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7,450
West Hongkew Station	T 1911	545 N	2345	3,894
North Szechuen Road Sub-Station	L 52	N	4 U.S. Pao.	
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2,823
Harbin Road Sub-Station	L 31	484 E	3649	2,617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2,913
Eastern Depôt	T 1553	1318 E	4238	15,500
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26,805
Reformatory	L 62	E		
Ward Road Sergeants' Quarters	L 67	E		
Ward Road Indian Quarters	L 41	E		
Yangtsepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3,005
Yangtsepoo Road Quarters	L 48	E		
Yinghsiangkong Police Post	L 44	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6,886
Bubbling Well Road Quarters	L 36	W		
Carter Road Quarters	T 408, L 58	1180 W	1672	1,586
Tsongchow Road Quarters	L 59	W		
Wongkashaw Gardens Quarters	L 58	W		
Gordon Road Station (Western Depôt)	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15,135
Dog Kennels	T 1463	4262 W	5755	0,641
Yuyuen Road Quarters	L 35	W		
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6,820
Sinza Quarters	L 56	W		
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 1355, 2005	979 N	2765, 677 U.S.	21,012
Isolation Hospital	T 1623	1150 N	4287	31,362
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	T 1623	1150 N	4287	8,440
Range Road Nurses' Quarters	L 50, 54, 55, 63, 64	N		
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696			38,500
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1,420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4,032
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	10,104
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5,280
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0,845
East Hongkew	T 1292	845 E	2195	1,721
Yangtsepoo	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0,833
Quetta Road	T 2006	6858 E	2664	2,684
Sinza	T 1806	456 W	7552	2,665
Mohawk	T 1104	1620 W	5195	0,758
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4,667
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1623	1150 N	4287	5,710
HOUSE REFUSE DEPOT	T 1994	4432 W	2638, 2692, 5513, 7550/1	6,049
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9,091
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61,085
Pahsienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48,250
Footong	T 1622		181	31,056
Soldiers				4,361
Pigue	T 500	E	2843	3,389
LATRINES AND URINALS				
Bantongloong	T 1221	368A C	5754	0,131
Fokien Road	T 1749	4323 C	7361	0,063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0,044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0,269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0,064
"		725 N		0,076
Kansuh Road	T 437A	120 N		0,017
North Chekiang Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0,077
North Honan Road		676 N	1790	0,141
Thorne Road	T 1214	1153 N	4287	0,032
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0,209
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0,063

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
LATRINES AND URINALS—cont.				
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
East Yalu Road	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Kwenming Road		E		0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Mohawk Estate 2	T 537	W		0.038
" " 3	T 538	W		0.038
Mojj Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.067
Park Road	T 643, 753	392 W	3750	0.190
Pingchiao Road	T 641	140 W	3732	0.145
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.090
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.706
DRPOTS				
Soochow Road	L 53, 61	572 C	555	0.982
Thorne Road	T 1623	1153 N	4287	15.690
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3323	1.179
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Lay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.876
Yangtzepoo Road	L	2372 E		
Burkill Road	L	W		
Sinza Road	T 614	860 W	3587	7.780
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
" "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Jessfield Road	L 11	W		0.749
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931/2 W	4563	4.311
AVENUE ROAD QUARTERS	T 1820	442 W	7426	1.205
CARPENTER'S SHOP	L 70	C		
WORKSHOPS	T 1292	845/853 E	2195	4.320 2.231
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Wayside Road	T 384	2337 E	2092	1.336
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.119
" "	T 598	W		0.471
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	L 22			
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		27.978
Reserve Garden		C		4.211
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379, 1822	N	various Pao.	266.285
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3136	37.443
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	402.524
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.950
Warren Piece	T	W		6.951
NURSERIES				
Hungjiao Road		W	6929	15.555
" "		W	6930	90.157
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Fearon Road Station	T 299, 342	1082 N	2058, 597 U.S.	4.100
Riverside Station	T 1441	6054 E	1499	42.828
Showroom	L 57	C		
Godown	L 47	E		
Depôt	L 49	E		
Sub-stations				
Chekiang Road	T 1927	4720 C	7740	0.169
Foochow Road	T	C		0.203
Ningpo Road	T 1943	328A C	7811	0.195
Shanse Road	T 1933	267 C	409	0.786
Alabaster Road	T 1821	13 N	7572	0.040
Ferry Road	T 1933	3350 W	3093, 3798	0.604
Stonebridge Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.098

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT				
Public School for Boys	T 511	N	57, 58 Pao.	27.089
Public School for Girls	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
Thomas Hanbury School	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7655,7617	9.506
SURPLUS LAND				
Peking Road	T 1807	595 C	7455	0.072
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 791	N	177 Pao.	3.740
" " "	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " "	T 793	N	179 Pao.	0.390
" " "	T 794	N	180 Pao.	2.200
" " "	T 511	N	57 Pao.	14.227
Baikal Road	T 1817	3899 E	6846	1.396
" "	T 1617	3896 E	6847	0.565
Boundary Stone Site	T 317	376 E	648 U.S.	0.014
Dalny Road	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
" "	T 1468	2698 E	1312 U.S.	2.027
Kirin Road	T	3720 E		0.140
" "	T 1507	3722 E	3136	0.393
" "	T 1809	3723 E	6631	0.860
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" "	T 1261	3610 E	3089	1.374
" "	T 1507	3575 E	3136	3.188
Whashing Road	T 1799	2988 E	2405	0.484
" "	T 1799	2989 E	2405	0.049
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Yochow Road	T 1553	1318 A E	4238	1.710
Avenue Road	T 742	1115 W	3119	0.118
Bubbling Well and Hart Roads	T 1804	2472 W	483 G	0.394
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 1811	4334 W	7553	1.495
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.272
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
" "	T 1668		6986	0.333
Markham Road	T 1811	4335 W	7553	0.935
Medhurst Road	T 1621	3050 W	44 G	0.043
" "	T 1838	3104 W	7594	0.057
Moulmein Road	T 1801	W	7346	0.387
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6099	0.129
Shanhaiikwan Road	T 1513	977 W	4559	1.168
Sicawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Sinza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
West Soochow Road	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500
Yates Road	T 682	2155 W	2478	0.498
Yuyuen Road	L 51	2610 W		1.711

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS.

The plans of scheduled new roads and modifications of those existing were issued on April 10, *vide* Notification No. 2205, and among the more important changes in those for the previous year were the following :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Bund and Nanking Road. A 40-foot radius corner ex Lot 31.

Bund and Peking Road. 25-foot radius corners ex Lots 6 and 23.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Nanzing Road to be 30 feet between Broadway and Seward Road.

North Szechuen and Haining Roads. A 20-foot radius corner ex Lot 971.

Seward and Tiendong Roads. A 20-foot radius corner ex Lot 1062.

Haskell Road to be 40 feet wide to the Settlement Boundary.

Woosung Road. The whole of the land required for widening to 40 feet north of Range Road to be taken from the property on the west side of the road.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Singkeipang between Yuenfong and Singkeipang Roads to be 30 feet, and a new road to be laid down in extension of the Tongshan Road along the north of the Creek, the parallel section of East Hambury Road remaining at 30 feet. By this arrangement the name Hsian Road disappears, and the Tongshan Road will run continuously from the Hongkew Creek eastward.

Yangtszepoo, Macgregor, Dalny and Whashing Roads. 50-foot radius corners ex Lots 2649, 2768 and 2985.

Baroda Road to be moved slightly to the east, thus forming a continuation of the Karachi Road.

The Chowdongpang to be 30 feet from the Yangtszepoo Creek to Yingsiangkong Village.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Bubbling Well Road. A 50-foot radius corner from the Bubbling Well Temple.

Sinza Road Depot to include Lot 861.

The Tszepang between Burkill Road and the Soochow Creek to be 40 feet wide.

In connexion with the construction of new roads, the following correspondence with the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs furnishes indication of the fact that the attitude of the officials of the Republic towards the Settlement and its needs in no wise differs from that of their predecessors of the Manchu dynasty.

Shanghai, February 5, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the Municipal Council's consideration and reply, translation of a letter received from Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of road building in Chinese territory north of the Sui Kang Lane.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

Translation of a letter from Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, to the Senior Consul, dated January 31, 1913.

Mr. Ivan Chen has received a letter from the Chapei Authorities informing him that the Shanghai Municipal Council has put materials on an empty space of land situated North of the Sui Kang (瑞康) Lane in Chinese territory. The intention of the Council is to cross the boundary and to build a road.

A plan is enclosed showing the exact location of the piece of land referred to.

Mr. Ivan Chen asks the Senior Consul to draw the attention of the Shanghai Municipal Council to this matter with the request not to go on with the building of that road and not to place boundary stones in Chinese territory.

Awaiting a reply, etc.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 13, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 5, transmitting the request of Mr. Ivan Chen that the Council desist from constructing the Urga Road Extension.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to state that the land to which Mr. Ivan Chen alludes is covered by British Consular Title Deeds Nos. 2941, 3649, 4104, 5251, 7031 and 7481. It stands in the name of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., and the requisite strips have been duly surrendered to the Council upon the understanding that the road will be built. In these circumstances the matter is beyond the competence of the Chinese Authorities, and the Council regrets being unwilling to comply with their request.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. W. BURKILL,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 22, 1913.

SIR,—Herewith I am directed to hand you plans and Chinese deeds of surrender relating to certain unregistered land acquired for road purposes as follows:—

Boone Road, west of Lot 476	Mow 0.059
Fahwa Road, between Hungjao and Brennan Roads	" 36.412
Yuyuen Road, between Edinburgh and Brennan Roads	" 16.286

These documents I am directed to request that you will be good enough to record in your office, transmitting them thereafter to the Chinese Government Land Office, so that the land in question may be excluded from any Consular title deeds for adjoining properties.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, February 25, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith for your consideration and reply translation of two Chinese letters received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, concerning road building in the Western District.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

A. W. BURKILL, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

*Translation of a despatch from Ivan Chen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, to the Senior Consul,
dated Shanghai, February 19, 1913.*

I have received a letter from the magistrate of the Shanghai city saying that in the west district 28th pao, 3rd, 7th and 18th tu, the International Municipal Council has lately made new roads, from the Chu San road towards the Chow Kia Kiao in the south and north direction, length 3 li, width 40 feet. Boundary stones marked S.M.C. have been placed. The land belonging to the Chinese Yang Hung-kwei and Yang Hung-chung has been taken and they have complained to the magistrate, who says that the said land is in Chinese territory.

The International Municipal Council has thus lately placed boundary stones and constructed roads outside limits without authorisation.

Protests have several times been lodged.

Now the construction of this last road was commenced on the 15th of this month, this is contrary to the treaty and to our power.

The City Magistrate asks me to write immediately to the Senior Consul to order the Shanghai Municipal Council to stop the work in that district and he joins a plan to his report.

I, Ivan Chen, have examined the said plan and find it quite clear; the Council has trespassed the boundary and constructed roads east and west.

One road through the Bubbling Well which traverses Tsao Kia tu to the Fawan tu and north of Tsao kia tu a road is traced called Pe li nan. Also one road from Pei Hsin King Chin to Chen Kia Kiao prolonging Chu San road called Po Hsin Chin Road.

Another road from Ferguson Road passing the limit to Yang Yang Kia Sa to Chusan Road, called Hungjao Road. These roads have been made outside the concession without authorisation.

Now the roads in the 28th pao and 18th tu are made. The Chinese, Yang Hung-kwei and others, protest and have complained to the magistrate in order to have the work stopped promptly.

I, Ivan Chen, thus ask you to instruct the International Municipal Council to respect the boundary and to stop the construction works of the road indicated above.

I hope for a prompt reply.

Translation of a despatch from Ivan Chen, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, to the Senior Consul, dated Shanghai, February 22, 1913.

I refer to my letter of 19th of this month concerning the construction of roads in the Western district in the 28th pao, 7th tu, etc., in which it was demanded to stop the work of the International Municipal Council which is going on from Wan Kia Lo (王家樓) to Chow Kie Kiao (周家橋). The City magistrate has written again saying that the work is continued on the same road west of Yu Yuen Road (愚園路) to Brennan Road (Pelinan Road) on a width of 30ft. No authorisation has been asked and this hurts our authority.

I, Ivan Chen, repeat that the Council continues to construct the said road outside Settlement limits. The country people have complained to the magistrate in order that a protest should be lodged. I thus write to you again to reconsider my former letter and instruct the Council to stop the work. I hope to have a reply.

Shanghai, February 26, 1913.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 22, enclosing plans and deeds relating to certain unregistered land acquired for road purposes as follows:

Boone Road, west of Lot 476	Mow	0.059
Fahwa Road, between Hungjao and Brennan Roads	"	36.412
Yuyuen Road, between Edinburgh and Brennan Roads	"	16.286

These documents I have this day transmitted to the Joint Measurement Office as requested.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 28, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to the letters of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, enclosed in yours of February 25, I have the honour to state, as on so many previous occasions, that the Council's right to purchase and construct roads leading from the Settlement is clearly set down in Article VI of the Land Regulations, and that the intervention of the Chinese Authorities in such matters is quite unjustifiable.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. W. BURKILL,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, March 29, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith free translation of two letters from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs concerning the construction of roads in the Western District, which form same subject as that of my letter dated February 25, and of your answer dated February 28. I should be pleased to know if there is really any damage done to the fields or inconvenience occasioned to the country people there, through the construction of the new roads or through the suppression of any creek.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of a letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, dated March 11, 1913.

On February 19 and 22 I have written you. The first concerning an action of the Municipal Council in the 28th pao, in the Western part of this Chinese district, in constructing a branch road from Wang Kia Lo, to Chou Kia Kiao. The second letter concerns the widening of another road from Yuyuen Road to Brennan Road. The Municipal Council has

trespassed beyond the boundary which is prejudicial to our authority and I asked that the Municipal Council should be stopped and I have received no answer.

I have received another letter from the Chinese municipality asking me again to protest and in consequence I write you again begging you to reconsider my former letter and to oblige me with a reply.

Shanghai, March 27, 1913.

I have received a letter from the City Magistrate concerning a petition from Yao Kie Shan and others about the filling of a creek and the construction of a road by the Municipal Council in the 28th and 12th pao of this district, and asking to protest against this road and forbid it.

The Chinese Yao who is a farmer, says that during the first moon the Municipal Council has filled half of the creek, called Yao Kie Pang and has transferred the boundary stone of the road to the south. On the commencement of the second moon, the whole creek has been filled to make the road, and in consequence there is no water for the fields and no means to cultivate. Yao is thus very sad and asks that the case should be considered and the works stopped in order to reopen the creek as formerly whereby he would be very greatly obliged.

The City Magistrate says this creek Yao Kie Pang is situated in the 28th and 12th pao of the Shanghai district. In February of this year he has received a petition from a meeting of the gentry of Fa Hua saying that the Municipal Council has lately to the west of Yuyuen Road to the Brennan Road constructed a road outside the limits, which prejudices our authority and asking to forbid this action.

The City Magistrate has already written accordingly asking that a protest be lodged. The road line has already been traced to the Yao Kie Pang creek and the City Magistrate has again received a petition from these country people and repeats that the action of the Municipal Council does damage to the fields and it is necessary to protest (a sketch of the place is annexed) and he asks me that I should request you to instruct the Municipal Council to stop the said work and to reopen the creek as before, to allow the water to flow whereby he would be very much obliged.

I, Ivan Chen, have to point out that with reference to this construction of a road in the environs of Yuyuen Road, he has written to you already on February 22, March 11 and 18, but has received no answer. This laying out of the Yuyuen Road through the Yao Kie Pang is found by the country people to be inconvenient and damages the fields and they ask that a protest be made and therefore I write to you again in order to instruct the Municipal Council not to go on with the work and to reopen the old creek and I await the favour of a reply.

Shanghai, May 10, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to confirm to you my letter dated March 29.

Herewith find enclosed for your consideration and reply the free translation of another letter dated May 6 from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs concerning the same subject, construction of roads in the Western District, outside Settlement limits.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Translation of a letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, dated May 6, 1913.

I have received a letter from the City Magistrate as follows:

"The Municipal Council has on its own authority constructed a road in the Western District of Fa Hua. Several times it has been requested that a communication be addressed to the Senior Consul to protest. Now the City Magistrate has again received a petition from the Fa Hua Guild which says that this affair had come forward at the spring meeting of the guild. It is found that the plan of the road has been signed by the Tipao of the 28th pao and the 12th pao, called Wang I Tsing alias Wang Hsin-jen with Shu Chii-lan and other outlaws of the 8th and 9th districts (tu). The said tipao has falsely pretended to be the tipao of the 12th, 8th and 9th districts. He measured the land, made the contracts and sealed them. The land has been taken and the Chinese public road also has been secretly sold. Moreover graves have been removed, which is insulting to the dead. The public creek has been filled and thus the supply of drinking water of the Chinese has been impeded and the love of money has done away with justice and so authority has been lost and the people have been prejudiced. This affair ought to be examined in order to suppress irregular proceedings. The complaining notables have been answered that these complaints would be considered.

Now on April 10 the Municipal Council's agent in charge of the construction of the road, followed by several hundred coolies came and filled in Yao Kia Creek in spite of severe opposition from all the country people.

Disputes took place. The two parties went to the Bubbling Well Road Police Station where a complaint was lodged and the work is now temporarily stopped. If the filling is started again serious trouble and contest between Chinese and foreigners will arise.

It is the duty of the notables to protect the locality. They have examined the place several times and have seen that the Yao Kia creek is behind the agglomeration of houses called Yao Kia Kio Tse and that, according to the plan, it has been filled completely east and west and in consequence there is no water for the fields; moreover the country people cannot draw water for drinking. If the direction of the road is not changed, and if the creek is not opened as before, it will be difficult to satisfy the people and there will be trouble. There will be no means of avoiding disputes and inconveniences.

There is also to the east of the creek a public burial ground which is traversed by the new road; more than ten coffins have been taken out and put on the side of the road. This is very regrettable.

The notables, therefore, again ask the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to request the Senior Consul to instruct the Municipal Council to change the direction of the road and to reopen the creek as before, in order to satisfy the country people; and at the same time ask that the former Tipao of the 22nd and 12th district, Wang I Tsing alias Wang Hein-jen, examine and consider this case.

The City Magistrate says that he has written to the Chien Cha Ting to summon Wang I Tsing and he must write to me to ask the Senior Consul to request the Municipal Council to stop the work, to re-open the creek, etc.

I, Ivan Chen, point out that the Municipal Council has filled the Yao Kia creek and that he has written to you already on April 5 about it, asking that the work be stopped. But it is now more than a month and I have received no answer.

In view of the above report the creek cannot be allowed to be filled and I must ask again that the Council be asked to stop the work and re-open the creek in order to avoid inconvenience and trouble. I hope to receive an answer soon.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 15, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of March 29 and May 10, forwarding communications from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in regard to the construction works in progress on the Fahwa (now re-named Warren) and Yuyuen Roads. From the documents and plans furnished to you on February 22 you may perceive that the Council's ownership of the lands over which these roads are being made is complete. Compensation has been paid to the former owners, their consent being obtained before the work was begun. The plans bear the requisite seals of the brokers, chairmen of local committees and tipaos concerned.

I have the honour to state further that no fields have been damaged, nor creeks interfered with, although temporary dams were in some instances made during the construction works, that the work has been actually performed by the country people employed as day labourers by the Council, while the graves formerly on the lines of the roads were moved by their owners in their own time and manner after receipt of due compensation.

In these circumstances it will be apparent to yourself and to your colleagues that the statements which the Commissioner transmits are entirely unfounded.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year has been as follows, particulars being contained in the usual appended summary :—

Land for widenings	Tls. 83,995.21
Land for extensions	47,052.31
Land expropriated from	
Municipal Properties	81,958.23
Construction work	65,829.51
Permanent paving	37,166.57
	Tls. 316,001.83

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
<i>Central District.—</i>	<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Eastern District.—cont.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
Amoy		46.19	Jansen	15.00	208.12
Chekian	1,216.10	303.03	Kwenming	38.65	104.47
Fokien		212.22	Lahore		101.23
Foochow	69,300.37	618.57	Macgregor	152.32	57.00
Hankow	37.19	25.08	Paoting	1,011.66	
Honan	4,404.11	43.58	Singkeipang	3,280.00	888.74
Hoopoh	65.17	153.19	Ward	61.14	622.27
Kiangse	17,955.90	194.32	Wayside		738.17
Kiukiang	693.00	364.10	Yangtzepoo	931.00	757.13
Kwangse	37.20				
Museum	6,927.35	540.60	<i>Western District.—</i>		
Nanking	15,267.37	442.04	Avenue	355.31	1,662.94
Newchwang	33.03	43.52	Avenue Edouard VII		525.11
Pakhoi	35.00		Brenan		17.30
Peking	1,854.34	113.28	Bubbling Well	3,695.71	2,924.96
Shantung	1,030.34	15.69	Burkill		111.09
Soochow	1,216.11	93.54	Carter	478.29	
Szechuen	10,716.51	480.84	Chengtu	1,511.60	3,847.66
Sungkiang	85.17		Chungking		687.73
Thibet		506.20	Connaught		101.03
Yunnan	70.42	42.10	Ferry	1,008.24	311.44
			Great Western	2,678.40	7,410.24
<i>Northern District.—</i>			Ichang		20.00
Alabaster		124.44	Jessfield	4,194.12	49.50
Boone	194.50		Kiaochow		40.73
Broadway	50.00		Kuling	398.21	19.46
Chapoo	843.00		Macao		44.40
Darroch	808.74	1,908.65	Mandalay	4.24	1,876.29
Fearon	4,597.77		Manila		104.09
Haining	1,250.32	193.45	Markham		103.27
Hanbury		418.71	Medhurst	707.16	4,055.23
Kashing	909.16		Mohawk	5,849.83	5,296.04
Miller		205.08	Myburgh	120.00	
North Honan	1,677.67	32.02	Penang		242.70
North Kiangse	1,506.93	33.95	Robison		76.73
North Soochow	292.18	911.14	Shanhaiwan	1,619.78	2,203.82
North Szechuen		310.07	Singapore		63.54
North Thibet		71.32	Stonebridge	1,119.29	20.76
Seward	210.00	455.67	Tatung	376.60	
Tiendong	289.15	78.68	Taku		18.58
Tsepoo	44.00	56.54	Tonquin		2,617.30
Wonglo		2,159.79	Warren	485.71	4,636.37
Woosung	14,729.22	495.96	Weihsaiwei		4,520.88
			Wenchow		190.48
<i>Eastern District.—</i>			West Soochow	6,164.77	1,340.20
Batavia		204.94	Yates		140.39
Chaoufoong		364.27	Yuyuen	5,160.56	1,534.89
Dixwell	11,490.81	399.94	Miscellaneous	33.53	1,933.40
East Hanbury	1,714.29	371.56	Permanent paving		37,166.57
East Yalu	2.21	574.56			
			Tls. 213,005.75		Tls. 102,996.08

Here follow details of the extensions and widenings settled during 1913 :—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

FOOCHOW AND KIANGSE ROADS.—

The demolition of the houses on former Lot 171 (now part of the Municipal Block, Lot 168) will permit of a full widening of the Kiangse and Foochow Roads from this property, the allocation of areas and proportion of the purchase price being as follows :—

Foochow Road	Mow 0.980	Tls. 53,412
Kiangse Road	" 0.188	" 10,246

NANKING ROAD.—

The following correspondence with Mr. S. A. Hardoon relates to the acquisition of part of the scheduled strip of Lot 154, for the purpose of widening the Nanking Road :—

Shanghai, February 14, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith a plan showing in red the area of Lot 154 that can be utilized for the Nanking Road widening without interfering with the existing buildings.

In the event of the Council deciding to acquire this strip, measuring Mow 0.109, I shall be obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. GODFREY,
Engineer & Surveyor.

S. A. HARDOON, Esq.

Shanghai, February 17, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of February 14 with regard to the surrender of a strip of land from Cadastral Lot 154 Central District, and in reply I beg to state that I am willing to surrender the same and accept for the same the assessed value say Tls. 60,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

Yours faithfully,
S. A. HARDOON.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 14, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 17, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your offer to surrender land ex Lot 154 for the purpose of widening the Nanking Road, at the assessed value, Tls. 60,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent., so far as it relates to the strip at present enclosed by a small wall. With regard to the strip outside the wall and in front of Messrs. Brewer & Co.'s store, which is at present used for road purposes, the Council will address you further at an early date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

S. A. HARDOON, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 17, 1913.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of March 14, and as a result of recent conversations, I am directed to state that the Council is prepared to pay the sum of Tls. 6,500 for the surrender of the whole of the strip of Lot 154 Nanking Road, measuring Mow 0.109, in accordance with the plan already furnished to you by the Public Works Department.

Upon receipt of notice of your acquiescence in this arrangement the necessary surrender deeds will be forwarded for your signature without delay.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

S. A. HARDOON, Esq.

Shanghai, April 21, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of April 17, re the surrender of a strip of Cadastral Lot 154, Nanking Road, coloured red on the plan furnished me by the Public Works Department on February 14 last, and measuring as per that plan Mow 0.109, and the offer of the Council to pay me the sum of Tls. 6,500 as compensation in full for the aforesaid strip of land, I hereby beg to accept the aforesaid sum for the surrender of that portion of the aforesaid lot, coloured red on plan.

and as the ground is cleared and ready for the use of and occupation by the public, I shall be much obliged by your having the surrender deed prepared and sent to me for my signature as early as possible, together with a cheque for the sum agreed upon.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
S. A. HARDOON.

NANKING AND HONAN ROADS.—

The compensation payable to Messrs. Teesdale & Godfrey for the portion of Lot 243 surrendered at the corner of these roads was based upon the Award of the Land Commission in Case LXXXII, as follows :—

Mow 0.15 at Tls. 49,000 per mow	Tls. 7,350
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	735
	8,085
Less one-sixth for betterment	1,347
	Tls. 6,738

In accordance with the practice usual in such cases the assessment of Lot 243 for purposes of taxation has been increased to Tls. 49,000 per mow.

SHANTUNG ROAD.—

In accordance with the request of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., the case to which the following correspondence relates was referred to the Land Commissioners, and their Award is appended :—

Shanghai, September 8, 1913.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to hand you herewith a plan showing in red the area affected by the recent fire upon Lot 429 Central District. I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender this area measuring Mow 0.028 should the Council decide to acquire it. I might point out that for roads under 30 feet in width, it is customary to estimate betterment at one-third.

Yours faithfully,
C. HARPUR,
Acting Engineer & Surveyor.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, September 11, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 8 we beg to claim the sum of Tls. 1,078 for the area to be surrendered ex Cadastral Lot 429 for the Shantung Road widening. This is the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, we have made no deduction for betterment because the rental to be obtained from the new houses will be less than before owing to the enforced reduction in size.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

The ACTING MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 30, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of September 11 on the subject of the widening of the Shantung Road ex Lot 429, I am directed to state that, as is usual with respect to roads of this character, the Council is unable to accept your claim except reduced by one-third for betterment. The compensation on this basis will be Tls. 719 for the area of Mow 0.028 in question.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, October 1, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of September 30, and, in reply thereto, we would refer you to Case LXII held before the Land Commissioners, which appears to be a parallel case to the one in question and in which the Council's claim for betterment was disallowed.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.
PHILIP FEEBLES,
Manager.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 23, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of October 1, on the subject of the widening of the Shantung Road ex Lot 429, I am directed to point out that Land Commission Case No. LXII, to which you refer, differs from the present case in the following particulars :—

(i.) The houses on Lot 893 were to front on Albury Lane, and were consequently less dependent on the Chapoo Road. In the present case the shops are to front on the Shantung Road.

(ii.) There were in the Chapoo Road case special circumstances connected with the permanent character of the adjoining buildings, which are absent in the present instance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

P. PEEBLES, Esq.,
Manager,
The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, October 24, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We cannot agree with the arguments submitted in your letter of October 23, on the subject of the Shantung Road widening, and we must therefore ask that the case be referred to the Land Commissioners.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE No. XC.
AWARD.

Mr. Peebles attends on behalf of the Registered Owners and the Council is represented by the Secretary. The Municipal Engineer is present.

The point at issue is the demand by the Council for a reduction of the amount claimed as compensation, viz., Tls. 1,078 by one-third on the ground of betterment which, it is alleged, will accrue to the remainder of the lot by the widening of the road at this point to 30 feet.

The Council's view of the case and the Company's reasons for declining to accept the reduced compensation of Tls. 719 is set forth in the correspondence covering a period from September 8, 1913 to October 24, 1913, and published in the Municipal Gazette.

Before going into the merits of the case, Mr. Peebles refers to a previous sitting of the Commission when he gave verbal expression to his views on the question of the assessment of betterment, and puts in a memorandum setting forth more concisely those views and quoting from the authorities which he had studied, dealing with the question of betterment in England.

The gist of his argument is that "A deduction of one-third of the compensation as betterment is based neither upon equity, justice nor common sense," and he contends that full compensation should be paid at the time of surrender, any question of betterment being dealt with later when the result can be seen, the award being in accordance with the evidence and the amount limited to one-half of the proved annual value of the improvement capitalised at 6 per cent. less the capitalised sum of the increased Land and House Tax.

The Secretary, commenting on the Memorandum, says "No one can differ from Mr. Peebles' argument, it is all true, but the Commissioners are appointed for the purpose of carrying out procedure rather than for creating it."

The hearing then proceeds.

The Secretary calls attention to the decision in Case LXII said to be a parallel case to the present one and points out that it differs materially on account of the long deferred betterment which is specially referred to in the Award.

Mr. Peebles admits the shorter life of the buildings in the present case, but thinks it difficult, if not impossible, for the Commissioners to say when betterment will accrue.

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is betterment in this case although not to the same extent as would have been the case had the widening been carried on to the corner of Foochow Road. They accordingly award compensation as follows :—

Mow 0.028 at Tls. 35,000 per mow	980
Add 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	98
	Tls. 1,078
Deduct for betterment assessed at	200
	Tls. 878

A. M. MARSHALL,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1913-14.*

Shanghai, November 29, 1913.

SUNGKIANG ROAD AND BUND.—

Correspondence with regard to small encroachments at the corner of these roads :—

Council Room, Shanghai, June 30, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your application to build on Lot 61 I am directed to state, as a matter of record, that the Council has permitted small encroachments on the Bund and Sungkiang Road frontages, upon the understanding that the owners will raise no claim in respect of the splay at the corner of the property.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, July 1, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, informing us that the Council permits certain small encroachments on the Bund and Sungkiang Road, which are shown on the drawings accompanying our application for a building permit for Offices and Flats on Cadastral Lot 61, we beg to thank the Council for enabling us to materially improve our design.

We are authorized by the owner to state that no claim will be raised for compensation in respect for the splay at the corner of the property.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

SZEOHUEH ROAD.—

Arising out of the destruction by fire of two houses and a gateway upon Lot 19, a claim was submitted by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for that part of the scheduled strip of the property affected. It has been considered, however, that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to increase the width available for traffic in this constricted section of the road, and negotiations have accordingly been concluded for acquisition of the scheduled strip as far as the central alleyway of the property. The terms agreed upon include compensation at the assessed value, Tls. 32,000 per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment; or Tls. 4,905 for an area of Mow 0.209 with Tls. 5,724 added as compensation for re-building and loss of rentals.

SZEOHUEH AND SUNGKIANG ROADS.—

To avoid disturbance later of the permanent roadway which has been laid in the Szechuen Road during this year, arrangements were made to include within the road area the land in the 10-foot splay scheduled from Cadastral Lot 62. The claim of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill & Jones was accordingly accepted at the assessed value Tls. 42,000 per Mow, or a sum of Tls. 168 for an area of Mow 0.004 with reinstatement.

THIBET ROAD.—

The following correspondence with the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. is included herein for purpose of record :—

Shanghai, May 9, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the work of bunding the East side of the Defence Creek, from Peking Road Bridge towards the Soochow Creek, now being executed by the Council, my Directors instruct me to call your attention to the fact that the boundaries of B.C. Lots 1365 and 4076, the properties of this Company, extend to the Creek and that no portion thereof has ever been surrendered.

The object in addressing you is to place on record between this Company and the Council that this Company has never surrendered any rights that it possesses by virtue of the ownership of the lots in question, and wish to prevent the same being invalidated, and my Directors will feel obliged if you will communicate with them further before proceeding with the work.

Yours faithfully,
G. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 15, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of May 9, on the subject of the bunding in progress in the Thibet Road, I am directed to point out that the Thibet Road is shown as a thoroughfare of its present dimensions in the published Survey of 1864. I am also to state that Article VI of the Land Regulations of 1869 provides that roads theretofore surrendered to public use

should remain thenceforth dedicated to the same use. The Article adds that no act of ownership shall be exercised over such roads by the renters thereof, notwithstanding any payment by them to the Chinese Government of any ground rent, *i.e.*, notwithstanding their inclusion in Consular Title Deeds.

This seems to the Council to make the public right to the Thibet Road complete, and, since Defence Creek is a public waterway, the Council's right to construct a bunding between the road and waterway does not appear open to question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. R. WINGROVE, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, June 5, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 15th ultimo on the subject of the bunding in progress in Thibet Road, I am instructed by my Directors to say that they have no objection to such bunding being done, in fact they regard it as a distinct improvement to the road.

They further recognise that Thibet Road is a public road and on behalf of their Company they have no intention of exercising any act of ownership over it, but inasmuch as the western boundary of B.C. Lots 1365 and 4076 is given in the Title Deeds as the Defence Creek, they wish to place on record that their Company possesses the right to exercise all rights incidental to the ownership of such lots which do not conflict with the right of the public to make use of, as a public road, that part of the land covered by the Title Deeds in question known as Thibet Road.

Yours faithfully,
G. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 16, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 5, and to state that the Council appreciates the point of view of the Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company in the matter of the section of the Thibet Road opposite the Company's properties.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. R. WINGROVE, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder :—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area, Mow.	Compensation.
Chekiang and Soochow	H. Lester	445	0.088	Tls. 1,408*
Foochow and Kiangse	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	99	0.347	" 11,451†
Foochow and Hoopoh	Jernigan & Fessenden	529	0.004	" 128*
Hankow and Kwangse	S. A. Hardoon	640	0.004	" 72*
Kiangse	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	123	0.036	" 660‡
Kiukiang	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	37	0.007	" 693‡
Museum	Central C.Y.M.C.A.	170	0.287	" 6,735‡
Newchwang and Yunnan	Hanson, McNeill & Jones	611	0.004	" 64*
Pakhoi and Yunnan	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	692	0.005	" 70*

* At the assessed value.

† At the assessed value plus 10% for compulsory surrender.

‡ At the assessed value plus 10% for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

The following purchases of native owned land have been made in this District, and plans and Chinese deeds of surrender therefor have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Chinese Land Office for record :—

For the Boone Road, west of Lot 476, Mow 0.059, at a cost of Tls. 29.50.

For the Tsepo Road, west of Dongkaloong, Mow 0.078, at a cost of Tls. 39.

BROADWAY, SEWARD AND TIENDONG ROADS.—

The refusal of Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., to admit betterment with respect to the surrenders for the roads surrounding their property, Lot 1019, necessitated reference to the Land Commissioners whose Award is appended :—

Shanghai, June 17, 1912.

DEAR SIRS,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of B.C. Lot 1520 which is scheduled for acquisition on the Official plan of Road Extensions and Widening, measuring Mow 0.032 and coloured red on the accompanying plan. I may say that I consider the widening of the road will constitute a betterment to the property.

I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
C. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.

Shanghai, June 19, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 17th instant accompanied by plan shewing the strip required from a portion of B.C. Lot No. 1520 which is scheduled for widening the Broadway, the strip in question being that upon which stood the buildings affected by the fire of the 10th instant at the corner of Broadway and Woohang Road.

In your letter under reply you enquire upon what terms we will be prepared to surrender the aforesaid strip should the Council decide to acquire it: the surrender of which you say you consider will constitute a betterment to the property.

With your opinion we most decidedly do not and cannot agree, and we venture to think if you will take into consideration that the proposed surrender sets the line of the new shop 6ft. 6in. inside the line of the adjoining shops, you will admit that the surrender would constitute a worsement rather than a betterment to the property.

What effect the widening of the Broadway between the Woohang and Tiendong Roads would have on the block is problematical, but at present we are dealing only with that strip shewn on your plan.

With regard to the terms of surrender for the strip in question, we are prepared—without prejudice—to advise the owner to accept for it the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and if these terms are agreeable to you kindly let us know with the least possible delay so that we may prepare plans for rebuilding.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 24, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 19, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of Broadway ex Cadastral Lot 1019. It is inferred from your letter that were the whole of the frontage of the lot about to be re-built, you would assent to the customary deduction of one-third of your claim in respect to betterment. In such circumstances the Council is of opinion that this deduction for betterment may most equitably be made with respect to each portion of the frontage at the time of re-building; for, as you are aware, it is the Council's general practice to effect street improvements only as may suit landowners' convenience when re-building takes place.

I am, therefore, directed to express the hope that you may be willing to accept Tls. 587 for the area now in question, Mow 0.032.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.

Shanghai, June 25, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date on the subject of the surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 1019 for widening the Broadway.

In it you say "It is inferred from your letter that were the whole of the frontage of the lot about to be re-built, you would assent to the customary deduction of one-third of your claim in respect to betterment."

In reply you must have misread our letter of June 19 to the Municipal Engineer, as our reply to his opinion that he "considered the widening of the road would constitute a betterment to the property" was "with your opinion we most decidedly do not and cannot agree" and we see no reason to alter the opinion then expressed, whether as applied only to the strip now under discussion, or to the whole of the Broadway frontage of the lot, and you have advanced no reasons in support of your request for a reduction in respect to betterment.

Furthermore it is, we believe, the practice of the Council to claim no reduction on the ground of betterment where roads are already 30 feet in width, and the Broadway at this point is now 41 feet in width.

In support of this we beg to refer you to the Municipal Gazette of June 15, 1911, re Chekiang Road widening as one instance of the Council's practice.

We regret, therefore, we cannot see our way to a modification of the terms named in our letter of the 19th instant to the Municipal Engineer, and we must request you to be good enough to come to some decision with the least possible delay, so as to minimize the loss of rental to the owner.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 29, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of June 25, in further discussion of the betterment applicable in the case of the strip of Cadastral Lot 1019 about to be surrendered for the purpose of widening Broadway.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that, while it is true that the Council customarily makes no reference to betterment in the case of purely Chinese streets of an existing width of 30ft. or more, yet this practice is inapplicable in the case of Broadway, the general trunk thoroughfare of the Northern District.

Broadway was scheduled to be widened to 50ft. in 1907, and the only lots which have been re-built to the new line are Nos. 1018 and 1026. In both these cases as well as in respect of Lots 32 and 1075, Broadway East, betterment has been admitted, and, in the circumstances, the Council considers that the usual one-third of the claim should be deducted in respect of the lot now in question.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.

Shanghai, July 22, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo re the Council's claim for betterment in respect to the strip of Cadastral Lot No. 1019 about to be surrendered for widening the Broadway, and we note the cases you cite in support of such claim, viz., Lots 1018 and 1026 Broadway, and Lots 32 and 1075 Broadway East.

With regard to the two latter lots, the owners no doubt submitted to a reduction for betterment for the reason that godowns are erected on both of them, and that a wide road was a distinct advantage to buildings of that class, as it allows cargo to be discharged on the road (as is done) without much interference with the public use of the road, which could not be if the road had remained the width it was prior to the surrenders.

With regard to Lot No. 1026, the surrender you allude to is, we presume, the small piece taken from the vacant land in front of the Church of Our Saviour. If so, no comparison can be drawn between it and land already built on.

In connexion with the surrender from Cadastral Lot No. 1018, we beg to draw your attention to the reason given in your letter of October 3, 1907, why one-third should be deducted for betterment which was "that high foreign offices are to be erected on the property, and there is little doubt that the additional 10 feet of roadway will provide that increased space and light which a building of this nature requires."

However sound (or unsound) that argument might have been in the case of Lot No. 1018, it is inapplicable to Lot No. 1019, on which are and will be erected two-storied buildings for Chinese occupation, so that the present roadway of 40 feet in width is more than ample for light and air to such buildings.

In citing the above cases in an endeavour to support the claim of one-third in respect for betterment to Lot No. 1019, you appear to have overlooked your letter of November 28, 1907, in which you offered to reduce the claim in respect of betterment to Cadastral Lot No. 1018 to "one-fifth instead of one-third," which was accepted on behalf of the owners of that lot.

In support of our claim to be paid in full, allow us to draw your attention to the following surrenders in Broadway East made subsequent to 1907, the year in which you say the Broadway was scheduled for widening to 50 feet, viz.:—Cadastral Lot No. 46 as per the Municipal Gazette of February 11, 1909, Cadastral Lots Nos. 39 and 45 as per Gazette of January 27, 1910, and Cadastral Lot No. 60 as per the Gazette of August 25, 1910.

Each of these surrenders was paid for at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, no claim having been made in respect to betterment, and with regard to the latter, we would refer you to your letter of June 4, 1910, to Messrs. Scott, Christie and Johnson in which you say "In respect to the area required for the Broadway East, the Council recognizes the absence of betterment to the lot by the widening of the road from 40 to 50 feet."

These surrenders are on all fours with that required from Cadastral Lot No. 1019 both as regards width of road and height of buildings, and when an absence of betterment is admitted to lot No. 60 and the claims in full paid on the others, we fail to see how the claim for betterment can be reasonably advanced in respect to Lot 1019.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 8, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of July 22, I am directed to state that the question of the compensation payable for land required for widening Broadway has again had the Council's careful attention.

As regards the cases cited, and on the question generally, I am to point out that compensation is customarily based not on the actual out-turn of a property, but upon that of which it is capable. Thus if it is designed to re-build Lot 1019 with Chinese houses of no more than two stories, therein is no reason for treating the property as though such were the only or most advantageous form of development.

It is further to be stated that the reduction of the betterment from one-third to one-fifth in the case of Lot 1018 was solely due to the fact that the lot is triangular and that the scheduled strip was cut from the whole length of the base.

For Broadway East, i.e., the part of the road beyond the Hongkew Creek, the Council has admitted its purely Chinese character, and consequently that betterment to the lots is not wrought by the widening. But for Broadway itself, the principal thoroughfare of the Northern District, the members consider that the usual reduction is fairly and justly applicable; and so strongly does this view obtain that in the event of non-acceptance of the Council's terms it is considered preferable that the case be submitted for decision by the Land Commission.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.

Shanghai, October 16, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant re compensation for land proposed to be surrendered ex Cadastral Lot No. 1019 for widening the Broadway, and being in reply to ours of July 22, we beg to remind you that it has taken over six weeks for you to answer same.

In your letter you say "I am to point out that compensation is customarily based not on the actual out-turn of a property, but upon that of which it is capable."

In reply we beg to say that in this instance we have based our claim neither on the out-turn of the property nor upon what it might be considered capable of, but upon the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender, so that the question of rental has no bearing on the matter in dispute.

We did not lay stress on the fact that the Council's claim for betterment in the case of Cadastral Lot No. 1018 had been reduced from one-third to one-fifth. We merely mentioned it as you had, apparently, forgotten it.

What we draw your attention to was the Council's reason in support of the claim to a reduction for betterment, viz., "that high foreign offices are to be erected on the property, etc."

High foreign offices are not, however, being erected on Cadastral Lot No. 1019, but a two-storied shop of foreign construction for Chinese occupation, and which shop can obtain all the light and air it requires over the road in its present width. If the road requires widening for the benefit of the general public then the public must pay for it. The additional width will in no way benefit the building or the occupants, nor constitute a betterment to the property.

With regard to what is known as Broadway East you say "the Council has admitted its purely Chinese character and that betterment to the lots is not wrought by the widening."

If this is so, may we ask why betterment was claimed on Lots Nos. 32 and 1075 situate on Broadway East?

In the case of this particular surrender the amount in dispute is not large, but being firmly convinced that betterment to the property by the road widening is only imaginary, we must refuse to accept a reduction of one-third or in fact, any other amount in our claim.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 30, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 16, continuing the discussion as to the compensation payable in respect of a portion of the strip of Lot 1019 scheduled for the improvement of Broadway.

As regards the interval between your letter of July 22 and the Council's reply, I have to state that I did not consider the matter one for emergent treatment during the Recess, for the reason that the compensation, when finally agreed, is not payable until the land is cleared for public use. The re-building works are even now but half completed.

The Council wholly fails to understand your statement that "the question of rental has no bearing on the matter in dispute" for were there no loss of rental the Council would most assuredly claim that no compensation was payable.

Nor is the Council in a position to comprehend upon what grounds you formed the impression that the details of betterment allowed in the case of Lot 1018 had been forgotten. Far from being forgotten these details were re-examined with the greatest care when your case came under consideration by the Works Committee.

The fifth and sixth paragraphs in your letter under reply are already sufficiently answered in my letter of October 8.

Finally I am to state that betterment was claimed on Lots 32 and 1075 because the buildings to be erected on these lots were both of Foreign construction.

The dividing line between streets for which great width is an advantage and those for which it is not, is not well defined, and the Council of necessity exercises discretion when this advantage is under discussion, but in the case of Broadway the Council is unanimous in the view that the scheduled width is that most desirable in the interests of the adjoining lot owners and of the public.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.

Shanghai, January 8, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of the Secretary's letter of October 30 re surrender of land ex Cadastral Lot No. 1019 for widening the Broadway, and we are pleased to note from the concluding paragraph that "the Council is unanimous in the view that the scheduled width is that most desirable in the interests of the adjoining lot owners and of the public," as we have always maintained that the widening of the Broadway was in the interests of the public, and as such that the public should pay for it.

The new building is practically completed, and we notice this a.m. that the Council's workmen are at work on the scheduled strip, but it must be clearly understood that in taking possession of the said strip the Council does so without prejudice to any right of action the owner may take to enforce his claim to full compensation, viz., the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 21, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of January 8, on the subject of the surrender of land ex Lot 1019 for the widening of Broadway, I am directed to state that for the reasons set forth in its letters dated June 29, and October 30, the Council re-affirms its request for a reduction of your claim by one-third for betterment in accordance with the terms upon which similar widenings have been effected from Lots 1013A and 1026 in the same thoroughfare. On these terms therefore the sum payable will be Tls. 587 for an area of Mow 0.092.

With respect to the work of making up the footpath before surrender of the scheduled strip, I am directed to state that immediately upon receipt of your letter the requisite instructions were issued and work was discontinued.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.

Shanghai, January 29, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. re surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 1019 for widening the Broadway, and in reply beg to say that since the date of the fire in the building fronting the Broadway and Wochang Road, there has been another fire in the buildings fronting the Seward Road, and still another fire in the same lot to-day, which two latter fires involve a surrender for widening the Seward Road, so we propose dealing with both surrenders under one claim.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
L. MIDWOOD,
Director.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 15, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our letter of January 29 re surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 1019 Broadway, Seward and Tiendong Roads, as then explained, two fires had taken place in the houses on the aforesaid lot subsequent to the fire of June 10, 1912, and as the surrender necessitated by that fire had not been settled, that we intended making one claim for the whole.

The buildings destroyed by the last two fires being completed, and the land surrendered to public use, we now forward our claim as follows :—

Area of land surrendered for widening the Broadway	Mow 0.032
Area of land surrendered for widening the Seward and Tiendong Roads	" 0.192
Total area surrendered	Mow 0.224
At Taels 25,000 per Mow	Tls. 5,600
Plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender	560
Total amount of claim	Tls. 6,160

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
 L. MIDWOOD,
 Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 28, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 15 forwarding your revised claim for that portion of Lot 1019 which it is now proposed to utilise for widening the roads fronting your property, I am directed to refer to the fact that your claim contains no deduction for betterment. My letter of October 30 last, with the previous correspondence on the subject of the piece of land fronting upon Broadway, sets forth in detail the reasons for calling for recognition of betterment in the case of property fronting on this road; the advantages to be derived from the widening of the Tiendong Road are obvious; and there would appear to be no good reason for treating the Seward Road other than as one of the main trunk thoroughfares of the Settlement, to which the usual considerations of betterment should apply.

I am directed, therefore, to state that the Council is prepared to accept your claim for the surrender involved, providing that a deduction is made of one-third for betterment, whereby a total payment will be involved of Tls. 4,107 for an area of Mow 0.224.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 W. E. LEVESON,
 Secretary.

Messrs. PROBST, HANBURY & Co., LD.

Shanghai, August 12, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th ult. re surrender ex Cadastral Lot No. 1019 Northern.

In reply to same, we cannot accept your offer to pay our claim of July 15 less a reduction of one-third (or in fact any reduction) on the ground of betterment to the property.

In the previous correspondence relative to the surrender ex this lot for widening the Broadway only, we gave our reasons why we would not admit the claim for betterment, and as those reasons are applicable to the whole surrender, it is quite unnecessary for us to repeat them, so with a view to saving a lot of useless correspondence, we prefer to let this question be decided by the Land Commissioners, believing that from them we shall have an equitable consideration of our claim.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 PROBST, HANBURY & CO., LD.,
 L. MIDWOOD,
 Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
 CASE No. LXXXVIII.
 AWARD.

Mr. J. Ambrose attends on behalf of the Registered Owner and the Council is represented by the Secretary. The Municipal Engineer is present.

The first hearing of this case was held on October 16 when the surrender of the Seward Road frontage and portions only of the Tiendong Road and Broadway frontages were under consideration. Subsequently it was agreed between the parties that the Reference should cover the surrender of the three complete frontages as the rebuilding of the entire block would be proceeded with shortly.

The scheduled areas are given as follows :—

	Mow
Seward Road	0.141
Tiendong Road	0.105
Broadway	0.122
	0.368

The correspondence, which has appeared in the Municipal Gazette, covers a period from June 17, 1912, to August 12, 1913.

The area under consideration at the former sitting was Mow 0.224. The basis of compensation, viz., the assessed value plus 10 per cent was agreed before reference to the Commissioners, the only point in dispute being the Council's demand for a deduction of 1/3rd of the amount of the owner's claim of Tls. 6,160 making the nett compensation payable Tls. 4,107.

On that occasion, Mr. Ambrose put in figures shewing that if the total area of Mow 0.368 were surrendered this claim would be Tls. 10,120 if worked out on the basis of assessed value plus 10 per cent. In support, he produced figures of claim, made up on the basis of loss of frontage, and alternatively on the basis of loss of earning power, which worked out at Tls. 10,314 and Tls. 10,000 respectively. He placed more reliance on the loss of frontage basis than on the assessed value basis.

Mr. Ambrose explains that in the interval between the two sittings, he has gone into the figures again and finds that a mistake was made in calculating the claim on the loss of frontage basis and amends the total figure to Tls. 7,541.49. Nevertheless he is not prepared to withdraw his claim for Mow 0.368 at assessed value plus 10 per cent amounting to Tls. 10,120 and adheres to his contention that no betterment has accrued or will accrue to the remainder of the lot when the re-building and widening are complete.

Mr. Ambrose lays stress on the widening of Seward Road and Broadway having been necessitated by the introduction of the Tramway Service, and states that the Broadway at this point is unsuitable for foreign stores. He does not admit that the class of buildings which the owner proposes to erect on this site has any bearing on the question before the Commissioners.

The Secretary puts in a memorandum shewing that the Council's offer for the area of Mow 0.368 at assessed value plus 10 per cent less 1/3rd amounts to Tls. 6,747, adding that as this differs so slightly from the sum of Tls. 7,541.49 arrived at by Mr. Ambrose on the basis of loss of frontage, he is of opinion that the Council would have agreed to pay the latter amount had it been claimed in the first instance.

As regards the Seward Road and Broadway widening being necessitated by the introduction of trams, it could be shewn by the Council's minutes that the trams did not come into the question.

The Commissioners are of opinion that there is betterment in a marked degree on the Broadway and corner of Broadway and Tiendong Road, on the Seward Road frontage it is less marked than on the Broadway.

They award compensation as follows :—

	Mow	
Seward Road	0.141	
Broadway	0.122	
	0.263	
At Tls. 25,000 per mow		Tls. 6,575.00
Add 10% for compulsory surrender		657.50
		7,232.50
Less betterment assessed at 1/3rd		2,410.83
		4,821.67
Tiendong Road Mow 0.105 at Tls. 25,000 per mow	Tls. 2,625.00	
Add 10% for compulsory surrender	262.50	
	2,887.50	
		Tls. 7,709.17

A. M. MARSHALL,	} Land Commissioners for 1913/14.
H. A. J. MACRAY,	
LESLIE J. CUBITT,	

Shanghai, November 29, 1913.

DARROCH ROAD.—

Arrangements having been completed for the transfer to Municipal ownership of the land necessary for through connexion along this loop thoroughfare, the making up and metalling of the roadway was authorised at a cost of Tls. 3,928.

FEARON AND KASHING ROADS.—

Surrender has been made by Messrs. Platt, Macleod & Wilson of the land required from Lots 1173, 1174 and 1176 for the Fearon and Kashing Roads, aggregating Mow 1.278, for the sum of Tls. 5,500.

HAINING ROAD.—

The question of the compensation payable with respect to the surrender of the scheduled area of Lot 929 was referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, October 18, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We desire to take down the present wall along the North side of B.C. Lot 586A Cadastral Lot 929, Northern District, and to rebuild it as a boundary wall along the north boundary of the lot.

On enquiring at the Cadastral Office we are informed that the Council require an area of 1 fun, 2 li, and 2 hao, along the northern boundary of the lot for the purpose of widening and improving the Haining Road.

On behalf of the beneficial owner of the lot we are authorized to offer to the Council the land required for the above purposes at the assessed value. The land is assessed at the rate of Tls. 9,000 per mow, and we are authorized to accept Taels One thousand and ninety eight (Tls. 1,098) for the area stated.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 1, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 18, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of Lot 929 and the Haining Road.

In reply thereto, I am to point out that the frontage of this property was formerly a stagnant and unhealthy creek which has been converted by the Council into a substantial Municipal road, to the great advantage and betterment of the adjoining properties. Under these circumstances the Council is of opinion that the small strip of the property required for road purposes, Mow 0.122 out of total area of Mow 8.148, should be surrendered without compensation.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, November 13, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1st instant having reference to land required for widening the Haining Road from Cadastral Lot 929, Northern District.

We note the reasons put forward by the Council which in its opinion ought to be sufficient to cause the beneficial owner to surrender free the additional land now required for widening the Haining Road. These reasons, however, do not appear with the same force to the owner as they do to the Council.

The area covered by the Title Deed is Mow 9.500, and the boundaries of the lot are given as being on the North Creek; on the South, Macpherson's land; on the East, Road; and on the West, Chinese property. The area according to the Assessment Schedule is Mow 8.148, which we take to be the actual area at present available to the owner. The difference in area is Mow 1.352, which we presume has been absorbed in the Woosung and Haining Roads and for which the owner has not received monetary compensation from the Council. The creek which has been converted by the Council into a substantial Municipal Road could equally have been shengkoed and added to the area of B.C. Lot 586A and would have formed a valuable addition to the property.

Taking these facts into consideration we are unable to acquiesce in the opinion of the Council as expressed in your letter under reply.

You will note that in our letter of October 18 addressed to the Municipal Engineer we offered the land in question to the Council at the assessed rate without any compensation for compulsory surrender, we now withdraw that offer as it has not been accepted and beg to substitute the following:—

Mow 0.122 land from B.C. Lot 586A at Tls. 9,000 per Mow	Tls. 1,098.00
To additional 10 % for compulsory surrender	109.80
	<u>1,207.80</u>

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 12, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 13, on the subject of surrender to public use of the area required from Lot 929 for widening the Haining Road.

In reply I am directed to state that your reference to the title deed area of the lot has no bearing upon this matter, for as you are aware there is invariably a considerable difference between the approximate Chinese measurement and the area ascertained by accurate survey. The Council is not at present concerned with such part of the lot as may have been incorporated in the Woosung Road.

The strip of this property, which is now required for the Haining Road, was formerly the bank of the creek on the northern frontage of the property and was thus of no use to the owners. As considerations of betterment dictated the surrender without compensation of practically the whole of the land required for this road, I am directed to repeat the Council's request that you will be good enough to make free surrender of the small piece of land in question.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, December 18, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th instant. If the second paragraph of your letter is intended to convey that there is invariably a greater area according to the approximate Chinese measurement than is ascertained by accurate survey we cannot agree with the statement, and can give instances in which the approximate Chinese measurements have resulted in less area than that ascertained by accurate surveys made by the Municipal Cadastral Office.

The statement in the third paragraph that a part of a valuable whole is valueless or useless to the owner is so evidently unreasonable that it needs no refutation.

The argument that in the past considerations of betterment dictated the surrender without compensation of practically the whole of the land required for the Haining Road has no bearing on the present case. This lot had and has an extensive frontage along the Woosung Road, also a road along its South boundary before the Haining Road was made, consequently the construction of the Haining Road was not necessary to its full development.

We can admit no betterment to the lot by the addition to the Haining Road of the strip in question, nor by the rounding off of the corner at the junction of the Woosung and Haining Roads though the benefit to the public will be considerable.

The rounding off of this corner necessitated the taking down and re-building of stables and carriage house for which no compensation has been claimed. Should the Council decide to refer the matter to the Land Commission we reserve the right to revise the claim contained in our letter of November 13. Our original claim was made out on what we considered to be the lowest basis possible.

We regret we are unable to accede to the Council's request to make a free surrender in this case.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 30, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 18 with further reference to the question of the surrender from Lot 929 of the area required for the widening of the Haining Road.

In reply I am directed to state that as you are unable to admit that any betterment accrues to this property by the construction of this road, or to accede to the request for surrender without compensation of the land in question, the Council regrets that there would appear to be no other course than submission of this case for settlement by the Land Commissioners, notice of whose next sitting will be duly conveyed to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. B. A. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. MOORHEAD & HALSE.

Shanghai, January 11, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 30th ultimo. In it you inform us that you are directed to state that as we are unable to admit that any betterment accrues to this property by the construction of this road, or to accede to the request for surrender without compensation of the land in question, the Council regrets that there would appear to be no other course than submission of this case for settlement by the Land Commissioners.

In reply we desire to emphasize the fact that whether betterment has or has not accrued to the property owing to the construction of the Haining Road is not one of the points at issue, and has no bearing on the case. The fact that the Woosung Road, which bounds the property on the East, has been made and kept up by the Council might with equal reason be cited. The Land Commissioners therefore cannot rightly be called upon to consider such a point.

In our letter to you of December 18 we state that "We can admit no betterment to the lot by the addition to the Haining Road of the strip in question, nor by the rounding off of the corner at the junction of the Woosung and Haining Roads though the betterment to the public will be considerable."

The only matter in dispute is the amount of compensation, if any, to be paid by the Council for compulsorily acquiring the strip of land referred to. The Council would be justified in bringing forward arguments to endeavour to prove that betterment will accrue to the property if the Haining Road is widened from an average width of about 43 feet to 46 feet in the manner proposed, and to claim a reduction in the price to be paid for the strip of land commensurable with such betterment. It cannot, however, be justified in endeavouring to raise an issue to lay before the Land

Commissioners which has no bearing on our present claim, and which would tend to blind the Land Commissioners to the real point at issue.

If the Land Commissioners were men acquainted with the law governing land compensation there would be no need of this letter, as far as they are concerned, to point out the irrelevant point the Council wishes to raise.

In order that the Ratepayers, and more especially the Land Commissioners, may not be misled and our case prejudiced by the publication of your letter of December 30, we will be obliged if this letter is printed in the next issue of the Municipal Gazette.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.
CASE LXXXVI.
AWARD.

Mr. S. J. Halse attends on behalf of the Registered Owners and the Council is represented by the Secretary. The Municipal Engineer is present.

The surrender comprises Mow 0.122 consisting of a narrow strip of land along the Northern boundary of the Lot fronting on the Haining Road and the rounding off of the corner into Woosung Road, which the beneficial owner originally offered to the Council at the assessed value of Tls. 9,000 per mow, say Tls. 1,098. This was, however, amended to Tls. 1,098 plus 10 per cent in consequence of the Council's claim to a free surrender on the ground of betterment to the remainder of the lot.

Upon the matter being referred to the Land Commission the Registered Owners reserved the right to revise their amended offer.

Mr. Halse points out that setting back of the boundary wall to the scheduled line necessitated the re-arrangement and re-construction of the stabling to which access is now gained from the Haining Road instead of from the Woosung Road. This new access, however, is not in the nature of a betterment due to the present widening, as the Haining Road was of ample width for this purpose before the widening took place, being of an average width of over 40 feet.

The Commissioners having visited the site, note that the district is a purely Chinese one and that the Haining Road at its junction with the Woosung Road is unusually wide. From personal inspection and from the case as presented to them they are unable to see that a free surrender is justified in this instance and they are of opinion that the offer originally made on behalf of the beneficial owner was a fair one.

They therefore award compensation in the sum of Tls. 1,098 being Mow 0.122 at Tls. 9,000 per mow.

A. M. MARSHALL,
H. A. J. MACRAY, } *Land Commissioners for 1913/14.*
LESLIE J. CUBITT,

Shanghai, October 27, 1913.

WOOSUNG ROAD.—

In accordance with the request of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., the question of the compensation payable in respect of the scheduled area of Lot 825 was also referred for settlement by the Land Commission:—

Shanghai, July 16, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to claim the sum of Taels two thousand three hundred and seventy-six (Tls. 2,376) as compensation for land surrendered from Lot 825 for the widening of the Woosung Road, being the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 30, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 16 containing your claim for a portion of the area of Lot 825 required for the widening of the Woosung and North Soochow Roads. In reply thereto, I am to state that the Council accepts the claim, provided that, as is usual in the case of roads less than 40 feet in width, developed with Foreign buildings, a deduction of one-third for betterment is made on the area required for the Woosung Road, there by reducing the amount to a total of Tls. 1,687 for an area of Mow 0.108.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Shanghai, July 30, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of to-day's date in which you inform us that the Council accepts the claim for compensation for the land to be surrendered ex Cadastral Lot 825 N. contained in our letter of the 16th inst. provided that a deduction of one-third for betterment is made on the area required for the Woosung Road.

In reply we regret that we cannot agree to such a deduction. We are willing to admit that the road widening will have some beneficial effect on the buildings we propose to erect, but we disagree totally with the Council on the present system of assessing the so-called betterment.

Unless the Council is prepared to pay our claim in full we should prefer that the matter be submitted to the Land Commissioners for settlement.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVISON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE LXXXIX.

AWARD.

Mr. Peebles attends on behalf of the Registered Owners, and the Council is represented by the Secretary. The Municipal Engineer and Deputy are present.

The Lot in question forms the corner of North Soochow and Woosung Roads and the Chinese wooden buildings which until recently occupied the site are being replaced by a substantial foreign high building to be used as a Post Office.

The area scheduled for surrender comprises Mow 0.014 on the North Soochow Road and Mow 0.094 on the Woosung Road and compensation is claimed by the Company at the assessed value of Tls. 20,000 per mow plus 10 per cent. amounting to Tls. 2,376, while in the Council's view the betterment to the lot resulting from the widening of the Woosung Road calls for a contribution by the owners of one-third of the compensation claimed for the surrender of Mow 0.094.

Mr. Peebles, on behalf of his Company, is willing to admit that the road widening will have some beneficial effect on the buildings in course of erection, but he totally disagrees with the method of assessing the so-called betterment, and gives a brief account of the manner in which the question is dealt with in England.

The Secretary reads a memorandum of extracts from previous Awards with some comments and points out that all cases brought before the Land Commission must be dealt with as provided in Land Regulation VIa.

The Commissioners having viewed the site and heard both parties come to the conclusion that in this case the remainder of the lot is benefited by the Woosung Road widening, and they award compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.094 at Tls. 20,000 per mow	Tls. 1,880	
Add 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	188	
		Tls. 2,068
Deduct betterment assessed at	689	
		Tls. 1,379
Mow 0.014 at Tls. 20,000 per mow	280	
Add 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	28	
		308
		Tls. 1,687

A. M. MARSHALL,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1913/14.*

Shanghai, October 9, 1913.

Further improvements arranged in this District are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Cad. No.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
North Honan	Davies & Brooke	615	0.050	Tls. 476.67†
" "	Lester, Johnson & Morris	633	0.084	" 1,201.00*
Tiendong	Moorhead & Halse	840	0.013	" 237.00
Woosung	Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ld.	1071	0.141	" 1,861.20*

† At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

* At the value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

DIXWELL ROAD.—

Under arrangement with Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Lot 150 has been surrendered for the purpose of constructing the Dixwell Road upon payment of a lump sum of Tls. 3,400. The lot is that portion of U.S. Lot 321 which is separated from the remainder by a public path, and, under the terms of settlement, the owner is at liberty at any time to re-build the houses on Lot 149 up to the scheduled road line.

With reference to the Award of the Land Commissioners in Case No. LXXXIII, contained on page 45B of the Report for 1912, the following further correspondence contains the application of Messrs. Moorhead & Halse for a further rehearing, with the rejoinder of the Land Commissioners :—

Shanghai, January 21, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—1. Enclosed please find surrender deeds in triplicate for surrender ex Cadastral Lot 84, in accordance with the terms of the Award of the Land Commission, dated December 12, 1912. Kindly send to Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co. cheque for Tls. 10,680.08 plus interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the date of the Award.

2.—We beg to draw your attention to the fact that our clients were not informed as to the terms of the award for a month after the publication thereof and surrender deeds were not sent for signature until the 16th instant. The claim for interest is due to this unusual and irregular treatment.

3.—With regard to Case LXXXIII, we are directed to request that the Award be referred back to the Land Commissioners for their further consideration on account of the obvious mistake on the face of the Award re Cadastral Lot 70. As the Award stands at present, the surrender of Cadastral Lot 70 has not been dealt with.

4.—Paragraph five misquotes the evidence in the most essential particular. Mr. Peebles' evidence was to the effect that a separate Cadastral number had been given to the former portion of Cadastral Lot 69 to the west of the public road, but that the similar portion of Cadastral Lot 145 was not treated in a similar manner through an oversight.

5.—It was established by the evidence of Messrs. Peebles and Halse that a portion of the surrender treated by the Land Commissioners as part of Cadastral Lot 69 is in fact Cadastral Lot 70. The seventh paragraph of the Award refers to official plans as evidence to the contrary. Of the plans referred to, we have no knowledge, and they were not put in or proved by the Municipal Secretary during the hearing of the case.

6.—We are aware that plans for the information of the Land Commissioners are usually prepared by the Municipal Engineer, and are put in as evidence after the approval and signature of the land renter or his representative. In this case no such plans were submitted to us or put in with our knowledge or consent, and if the finding contained in the seventh paragraph of the Award is based on such plans, it is obvious that either the finding or plan is incorrect.

7.—In addition to the above mistake, the attention of the Land Commissioners should be drawn to the contradiction between the finding contained in the fourth paragraph and the Award.

8.—The attention of the Land Commissioners should also be drawn to the undefined surcharge of 10 per cent. on the betterment on Mow .0341 of the surrender ex Cadastral Lot 69. The Land Regulations empower the Land Commissioners to assess betterment, but no mention is made of any power to surcharge betterment.

9.—The Council will recollect that by agreement the cases were heard *de novo*, and, as the Award is based on mistaken findings and plans of which we have no knowledge and which were certainly not put in at the rehearing, we put forward the request of our clients feeling confident the Council will see the justice thereof.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD & HALSE.

J. B. A. MACKINNON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 20, 1913.

SIR,—Herewith I am directed to hand you :—

- (a) The Commissioners' Award in Case No. LXXXIII.
- (b) A letter from Messrs. Moorhead and Halse dealing therewith, and
- (c) The Council's Memorandum in reply (with 2 plans).

A copy of (c) foregoing has been forwarded to Messrs. Moorhead and Halse for their information, and I am now directed to request that you may be so good as to state what course the Commissioners desire followed in this matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

L. J. CUBITT, Esq.,
For the Land Commission.

MEMORANDUM

in reply to Messrs. Moorhead & Halse's letter of January 21, 1913.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this letter relate to the Nanking Road Case and are not at present under discussion.

With regard to Paragraph 3, the Cadastral number 70 was during 1912 inadvertently placed on the portion of Cadastral Lot 69 west of the Chinese path. In the correspondence, and in the plan prepared for the Commissioners, Lot 70 was not mentioned. Nevertheless, as the whole of the Award does actually and obviously take the land now labelled Lot 70 into consideration, there has been no mistake. Messrs. Moorhead & Halse must be perfectly aware of this.

With regard to Paragraph 4, it is true that Mr. Peebles' evidence has been slightly misquoted in the Award. The point would be met if, in Clause 5 of the Award, the last words were to read "he presumed that one of the two areas in question was overlooked."

In reply to Paragraph 5, the plan which was "put in" was an Owner's Plan of the "Property belonging to F. D. Sassoon, Esq.," and known as B.C. Lot 1681, it is attached hereto.

In reply to Paragraph 6, the plan herewith, which was prepared for the information of the Commissioners in July 1911, was forwarded to Messrs. Moorhead & Halse on November 28 of that year, so that, as usual, they might agree the areas and measurements. That they did not sign the plan is not the Council's concern for the Council is not bound to submit such plans, and does so only as a matter of convenience. Therefore when they say that "no such plans were submitted to us" I am under the necessity of stating that it is not correct. Attached is a copy of the Council's letter of November 28.

In reply to Paragraph 7, I venture to think that where the Award states that the question of Cadastral number is "of considerable importance" there is some misconception. The Commission sits in accordance with the provisions of the Land Regulations. The Land Regulations provide for the registration of property in the Settlement at the Consulate of the owner concerned, and the Council's only official information on the subject of such land is obtained from such Consulate. So also cases which are presented for the Land Commissioners' consideration must officially be based on this information. Thus the Commissioners were strictly correct in judging of the whole case as of one property, B.C. Lot 1681, divided into two by the Seward Road. Inasmuch as each Consulate has its own numerical register it has become necessary and convenient for the Council to give one series of numbers to all taxable properties. This is the origin of Cadastral Numbers. It cannot be held that this taxing convenience (Cadastral numeration) can add or subtract from an owner's title, or can influence the amount of compensation due to him in a case such as the present. In other words the question of whether this western strip of the property had, or had not, a separate Cadastral number is of no importance.

Paragraph 8 has no substantial point, for the meaning of the Commissioners' figures is perfectly clear. Nevertheless it would seem preferable that in an Award such as this the compensation payable should first be agreed; the betterment, if any, then deducted, and the 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender then added, so as to obviate textual criticism.

While the Council concurs that the wording of this Award is textually inaccurate, the Council must also entirely deny any injustice, for the Commissioners' meaning is clear; and, in view of the foregoing notes, it will be evident that while the Commissioners may, if they wish, alter the wording of the Award, nothing has been put before them which would justify any alteration of the amount awarded.

The Council on principle has always discouraged any questioning of the Awards of the Land Commissioners, but in the present instance, and in order to avoid even seeming grounds for complaint, would be glad if a second hearing took place.

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, February 20, 1913.

Shanghai, February 28, 1913.

SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of February 20, forwarding one received by the Council from Messrs. Moorhead & Halse, dated January 21, asking for reconsideration of the above case on various grounds. We also have to thank you for your memorandum in reference to the points raised by Messrs. Moorhead & Halse, to which we reply as follows:—

3.—The correspondence and plans submitted to the Commissioners made no mention of a Cadastral lot No. 70, but the piece of land which we now understand was inadvertently given this number in the 1912 plan was dealt with in making the Award. This is made clear in paragraph 7 of the Award.

4.—The evidence given by Mr. Peebles was understood by the Commissioners to be as stated in paragraph 5 of the Award but it would appear that they misunderstood his meaning.

5 and 6.—The plans prepared for the Commissioners shewing the lots under discussion were submitted by the Council to Messrs. Moorhead & Halse on November 28, 1911. They were on the table during the hearing of the case and in full view of both parties and no objection was raised at the time. The Commissioners are not aware that the plans are incorrect.

7.—In drawing attention to what Messrs. Moorhead & Halse call a contradiction between paragraph 4 of the Award and the Award itself, they assume that some plan other than that submitted to the Commissioners should be taken as the authentic plan. This assumption, however, has not yet been established as a fact to the satisfaction of the Commissioners,

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8.—If we understand this paragraph aright, the same result is reached by either method of stating the Award.

We see nothing in Messrs. Moorhead & Halse's letter to lead us to suppose that a rehearing of the case would lead to any alteration of the amount of compensation awarded, and under these circumstances we consider a rehearing would serve no useful purpose.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

H. A. J. MACRAY,
A. M. MARSHALL,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } *Land Commissioners for 1912/13.*

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

EAST HANBURY ROAD.—

Arrangements were concluded with Mr. S. J. Solomon for the payment of compensation for two pieces of unregistered land north and south of the East Hanbury Road, near the scheduled junction with the extension of Arthur Road, at the rate of Tls. 6,000 and Tls. 5,000 per mow respectively, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, or a sum of Tls. 1,705 for an aggregate area of Mow 0.288, contingently upon registration of the property. With respect to the southern piece of land, upon which re-building has not been undertaken, the following correspondence records an arrangement for the leasing of this area until the property is rebuilt.

Shanghai, April 21, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter dated January 4 last, with regard to the surrender on the north and south sides of East Hanbury Road, near Cadastral Lot 243 Eastern District, I beg to inform you that the land from which the surrender is to be made has since been registered at the British Consulate-General in the name of Messrs. Davies & Brooke under four title deeds, Nos. 7858/61. It is expected that the deeds for the same will soon be ready.

I may here mention that the buildings on the north side of the road are to be pulled down and reconstructed very soon, while those on the south side are not intended to be pulled down now. The owners, however, wish to surrender the land on this side of the road also, and receive on such surrender the cheque for the cost of the strip of the land, for which they are willing to pay to the Council rent until the present buildings will be pulled down and re-built, similar to the arrangement which the Council made in February 1904 with the late Mr. Li Yu-tang, father of one of the owners of the land in question, with regard to the strip acquired for the Singkeipang Road extension.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. SOLOMON.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 1, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 21, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, I am directed to state that, upon surrender of the strips of your property north and south of the East Hanbury Road for widening purposes, the Council is prepared to re-lease the southern strip to you until such time as development is contemplated, at the rate of Tls. 60 per annum.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

S. J. SOLOMON, Esq.

Shanghai, May 2, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter dated May 1 with regard to the surrender of the strip of land in East Hanbury Road, from B.C. Lots 7858/61, for road widening, and in reply I beg to state that I am authorised, on behalf of the beneficial owners of the above property, to accept the terms contained in your letter under reply, namely, to lease from the Council the strip lying on the southern side of road at the rate of Tls. 60 per annum from the time of surrender to such time as development of the property be contemplated, provided that the Council will pay for such strip on the surrender deed for the same being executed.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. SOLOMON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

JANSEN AND YANGTSZEPOO ROADS.—

An improvement of these two roads at their point of junction has been carried out by the purchase from the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., of the corner of Lot 2426, at the assessed value, Tls. 5,000 per Mow, or Tls. 15 for an area of Mow 0.003.

KIRIN ROAD.—

By arrangement with Mr. R. W. MacCabe, on behalf of Mr. P. Poletti, the small strip of Lot 3721 required for road purposes has been surrendered. As part of the same transaction Lot 3576, a piece of surplus land in the Thorburn Road, has been sold to Mr. Poletti, his total payment being Tls. 306. It is agreed that the lot shall not be used for the construction of godowns or Chinese shops or dwellings.

MACGREGOR ROAD.—

The compensation payable with respect to the strip of Lot 2649 was referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners in terms of the following correspondence. The Award is appended :—

Shanghai, May 8, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of the plan shewing the Road widenings required by the Council for Yangtzepoo Road and Macgregor Road ex Cadastral Lot 2649 Eastern.

We are prepared to surrender to the Council the area required, viz., Mow 0.583 for the sum of Taels two thousand five hundred and sixty-five (Tls. 2,565).

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

C. HANPUR, Esq.,
Acting Engineer & Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 21, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 8, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and containing your claim for the strip of Lot 2649 required for the Macgregor Road, I am directed to request that, in view of the advantage to the property due to its frontage position on this thoroughfare, you may be so good as to accept the sum of Tls. 1,710 for the Mow 0.583 required.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, May 22, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., requesting that we should surrender the necessary land for widening the Macgregor Road for the sum of Tls. 1,710 in view of the advantage to the property due to its frontage position on this thoroughfare, we have to inform you that we shall gain no advantage from the widening of the road which has a present width amply sufficient for all our requirements.

The 50-foot radius at the corner of Yangtzepoo and Macgregor Roads is so great a disadvantage that we are compelled to build one house less in the terrace facing Yangtzepoo Road than was shewn on the plans submitted for the building permit. Under these conditions the Council will we feel sure acknowledge that our claim of Tls. 2,565 is a very reasonable one.

Yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 10, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 22, I am directed to draw your attention to the fact that the Macgregor Road, on its original 30-foot width basis, was laid out clear of Lot 2649, which therefore has derived frontage benefit without contribution either in land or as regards the cost of construction. In these circumstances the Council is of opinion that full compensation should not be paid with respect to the small widening of 5-foot now in question.

As regards your statement that you are compelled to build one house less in the terrace facing the Yangtzepoo Road, I am to state that the Council is unable to follow this argument, the reduction in width being 5-feet only, which, distributed over the six houses concerned, would be less than 1-foot per house. The 50-foot radius may be reduced, if by that means the sixth house is made feasible.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

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Shanghai, June 11, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date in reference to the proposed widening of Macgregor Road we have to point out to the Council that Macgregor Road was in existence and of its present width when we acquired Cadastral Lot 2649 Eastern. The early history of the road cannot, therefore, have any bearing on the case.

The fact which has compelled us to build one less house than we proposed is the very large radius required by the Council for the corner of Yangtszepoo and Macgregor Roads, the five-foot strip taken for the Macgregor Road has considerably less influence on our building plans. If the radius is reduced from 50-ft. to 25-ft. it will be possible for us to build the six houses shewn on our application for building permit plans.

As we are already at work on the foundations of the houses we shall be glad to know as soon as possible on what radius the Council decides for the corner in question.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 20, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We have now received from the Public Works Department the amended plans of the Macgregor Road widening shewing an area for surrender reduced to 4 fun 2 li. We have, therefore, much pleasure in substituting a claim of Tls. 1,848 in place of that made in our letter of May 8 last.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 30, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 20, in further reference to the question of widening the Macgregor Road ex Lot 2649, the Council observes that although your wishes have been met in regard to the corner radius, so that you have been enabled to build the six houses for which you originally made application, yet your claim is as before for the full assessed value of the strip.

As it does not appear that this road improvement will be responsible for any direct loss to the Company, and as the wider road will indirectly be of advantage to the property, the Council is of opinion that a reduction for betterment should be made, which, in the absence of special circumstances, should be the customary one-third. On this basis the sum payable as compensation will be Tls. 1,232.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, July 2, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in reference to the widening of the Macgregor Road, we would point out to you that the proposal to reduce the radius of the corner of Macgregor and Yangtszepoo Roads first came from the Council. No request for such reduction was made by us. In our letter of the 11th ultimo we stated the radius which would enable us to carry out our original plans, but this was only in reply to the Council's argument that a five-foot strip taken from the Macgregor Road frontage could not materially interfere with our development.

We cannot agree with the Council that the surrender of a five-foot strip the whole length of our frontage will entail no loss to us. Neither do we see how a road widening from 35 feet to 40 feet can in this instance be any direct or indirect advantage to us.

Under these circumstances we fail to see any cause for reducing the offer contained in our letter of June 20.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT Co., LD.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 4, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of July 2, I am directed to state that the Council regards the well-established principle under which lot holders contribute towards the cost of widening roads to 40 feet in the case of Foreign residences, as of such importance that it has been decided to refer the case in dispute between your Company and the Council in the Macgregor Road to the Land Commission. Due notice of the date fixed for the next sitting of the Commissioners will be communicated to you.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, July 7, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, informing us that the Council has decided to place the matter of compensation for the land required for widening Macgregor Road before the Land Commission. Under these circumstances we have to withdraw our offer to surrender for the sum of Tls. 1,848, contained in our letter of the 20th ultimo, and we reserve to ourselves the right of substituting a claim for the full value of the land to be surrendered.

The land is now free for public use and we shall be obliged if this matter can be brought before the Land Commissioners with as little delay as possible.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. LXXXVII.

AWARD.

Mr. Peebles attends on behalf of the Registered Owners and the Council is represented by the Secretary. The Municipal Engineer and Deputy are present.

The correspondence extending from May 8, 1913, to July 7, 1913, as published in the Municipal Gazette, is on the table and Mr. Peebles briefly confirms the position taken up by his Company in claiming full compensation for an area of 4 fun 2 li surrendered for the purpose of widening the Macgregor Road at this point from 35 feet to 40 feet.

The Council on the other hand demands a contribution of 1/3rd of the value of the surrendered strip on the ground of betterment accruing to the remainder of the property by reason of its frontage on this thoroughfare. This point, however is not so much emphasised as what the Council regards as the well-established principle under which lot-holders contribute towards the cost of widening roads to 40 feet in the case of foreign residences.

Mr. Peebles points out that the houses erected on this property are of a permanent character and stand back 60 feet or more from the road, consequently there is no question of the road widening improving the light and air space—an argument which might apply in the case of lofty buildings built up to the road line.

The Commissioners having visited the property and heard the arguments on both sides, are opinion that the value of the remainder of the lot is not enhanced in this instance by the road widening. It is also noted that the opposite owner some years ago surrendered the 30 feet road free but was paid subsequently the assessed value of the 5-foot strip required for widening.

The Commissioners award compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.420 at Tls. 4,000 per mow	Tls. 1,680
Add 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	168
	<u>1,848</u>

A. M. MARSHALL,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
LESLIE J. CUBITT, } Land Commissioners for 1913-14.

Shanghai, October 9, 1913.

PAOTING ROAD.—

With regard to the land required from Lot 2285 for the Paoting Road, a communication was received from Mr. Ariyoshi, Consul-General for Japan, stating that the property had been purchased by Japanese residents for presentation to the Imperial Navy for the building of a club for use by the sailors of the men-of-war visiting the port, and that expropriation of the large area scheduled would render the

property useless for that purpose. A slight modification in the line of the road was accordingly suggested but as further land on the west of the lot has since been acquired by Mr. Ariyoshi, it has been arranged that the scheduled line shall be adhered to, payment being made of a sum of Tls. 250 for the strip of land in question.

The terms upon which a slight deviation in the line of this road has been sanctioned are contained in the following letters :—

Shanghai, June 4, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry of even date, we beg to inform you that our reason for desiring a slight deviation in the above-mentioned road is to enable us to erect a cold storage godown and instal a Municipal Electric Motor and other Plant in accordance with plans and specifications from home.

The proposed deviation shown on your Tracing No. 4863s at its greatest width is 8 feet 9 inches but on further measurement we find that three feet would be sufficient for our purpose.

We do not know the owner of the unregistered land on the East of B.C. Lot No. 3199 and it may almost be taken for granted that he will not agree to any deviation, however slight. We would, however, point out that the road, as at present scheduled, cuts through his land in such a manner as to render the narrow strip left quite unsuitable for building purposes and as the owner of B.C. Lot 3199 is prepared to pay a reasonable price for it, there seems to be little or no hardship involved, especially if the deviation is reduced to three feet which is now all we ask for.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
GEDDES & CO., LD.,
ALEX. SAMSON.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 12, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 4, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of a proposed deviation of the Paoting Road, I am directed to state that the Council assents to your proposal to divert the road at its junction with Ward Road 3 feet west of the present scheduled line, upon condition that the expenditure, if any, in excess of Tls. 250 per mow for the additional unregistered land required on the new line, be defrayed by yourselves.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GEDDES & Co. Ltd.

WAYSIDE ROAD.—

The offer of Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., was accepted to contribute a sum of Tls. 133.34, *i.e.* two-thirds of the estimated cost of extending the existing sewer, and of ballasting and metalling a 12-foot strip of Wayside Road along the frontage of B.C. Lot 8018.

WESTERN DISTRICT.**AVENUE ROAD.—**

The following correspondence with Mr. A. E. Algar contains the terms of compensation arranged with respect to the widening of this thoroughfare, ex. Lot 1090 :—

Shanghai, June 10, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of yesterday's date enclosing plan of Cadastral Lot 1090 shewing that portion scheduled for the widening of the above road and measuring Mow 0.095. As you are aware a building permit has recently been issued to me for building upon that portion of the lot at present vacant, and it is with that portion that at the moment we can only deal. As the existing houses on the North-east corner of the lot are not being removed, only 80 odd feet of frontage on the West end of the lot can be surrendered. I am directed to state by the beneficial owner of the lot that he is prepared to surrender the portion required at the assessed rate per mow plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, but he declines to admit betterment.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

C. HARPER, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer

Council Room, Shanghai, June 30, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of June 10, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Avenue Road ex. Lot 1090, I am directed to state that the Council is engaged in connecting this road with the Peking Road so that a broad trunk thoroughfare may be developed through the Central and Western Districts, the new bridge over the Defence Creek being a part of the scheme. In these circumstances the Council is of opinion that the co-operation of lot holders is fitting, and that the customary reduction of one-third for betterment should be applied in all cases of widening the road. Upon this basis the amount payable for the small area of Mow 0.063 in question will be Tls. 346.50.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

A. E. ALGAR, Esq.

Shanghai, July 4, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 30th ultimo in connexion with the subject of widening the Avenue Road, ex Cadastral Lot 1090, being B.C. Lot 6083. I am directed to inform you that the terms contained in your letter have been accepted and I shall feel obliged if you will have the surrender deeds made out in the present registered owner's name, viz., The Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, and send them to me and I shall have them signed. Please note that the amount, viz., Tls. 346.50, is payable to the Oriental Land Co., Ltd.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ALGAR.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The culverting of various sections of the ditch in this road has been undertaken during the year in return for contributions by the concerned of half the cost.

AVENUE AND ANNAM ROADS.—

By arrangement with Mr. F. Reiber the small areas required for completing the scheduled corner of these roads have been surrendered. The creek on the north and west sides of his property will be culverted at an estimated cost of Tls. 1,924, of which amount the owner will contribute Tls. 1,472, and the present scheduled road line will hereafter form the boundary of the property.

AVENUE AND CARTER ROADS.—

The following interchange of letters with Messrs. Davies & Brooke relates to an improvement at the junction of these roads :—

Shanghai, June 10, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Will you please have the surrender deeds for the portion of land required for road widening purposes from Cadastral Lot 3000 W. made out and forwarded to us for completion by the registered owners. On behalf of the

beneficiary owner we are prepared to accept the customary compensation, viz., the assessed value per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment.

Mow 0.118 at Tls. 5,500 per mow	Tls. 649.00
Plus 10% ₁₀	64.90
	713.90
Less one-third	237.96
	Tls. 475.94

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 13, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 10, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your offer to surrender an area of Mow 0.118 from the corner of Lot 3000 for the improvement of the Avenue and Carter Roads, upon payment of compensation calculated in the customary manner at Tls. 475.94. The necessary surrender deeds will be forwarded for signature at an early date.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

AVENUE AND SEYMOUR ROADS.—

The corner of these roads has been improved by the purchase from the executors of the estate of the late F. Gove of Lot 2842 for the sum of Tls. 823, and its re-sale for the same amount to Mr. P. Tilley for account of the Chinese beneficial owner of the adjoining property. An area of Mow 0.026 has been surrendered for road purposes without compensation.

AVENUE EDOUARD VII.

The section of the Great Western Road which now forms a broad boundary between this and the French Settlement has been re-named Avenue Edouard VII in accordance with the following arrangement with the French Council made during 1910 :—

Translation of letter from the French Council dated February 15, 1910.

SIR,—The covering of a portion of the Changpang Creek, effected in common by the two Councils, while resulting in sanitary improvement of the whole neighbouring quarter, has at the same time permitted of construction of a new public road between the two Settlements, destined to facilitate traffic between the Central and Western Districts to a notable degree.

The French Council, desirous of consecrating the work undertaken in common by the two Municipalities and at present on its way to completion, thinks of giving to this Avenue, which by its dimensions will constitute one of the finest thoroughfares in Shanghai, the name of "Avenue Edouard VII" as a mark of homage to the Sovereign justly honoured for the services he has rendered, since his accession, to the cause of universal peace.

The Council consequently directs me to request you to submit this proposal to your Council and will be happy if it receives a favourable reception.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 21, 1910.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 13, suggesting that the wide thoroughfare formed by a section of the Great Western Road and the Rue Kraetzer, and resulting from the culverting of the Changpang, be named Avenue Edouard VII as a mark of respect to His Majesty the King.

In reply I am directed to state that the Council much appreciates the courteous spirit of this proposal on the part of the French Council, and gives its assent thereto. The character of the neighbourhood, however, is not such as to render it necessary as yet to give a name to this new road, and the Council is confident of the French Council's concurrence in its view that the official naming of the thoroughfare may well await its completion, and some improvement in the adjoining district.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council dated March 1, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 21 and to inform you that the Council, noting the Municipal Council's approval of the proposal which formed the subject of my letter of the fifteenth of that month, readily accedes to the wish expressed that the substitution of the name "Avenue Edouard VII" for the present names be deferred until completion of road making operations and other works in the neighbourhood.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

The following further correspondence relates to the lighting and maintenance of this joint thoroughfare :—

Shanghai, April 1, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Herewith the plans you sent me a few weeks ago.

The French Council have approved of the suggestion shown in the plan No. 20E.

I would suggest the following to you :

1. Concerning the making of the new roads :—

(a) Between the Manila Road and the Rue Ratard the west side has already been macadamised and is the property of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The French Council propose to macadamise the remaining half at their own expense.

(b) The French Council propose to construct the south side of the road running between the Great Western Road and the Rue Ratard and Rue Paul Beau if the Shanghai Council will undertake to make the other side.

2. About the maintenance of the road, I propose an agreement as follows :

Foot pavement.—That the Councils undertake the up-keep of the paths on their own sides.

Roads.—The Municipal Council to maintain the whole pavement between Rue Vouillemont and Rue Wagner, and the French Council that between Boulevard de Montigny and Rue Vouillemont and that between Rue Wagner and Rue Paul Beau.

By the maintenance we understand the repairs, remetalling, tar-spraying, watering, etc., and all the necessary labour to keep the roads in good condition.

3.—With regard to the lighting of the roads :—

That the French Council ensure the electric lighting of all the 16 lamps placed on the side of the French Settlement as shown on the plan, including the two 200 C.P. lamps, Rue Paul Beau and Boulevard de Montigny (instead of the two 400 C.P.)

Will you be kind enough to let me know if you have any alterations to make with regard to the above suggestions and to send me your definite proposals in these matters.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
M. WANTZ,
Engineer, Conseil d'Administration
Municipale de la Concession Française.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 17, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council concurs in the view of the French Council that the new Avenue Edouard VII may best be laid out with pathways of a breadth of 18 feet and an uninterrupted carriageway 44 feet broad.

As regards the division of the construction works, and as regards subsequent division of maintenance, the proposals contained in the French Engineer's letter of April 1 have the Council's entire approval. In these circumstances, and with the French Council's assent, the work will proceed without further delay.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

As a result of the construction of this road, arrangements have been concluded with the beneficial owner of Lot 1714 for surrender of Mow 0.214, additional land required on the new line, with resumption of Mow 0.090 of the land originally surrendered for the Great Western Road thereby bringing the boundary of this property up to the new line of the road. For the difference in area compensation has been paid at the assessed value of the lot, or Tls. 403 for Mow 0.124.

It is intended to continue the culverting operations as far as the Chengtu Road, and an arrangement with the French Council to co-operate is contained in the following letters :—

Council Room, Shanghai, April 17, 1913.

SIR,—The Council is contemplating continuing the work of culverting the Changpang between the Chungking and Chengtu Roads, and, inasmuch as the eastern part of this section abuts on the Rue Ratard, I am directed to express the hope that the French Council will share in the cost of this portion. The contribution it is suggested that the French Council should make is Tls. 1,100, and I have only to add that the Municipal Engineer will be glad to discuss the details of the project with the French Engineer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council of April 30, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 17 which I have submitted to the members of Council at their meeting of the 28th instant.

Before coming to a decision with respect to the proposal therein contained, the French Council would be glad of an opportunity to examine into the question of cost which appears of considerable importance if it is the intention of the Municipal Council to proceed with the culverting of this creek beyond the Chengtu Road.

I shall be glad, therefore, if you will be good enough to furnish me with information on this subject, so that I may be able to acquaint the Council therewith at their next meeting.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 16, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 30, on the subject of the culverting of the Changpang, I am directed to state that the estimated cost of the culvert is Tls. 5 per foot. The Rue Ratard follows the bank of the creek for a distance of 440 feet, and the total cost of this section would, therefore, be about Tls. 2,200, of which it is suggested that your Council should pay one-half.

As regards the continuation of the culvert westward, the Council proposes to complete the work, in due time and as funds permit; but, having regard to the limitations of the annual Municipal Budget, the Council is not in a position to undertake that the work be completed within any definite period.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 1, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence which took place in April last, on the subject of the culverting of the Changpang, and with particular reference to my letter of April 17, to request that you may be so good as to state whether the French Council is prepared to co-operate in defraying the cost of culverting the section of this creek adjacent to the Rue Ratard.

The Council would be glad of an expression of the French Council's willingness to co-operate in this matter, since the creek has become an insanitary nuisance and the Council desires to continue the work of culverting already effected as far as the Chungking Road.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Council of September 4, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 1 on the subject of the culverting of the Changpang Creek along the Great Western Road beyond the Chungking Road.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that provision for this work not having been included in the Budget for this year, the Council prefers to postpone consideration of this question until next December, when the Budget for 1914 will be prepared, in order to be able to include therein the expenditure involved in the work suggested by the Municipal Council.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

I am, etc.,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 15, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 4, I am directed to inform you that, with a view to completing the work of culverting the Changpang as far as the Seymour Road before the end of 1914, the Council has decided to proceed with the section next ensuing, *i.e.*, that between the Chungking and Chengtu Roads, forthwith.

The Council directs me to express the hope that the contribution of Tls. 1,100 which has been suggested will be made by the French Council when the exigencies of the French Municipal Budget will allow.

G. LAFERRIERE, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Translation of letter from the French Council of January 19, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence exchanged with you on the subject of the culverting of the Changpang beyond Chungking Road, I have the honour to inform you that the Council has decided to include within the Budget for 1914 an appropriation of Tls. 1,100 representing its contribution towards the cost of the drain between this road and Chengtu Road.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

I am, etc.
J. DANTIN,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 20, 1914.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 19, I am directed to state that the Council notes with satisfaction that provision has been made for the payment during this year of the sum of Tls. 1,100 towards the cost of culverting the Changpang between Chungking and Chengtu Roads.

J. DANTIN, Esq.,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

BUBBLING WELL ROAD.—

As a result of an application to erect a wall along the frontage of Lot 2940, negotiations took place with a view to improving the excessive bend in the road opposite this property, and arrangements were completed whereby equal areas of land were exchanged with Mrs. McBain and the requisite strips of Lots 2240 and 2945, measuring Mow 0.372 and 0.245 respectively, were purchased from Mrs. McLeish and Mrs. Wrightson on the basis of the assessed values with reinstatement of fencing, gatehouses, etc. The scheme involved a diversion and culvert for the section of the Yungzeenpang from the west side of Lot 2240 as far as the scheduled junction of the Moulmein Road, at an estimated cost of Tls. 10,000, and, the consent of all the owners affected having been obtained, the work was carried to a conclusion, a temporary staging being erected over the creek to minimise inconvenience to traffic.

CHENG TU ROAD.—

The following correspondence with Mr. H. Lester records the arrangement under which a deviation in the line of this road was sanctioned. A 12-foot strip of the road has since been metalled at a cost of Tls. 2,700.

Shanghai, June 4, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—There have been so many interviews and also correspondence regarding diverting the line of the Chengtu Road that probably it is unnecessary for me to continue it further than to remark :—

1.—That the small piece of ground at the South-east corner of the Weihaiwei and Chengtu Roads was bought and paid for by Mr. Morriss on March 23, 1903, so that he has been in possession of it for 10½ years.

2.—That Mr. Morriss's claim for the actual land to be taken for the original road was according to the assessed value Tls. 2,447.50, add 10 per cent. for forced sale, making Tls. 2,692.25.

3.—That to admit of the road being diverted, Mr. Morriss buys Mow 0.647 of land on the West side at the rate of Tls. 4,600 per mow, making Tls. 2,911.50, and agrees to resell it to the Council at the rate of Tls. 2,500 per mow, or for Tls. 1,617.50 thereby shewing a loss of Tls. 1,294.

4.—That the formation of this road as originally projected seriously depreciates the foreign residence No. 24 Weihaiwei Road, therefore, Mr. Morriss is willing to make a sacrifice to have it diverted and will accept Tls. 1,500 to settle the matter, the Council relinquishing any claim to the small piece of land at the South-east corner of the roads.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY LESTER.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 10, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 4 with further reference to the project for deviating the Chengtu Road, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council assents to your proposal whereby the sum of Tls. 1,500 will be paid for the land required for the road, surrender to be in accordance with the plan forwarded to you on April 15.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

H. LESTER, Esq.,

FERRY ROAD.—

After protracted negotiation the whole of Lots 3349, 3350 and 3351 were purchased from Mr. J. C. E. Douglas for a lump sum of Tls. 3,000. The area required for road purposes was Mow 0.551 of which Mow 0.250 was subject to free surrender under Article VI of the Land Regulations. The piece of surplus land remaining measures Mow 0.604, and a Transformer Sub-station for the Electricity Department is now in course of construction upon it.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—

The strip of Lot 1715 required for this road was purchased from Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd., at the assessed value Tls. 3,250 per Mow, plus 10 % for compulsory surrender, and less one-third for betterment, *i.e.* a sum of Tls. 1,447 for Mow 0.607.

The land necessary for the construction of this road beyond Settlement limits as far as the Edinburgh Road has now been acquired. The requisite areas from B.C. Lot 5866 and U.S.C. Lot 854, aggregating Mow 0.878, were surrendered without compensation, while the piece of unregistered land immediately beyond the Boundary measuring Mow 0.440 was purchased for a lump sum of Tls. 750. A deviation of the road was also carried out, Mow 2.438 of unregistered land being surrendered on a deviated line between Tifeng and Edinburgh Roads.

JESSFIELD ROAD.

Correspondence with the Chinese Authorities with respect to an extension of this and the Medhurst Road :—

Shanghai, July 28, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith for your consideration and report translation of a despatch from Commissioner Ivan Chen dated the 11th instant on the subject of alleged trespass on Chinese territory by Municipal employes engaged in erecting boundary stones.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
VON ZEPPELIN OBERMULLER,
Consul-General for the Netherlands and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

*Translation of letter from Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to the Senior Consul,
dated July 11, 1913.*

I have the honour to inform you that Magistrate Woo of the Shanghai District, based on the reports received from Tipao Zee Ziang-ching (徐象卿) of the 4th "tu" and Tipao Soo Lang-sen (蘇蘭生) of the 8th and 9th "tu," both of the 28th "Pao," complains to me that some foreigners from the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement suddenly appeared on the 4th instant at the above "tus" and posted boundary stones from Van Huan Doo (梵航渡) westward along the Soochow Creek to Chan Ka Doo (鹽家渡), thence southward up to Sinking Road (新涇路), a distance of

about one "li" in length. The Magistrate points out that the above described places, as per plan herewith enclosed, are Chinese territory outside the Settlement and that the Shanghai Municipal Council by unauthorisedly erecting boundary stones there has committed a trespass detrimental to our sovereign rights and contrary to treaty provisions. For the purpose of maintaining our authority over the (proposed) road in question, the Magistrate asks me to negotiate for the immediate stoppage of the work.

It appears to me that the line drawn between the Settlement and the Chinese territory is very clear and I do not see how the Municipal Council should send their men to the Chinese territory and unauthorisedly post boundary stones there. I am sending you herewith the plan and request that you will kindly give directions to the Shanghai Municipal Council to stop such work in order to avoid unexpected trouble and strengthen our friendship.

Awaiting an early reply.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 1, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 28, forwarding a communication from Commissioner Ivan Chen which relates to an extension of the Jessfield Road lately negotiated by the Council. The Commissioner is mistaken as regards the regularity of the proceeding, the Council's documents of title being quite in order. In accordance with the standing practice, I hand you herewith the plan and Chinese deed of surrender relating to the Mow 23,632 of unregistered land which has been acquired for purposes of this road extension. These documents I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to record in your office, transmitting them thereafter to the Chinese Authorities, so that the land in question may be excluded from Consular title deeds for adjoining properties hereafter.

I avail myself of this opportunity to forward also a plan and deed relating to Mow 1,232 of land acquired for the extension of the Medhurst Road, for which I have the honour to request a similar destination.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

KULING ROAD.—

The claim of Messrs. Davies and Thomas was accepted for the surrender of the strip of Lot 99 required for the widening of this road, Tls. 396 for an area of Mow 0.066.

MARKHAM ROAD.—

The following correspondence bears upon the question of U.S. Lot 875 which was registered by Mr. H. Browett on April 3, 1899, transferred to Mr. J. H. Teesdale on October 1, 1906, and transferred to Mr. C. R. Holcomb on September 23, 1913 :—

Shanghai, January 13, 1904.

SIR,—Enclosed we beg to hand you a copy of a letter which we have to-day addressed to H.B.M. Consul-General with reference to U.S.C. Deed No. 875.

As we know the Council to be interested in the preservation of water rights in the Settlement we shall be glad if they will support our action.

Yours faithfully,
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
H. A. J. MACRAY, *Manager*,
As Agents for B.C. Lots 636a & 636c.
DOWDALL & HANSON,
Registered owners of B.C. Lot 1060.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Registered owners of B.C. Lot 636.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, January 13, 1904.

SIR,—It has recently come to our notice that a title deed No. 875 was issued by the United States Consulate-General in 1899 for a strip of foreshore between the Soochow Creek and Markham Road and that if this deed is to be considered valid we shall be deprived of our rights of frontage to this important waterway.

We therefore beg to request that you will receive this our protest on the following grounds :—

1.—We are British subjects and the registered owners of land on Markham Road covered by the title deeds numbers of which appear opposite our names.

2.—Our properties according to title deed are bounded on the Northeast by the Soochow creek and although a Municipal Road has been constructed over our land we have never parted with our rights to the water frontage through the road.

3.—We are willing to allow this frontage to be used as a public landing place but strongly object to the foreshore passing into private hands. Confidently leaving the matter in your hands.

We remain, Sir, etc.,
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
H. A. J. MACRAY, *Manager*,
As Agents for B.C. Lots 636a & 636c.
DOWDALL & HANSON,
Registered owners of B.C. Lot 1060.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Registered owners of B.C. Lot 636.

Sir PELHAM LAIRD WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H.M. Consul-General.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 18, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to request your good offices and the protection of the public interest for the preservation of the public rights in a matter which has arisen in regard to the water frontage of the west bank of the Soochow Creek at the Markham Road.

The registered owners of B.C. lots 636, 636A, 636C and 1060, have collectively addressed the Council in this matter, pointing out the injury done to their rights of frontage by the issue of U.S. Deed No. 875, at present registered in the name of Mr. H. Browett, a British subject, and they have requested the Council's support for a protest which has been addressed to yourself on the subject.

It must be evident that the public rights would be severely prejudiced if the holder of U.S. Deed No. 875 were permitted to interfere in any way with the right of access to the water at the Markham Road foreshore of the Soochow Creek, and I have, therefore, the honour to request that the matter may receive your attention and that steps be taken to have this U.S. Deed cancelled and to prevent Mr. Browett exercising any rights of private ownership over the foreshore land in question.

In this connexion I have the honour to refer you to certain correspondence published in the Annual Report issued by the Council for the year 1881 (*vide* page 89 of that Report) wherein the then owner of B.C. lot 1060 successfully maintained that as his property was bounded by the Soochow Creek no interference with his right of access to that waterway could take place without his permission being duly recorded.

The whole question of the "Shenko" deeds issued in 1898 by the U.S. Consulate has already formed the subject of considerable correspondence between the Council and H.B.M. Consulate Land Office; strong objection has been taken on public grounds to several of these deeds, especially those held by Mr. Kingsmill, and the Council would suggest that the present opportunity is a good one to address the U.S. Consul-General on the whole subject and to request that a searching enquiry into the present condition of those deeds and the property thereby affected be made in the general interests of those concerned and of the public.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. G. BAYNE,
Chairman.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H. M. Consul-General.

H.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, February 11, 1904.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. H. Browett with reference to United States Lot 875 concerning which you wrote to me on January 18.

W. G. BAYNE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PELHAM WARREN,
Consul-General.

Shanghai, February 10, 1904.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of January 19, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Bayne, as Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, regarding U.S. lot 875, I have the honour to inform you that, as registered owner of the lot, I shall oppose any action which the Council or the owners of the lots 636, 636A, 636C and 1060 may consider it advisable to take. I may, however, inform you that I am prepared to dispose of the land to the owners of the above lots at the rate of Tls. 2,000 S.S. per mow, all expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchasers.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H.M. Consul-General.

I have, etc.
HAROLD BROWETT.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 29, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that an application has been received from Messrs. Denham & Rose for permission to enclose U.S. Lot 875 with a bamboo fence. The lot consists entirely of foreshore land submerged at high tide and its entire area is scheduled for inclusion in the Markham Road. The unsatisfactory condition of this foreshore has been from time to time a subject of complaint, and with a view to remedying the state of affairs, and to the construction of adequate landing facilities, I am directed to suggest that the whole of the lot be now transferred to the Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

J. H. TRESDALE, Esq.

Shanghai, August 6, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of July 29 to Mr. Teesdale suggesting that the whole of U.S. Lot 875 should be transferred to the Council, we are instructed to enquire the price the Council will be willing to pay for the same.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours faithfully,
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 10, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—I am now directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 6, in which you enquired what price the Council is willing to pay for the land covered by U.S.C. Lot 875, the whole of which is required for the widening of the Markham Road.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that the Council is unwilling to pay more than a nominal amount for the surrender of this deed, which was issued under a misunderstanding of the rights of the owners of B.C. Lots 636, 636a, 636c, and 1060, whose protest to H.M. Consul-General dated June 13, 1904, is on record.

I am to point out that the Council has taken no official notice of this deed in the matter of taxation, and that a sum exceeding Tls. 500 might have been collected as Land Tax on the lot since its issue in 1900.

By way of settlement the Council directs me to enquire what, if any, out of pocket expenses have been incurred in connexion with the deed.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

MEDHURST ROAD.—

By arrangement with the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., free surrender of the scheduled area of Lot 3470, in the section of this road between the Connaught and Sinza Roads has been made in return for the forming and ditching of the road, and the metalling of a 12-foot strip at a cost of Tls. 3,800.

SEYMOUR ROAD.—

The following correspondence on the subject of the culverting of the ditch in this road between Weihaiwei and Bubbling Well Roads is included herein for record :—

Shanghai, May 30, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—The present insanitary state of the Seymour Road creek has again drawn the attention of the undersigned to the urgent necessity of its being culverted and land owners and tenants interested would be glad if you would again place this matter before the Council for its serious consideration. The near approach of the summer months intensifies the necessity of prompt measures being placed in hand. The stench that emanates from this creek during those periods when the tides are low is most objectionable, and must be dangerous to health, and we may mention that it is only those times during the highest tides that there is a sufficiency of water to move the filth away. We feel assured that when the Council realize the necessity of this culvert it will take steps to make arrangements for the work to be carried out.

We may mention that originally land for a 40-foot road was surrendered free by the respective owners. At present the road is less than 30 feet exclusive of the creek.

Yours faithfully,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LD.

R. E. TOEG,
S. E. MIDDLETON,
by her Attorney,
J. AMBROSE,
E. S. RENDALL,
A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER,
by his Attorney,
H. S. OPPE,

T. W. HUI,
WAKEFORD COX.
J. R. ELIAS,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

A. ISHII, Manager.
p.p. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
G. K. NUTTALL,
H. H. REED,
P. WESTENDORFF,
F. T. HO.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 17, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 30, I am directed to state that the Council is prepared to culvert the creek on the east side of the Seymour Road south of the Bubbling Well Road, under the usual conditions governing such work, viz., that the neighbouring owners concerned together contribute one-half of the cost involved.

In the present case the estimated cost is Tls. 4,700, and the contribution desired is thus Tls. 2,350. If, however, as has been stated, the signatories of your letter under reply are of opinion that the work could be carried out for a less sum, I am to express the Council's readiness to the work being performed by an outside contractor, provided only that it is done to the satisfaction of the Municipal Engineer.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., and others.

Shanghai, June 24, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—I have read your letter of the 17th inst. which you addressed to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., re culverting of the creek in the Seymour Road.

I have also shown it to the property owners interested, and they all say they will not contribute half the cost of the culvert, considering the completed roads were given up for nothing, built fine houses which are ornaments to Shanghai out of which the Council derive a good income, and that they (the Council) ought to culvert it for us at the public expense.

The filth and dirt that pours into it from the dairy farm and from Mr. Zimmerman's stables is most objectionable and unhealthy.

About two years ago your estimate was nearly Tls. 6,000, and we were willing to do it under your supervision for Tls. 3,500.

Now I see your estimate is Tls. 4,700, and it looks as if your contractor must have made a mistake then or else the price of mud must have gone down now.

I hope the Council will reconsider the matter and culvert the creek at their own expense.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
R. E. TOEG.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 1, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—While I am awaiting an answer to my letter of June 24 I remember the other day you told me that the Council had paid for that road. On making enquiries from Mr. C. R. Burkhill who, with Mr. White-Cooper acquired the road for us, he said that the property owners of this locality had paid Tls. 7,000 for it and when they asked the Council they did not get anything in return. If you can show, however, the Council have paid towards it that will end the matter. I remember perfectly well that the understanding was that we should have a road of 40 feet wide; surely it does not mean including the creek which is always filthy and unhealthy.

I trust that the Council will allow us about Tls. 3,500 and we will do it under their own supervision. This will save the expense and repairs of the railings and the retaining wall.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. TOEG.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 13, 1912.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of June 24 and July 1 on the subject of the Seymour Road creek.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council is still unwilling to carry out this work unless the landowners interested are prepared to contribute one-half of the cost, in accordance with the practice which has obtained, in the past in similar circumstances.

I am directed to add that while certain surrenders of land were made on the Seymour Road without compensation yet the Council in 1904/5 did as a fact expend a sum exceeding Tls. 11,000 upon its construction. For instance, the Land Commission awarded to yourself, Tls. 3,170; while a similar amount was paid to Chinese for unregistered land. Messrs. Barff and Elias were also paid in respect of the requisite surrenders from their properties.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. E. TOEG, Esq.

Shanghai, July 31, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of July 13 is duly received.

It appears to me from the very beginning you have made up your mind not to culvert this creek.

Before closing the correspondence, I would like to state to you in writing, although you must be perfectly aware of it, what you have received from us and the amount you have paid us in return. To begin with I have surrendered free the Weihaiwei Road from Mr. Jackson's house to my house which is fully 2 mow and not only that I have paid you Tls. 1,250 towards culverting the creek which is part of this objectionable creek in question. Again, from my house to the Great Western Road over 3 mow you have paid Mr. Elias and myself Tls. 3,100 against which I have offered you, and you got my memorandum in writing, Tls. 10,000 if you do not cut through that road which was refused. The road in question which we paid Messrs. White-Cooper and Burkill Tls. 7,000 you have got from us roads worth at least Tls. 30,000. Furthermore the noise of motor-cars in the summer nights is simply unbearable. The Council are also collecting a handsome revenue not only from us, but also from the Great Western Road new houses that have been built since on both sides (French as well). I have explained all the above because I do not think we have been treated at all well for a paltry expense of about Tls. 3,000 to culvert this unhealthy creek.

I shall feel much obliged if your Chairman will come round one day at his convenience and I will point out the above facts to him, so that he will be able to see for himself instead of depending on others.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. TOEG.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, August 6, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to trouble you about the culverting of Seymour Road creek. Last year all the property owners and tenants in that locality have requested the Council on the ground of being unhealthy from the filth and dirt of the Dairy Farm and Zimmerman's stables which pour into it. This creek is almost blind; there is hardly any tide ebbs and flows. Now I write again not only for this reason but also for the sake of the danger to the public from motor-cars coming from Bubbling Well to turn the corner. I may say within the last month I happened to be in a motor-car and twice had a narrow escape by colliding with another one at the corner. The traffic on this road by motor-cars and carriages day and night is enormous, therefore, it should be widened and just as important as the one you are culverting on the Bubbling Well.

I shall feel obliged to you when you can spare the time to go one day and see that I am perfectly right, and hope the Council will reconsider the matter and culvert the creek at their own expense.

I enclose the correspondence between the Council and myself on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. TOEG,

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 21, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 6, reverting to the subject of the creek on the east of the Seymour Road.

In reply thereto I am to refer to the Council's letter of July 13, 1912, and to state that the Council is prepared as heretofore to make provision for culverting this creek, provided those interested are prepared to contribute one-half of the cost.

Compliance with your request that the Council bear the whole of the expense of the work would involve injustice to various other landowners in the District, who have made the contribution demanded by the Council in respect of sections of similar ditches.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

R. E. TOEG, Esq.,

SHANHAIKWAN ROAD.—

The offer of Messrs. Moorhead and Halse was accepted to surrender Mow 0.053 of land required for this road ex Lot 913 for Tls. 108 plus the cost of certain specified shengko expenses connected with the matter, estimated to cost Tls. 60.

STONEBRIDGE ROAD.—

The claim of Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas was accepted for the surrender from Lot 702 of a strip of land required for the widening of this road. A similar piece of land for the road was surrendered from this lot in 1903 and in the circumstances payment has been made for the strip now required upon the basis of the assessed value Tls. 7,000 per mow with 10 per cent. added for compulsory surrender, or Tls. 361.90 for Mow 0.047.

TONQUIN ROAD.—

The appended correspondence records the terms arranged with the Naigai Wata Kaisha for a deviation of the Tonquin Road in the section between Macao Road and the Soochow Creek. The purchase of Mow 1.160 of native-owned land required on the new line of road has now been completed, and the relative documents of title have been forwarded, as usual, to the Senior Consul for transmission to the Chinese Land Office, so that the land lying within the road line may be excluded from any consular title deeds for adjoining properties :—

Shanghai, April 17, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your proposal to make the deviation of the Tonquin Road as shewn in your plan of November 9, 1912, we beg now to submit the following counter-proposal :—

That the deviation be made as shewn in red in the accompanying plan.

This will mean a straight road from the Macao Road junction right up to the Flour Mill and thence a little curved course on to the Soochow Creek.

In exchange for our free surrender of a long strip of land lying between the Flour Mill and our property (marked in green) we wish to have the strip of land between the Creek and the newly deviated position of the Tonquin Road (marked in yellow).

This will give as straight a course as possible and besides do away with the necessity of your acquiring any portion of land from the Flour Mill. It is true that you have to get a long curved strip on the east side of the Tonquin Road but the price of this strip must be much cheaper than the portion of the Flour Mill's property on which already many buildings are standing.

We shall undertake to culvert with 4' 6" pipes the creek from the Macao Road up to the land to be surrendered to you and would ask you to have the culvert done by you from thence to the Soochow Creek.

We also wish to have the Tonquin and West Soochow Roads sufficiently filled up to allow the traffic on these roads.

Trusting that the Council will agree to our proposal.

We remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
For NAIGAI WATA KAISHA, LD.
(Shanghai Branch),
K. KAWAMURA,
Manager.

The ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 26, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of April 17, on the subject of the proposal to deviate the line of the Tonquin Road, I am directed to state that the line you now suggest is acceptable to the Council provided satisfactory arrangements can be made.

It has first to be ascertained whether the additional land on the east of the present road can be purchased, and enquiries on this head are being made. The Council will require that this additional cost be borne by yourselves.

As regards the culvert, the Council will require that it be laid in a straight line in the middle of the new roadway, and that the work be carried out by the Public Works Department. Estimates of the cost of the respective shares of your Company and the Council are in process of compilation, and I shall address you further in the matter at an early date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER, Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 12, 1913.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of May 26 I am directed to inform you that the cost of acquisition of the additional land required for the proposed deviation of the Tonquin Road will amount to Tls. 1,060, and that the cost of the culvert between the Macao and West Soochow Roads is estimated at Tls. 8,810, of which the Council would require payment by your Company of Tls. 5,100.

If, therefore, you will assent to refund the sum of Tls. 6,160, the Council will undertake the whole of the work and make the necessary transfers of title forthwith.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER, Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd.

Shanghai, July 14, 1913.

SIR,—We are in due receipt of your favour of the 12th instant and note that Tls. 1,060 will be required for the acquisition of additional land necessary for the deviation of the Tonquin Road and further that the cost of the culvert from the Macao Road up to the Soochow Creek is Tls. 8,810.

We understand that the Council will agree to undertake the whole work if we are prepared to pay the Council the cost of the additional land, viz., Tls. 1,060 and Tls. 5,100 part cost of the culvert. We are now having this matter under consideration and hope to reply within a few days.

In order to get a more clear idea of your proposal we shall be obliged if you will supply us with a plan showing the details of the deviation and the area, etc., of the additional land.

We wish also to know some details of the culvert which is to be done, viz., the size and kind of the pipes required and how they are to be laid and so forth. We would further like to know if in the event of our agreeing to pay the cost of the additional land we may be allowed to do the culvert ourselves under your supervision in case we find it cheaper and more convenient to do so as this will undoubtedly help to lessen the burden of the Council's expenses also, besides of course minimizing our share.

We are, Dear Sir, your obedient servants,
For NAIGAI WATA KAISHA, LD.
G. OKADA.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 18, 1913.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 12th instant, and to our reply of the 14th idem, we have the pleasure to inform you that we agree to your proposal to pay Tls. 1,060 for the additional land required for the deviation of the Tonquin Road as proposed by us and Tls. 5,100, being our share of the cost of the culvert to be done by the Council from the Macao Road up to the Soochow Creek on the following conditions:—

(a) That 4½ feet pipes be laid along the Tonquin Road from the Macao Road up to the Soochow Creek and the road be sufficiently filled to be passable by the ordinary traffic.

(b) That the West Soochow Road between the Macao and Ichang Roads be sufficiently made up to allow the ordinary traffic, as unless this is done the Macao Road would not be of any use.

(c) That our share of Tls. 5,100 should be regarded as the maximum and should the actual cost be less than the estimate, a proportionate reduction in the price be made to us.

We shall thank you to hurry forward with the work as soon as possible as we are proceeding with our building operations.

Yours faithfully,
For NAIGAI WATA KAISHA, LD.,
K. KAWAMURA,
Manager.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 30, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of July 14 and 18, and, in reply thereto, to state that the Council accepts the conditions upon which you have assented to the Council's proposal in regard to the Tonquin Road. It is understood that your expression "made up to allow the ordinary traffic" does not involve ballasting and metalling, for this will follow only when traffic requires.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

The MANAGER, Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd.

YUYUEN AND WARREN ROADS.—

Correspondence with the Chinese Authorities on the subject of these roads will be found on pages 36-39B of this Report. The road hitherto referred to as the Fahwa Road has been re-named the Warren Road.

WEST SOOCHOW ROAD.—

The land required from Lot 4640 for the construction of the West Soochow Road was surrendered by Mr. H. C. Marshall on the basis of the assessed value Tls. 1,500 per mow, less one-half for betterment, or Tls. 1,921 for Mow 2.561.

The terms of surrender of the scheduled portion of Lot 195 are contained in the ensuing correspondence:—

Shanghai, July 3, 1912.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the West Soochow Road Extension and Cadastral Lot 195, our client, the owner, has requested us to obtain from you the information as to whether the Council could see its way to carry out the projected road along the creek and the road on the east side of the lot, the reason being, that owing to the necessity for rebuilding

the silk filature, only a small portion on the eastern end of the lot, covered by old native houses remains, and if the projected road on the east is completed, our client intends erecting new native shops and hongs along this road, and the West Soochow Road. Further, we should be glad to know the position of our client regarding the bunding and road-making along the latter road. Would any portion of the cost have to be defrayed by her, and if so what proportion.

We should be glad of your reply as soon as possible in order that we can complete a rebuilding scheme.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 13, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 3, addressed to the Municipal Engineer, and to state in reply that the Council is prepared to proceed with the section of the West Soochow Road north and east of Cadastral Lot 195. Surrender of the requisite strip of the property is desired at the assessed value plus 10 per cent for compulsory surrender and less one-half for betterment. These terms would be identical with those heretofore applied to lots similarly situated east of the Defence Creek.

With regard to the three storied workshop of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., which projects into the line of the road, the Council would not incur the cost of its removal at present.

The erection of bunding would proceed as part of the general scheme of bunding for the Soochow Creek but no undertaking is given that this section would be carried out within any specified time.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Messrs. DAVIES & BROOKE.

Shanghai, April 12, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We are prepared to proceed with the surrender of that portion of Lot 195 required by the Council for road widening purposes, immediately adjoining the new block of Chinese houses that are being erected, and we shall be obliged if you will kindly make out the necessary surrender deeds.

We also hereby agree to the terms of surrender as stated in your letter of July 13, 1912, namely, the assessed value of the land plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender less one-half for betterment.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIES & BROOKE,

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1913-14 has been as follows :—

Mr. A. M. Marshall was elected in January as the Council's representative and consented to serve.

Mr. H. A. J. Macray being the only nominee proposed by registered land owners, was considered to be elected as Commissioner.

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in March, Mr. L. J. Cubitt, proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, and seconded by Mr. E. C. Pearce, was elected a Commissioner.

Meetings of the Commission were held on October 3, October 16 and November 6, at which five cases of expropriation of land for public use were submitted for decision. The resultant awards in each case are recorded under the heading "Road Extensions and Widenings" in the earlier part of this Report.

Meeting of October 3, 1913.

Case LXXXVII	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Macgregor Road.
Case LXXXIX	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Woosung and North Soochow Roads.

Meeting of October 16, 1913.

Case LXXXVI	Moorhead and Halse	Haining Road.
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Meeting of November 6, 1913.

Case LXXXVIII	D. Hanbury	Broadway, Tiendong & Seward Roads.
Case XC	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Shantung Road.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

The Committee for 1911-12 having consented to serve for a further year if appointed, their re-nomination was confirmed by the Council as follows :—

MESSRS. J. H. TERSDALE (*Chairman.*)

A. E. ALGAR.

J. AMBROSE.

Mr. Algar resigned during May, and Mr. P. Peebles, a former member of the Committee who had retired upon his departure from Shanghai on leave, was invited to resume his seat.

The various questions connected with the Parks and Open Spaces have received consideration during the year.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

To fill the place on the Committee of the Public Recreation Ground which has been vacant since the death of the late Mr. A. McLeod, Dr. N. Macleod accepted the Council's invitation to serve and the constitution of the Committee at the close of 1913 was as follows :—

Dr. N. MACLEOD *Chairman.*

MESSRS. W. S. JACKSON *Steward of the Race Club.*

E. E. CLARK *Member of Council.*

A. G. STEPHEN *Representative of the Recreation Fund Trustees.*

During 1912, in a letter dealing with the question of the drainage of the Ground, the Committee observed that the sub-soil drainage of the Polo Ground, which was carried out during 1911 at the joint cost of the Council and of the Polo Club, had been a most marked improvement, as this part of the Ground could be used on many days in the year when the remainder was not available. In accordance with the Committee's suggestion provision was made in the Budget for draining a further section of the Ground, and arrangements were later concluded whereby the Trustees of the Recreation Fund contributed Tls. 1,500 towards the scheme, thus enabling the whole of the work to be completed during the year. The work of cutting trenches and laying the pipes was accordingly put in hand in the spring, with intervals to avoid interference with the various games, and operations were discontinued during the summer and were resumed in the autumn.

An arrangement has also been made whereby a 60-foot strip of land on the west side of the Recreation Club Ground has been included within the area leased to the Council by the Recreation Fund Trustees for the purpose of recreation by the Foreign Community, the creek on the west of the Ground has been filled and a new drain and footpath have been constructed, leaving an additional space available for football, tennis courts, etc. The cost, Tls. 950, was borne by the Recreation Fund.

PUBLIC GARDEN AND RESERVE GARDEN.

The following revised Regulations for public observance in these Gardens were made and approved :—

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PUBLIC AND RESERVE GARDENS. REGULATIONS.

- 1.—These Gardens are reserved exclusively for the Foreign Community.
- 2.—No dogs or bicycles are admitted.
- 3.—Perambulators must be confined to the paths.
- 4.—Birdsnesting, plucking flowers, or otherwise damaging the shrubs, plants or grass, is strictly prohibited ; parents and other persons in charge of children are requested to aid in preventing such mischief.
- 5.—No person is allowed within the Band Stand or railing around it.
- 6.—Amahs in charge of children are not permitted to occupy the seats and chairs during performances of the Band.
- 7.—Children unaccompanied by Foreigners are not allowed in the Reserve Garden.
- 8.—No Indians are admitted unless respectably dressed.

By order,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

PARK IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

The question of the provision of a park in the Western District has been the subject of discussion in the Press and elsewhere, and a proposal for purchase of a piece of land for this purpose will be the subject of a Resolution at the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers. The correspondence with the Recreation Fund Trustees on the subject follows :—

Shanghai, April 14, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—You are so fully aware of the congested condition of the Public Recreation Ground, and of the ever-growing demands upon its space, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell further on that side of the matter which I am directed by the Trustees of the Recreation Fund to ask you to be good enough to place before the Council.

Recent correspondence between the Trustees and the Committee appointed by the Council to manage the ground in question has emphasised the growing need of further playing space in the Western District. No one acquainted with the neighbourhood in question can be ignorant of the rapid increase in the number of its houses. A little closer attention reveals the fact that most of these are now without that ample garden space which used to be considered necessary to country homes. For this reason alone the Trustees think the time has come when, for the Western District, thought should be given to the provision of recreation grounds similar to those already possessed by other districts. The example set by those public-spirited residents who, fifty years ago, provided for our present needs is one which should never be forgotten. The inestimable benefit we now reap from their provision should stimulate as strong a desire in ourselves for the good of our successors.

But this is not all. The provision of playing grounds in the Western District would be of immediate advantage not only to those living near by, but to the residents in other parts of the Settlement. They would provide a rendezvous for drives from the Central and Northern districts, and above all they would materially lessen the pressure on the Racecourse and thus benefit everybody.

Mr. Peebles has a scheme for a Western Park which he would doubtless be pleased to submit for the consideration of the Council, and I am convinced that the Trustees will do everything in their power to secure so great a boon.

I am, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE LANNING,
Secretary, Recreation Fund Trustees.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 17, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 14, alluding to the desirability of establishing a Park or Recreation Ground in the Western District.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Council will be pleased to receive and consider the proposal of Mr. Peebles to which you allude.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. LANNING, Esq.,
Secretary, Recreation Fund Trustees.

Shanghai, April 30, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I have been asked by the Secretary of the Recreation Fund Trustees to submit to the Council a scheme for obtaining additional accommodation for recreation in the Western District.

This request is the outcome of several interviews with the Secretary of the Recreation Fund Trustees in respect to the present congested state of the Public Recreation Ground.

The Public Recreation Ground besides providing playing spaces for a great number of games during both Winter and Summer seasons is very largely used for purposes of drill for the Police, the Volunteers, and the men of various Navies in Port.

If a new recreation ground could be obtained to accommodate the Police for drill, football and cricket and a drill ground for Volunteers and Navies as well as additional playing spaces for public use, the congestion on the Public Recreation Ground would be very considerably reduced.

The Recreation Fund Trustees and my Committee are at present considering the possibility of re-division of certain parts of the ground with a view to increasing the available playing space, but even with such re-adjustment the ground will not meet the ever-increasing demand.

Proposed New Ground.—Cadastral Lots 2780, 2785, 2792, and 2811 Western, Area Mow 56.562 are now offered to me for Tls. 150,000 and I believe that they could be obtained for an immediate sale for Tls. 140,000. Cadastral Lot 2750, Area Mow 26.120, belongs to Mrs. Chin Chin-chee and I have approached her with a view to obtaining a price. The lot is assessed at Tls. 104,480 and Mrs. Chin Chin-chee asks a price of Tls. 5,300 per mow. These lots together would give a total area of about 82½ mow and would cost about Tls. 278,500. Of this amount it is suggested that the Trustees should provide Tls. 20,000 and arrange a Mortgage for the balance. That the Council should bear the expense of making the ground fit for use for games.

That the Council pay an annual rent to the Trustees equal to the interest on the Capital :—say,
 Tls. 20,000 at 5 per cent. per annum Tls. 1,000.
 Tls. 258,500 at 8 per cent. per annum Tls. 20,680.

That the Council have the right to purchase at any time at a price to be agreed upon.

A suggestion has been made to include the Yu Yuen Gardens with the foregoing. The last price I have heard for this property is Tls. 140,000, i.e., about Tls. 5,300 per mow which is, in my opinion, considerably above its value for purposes of recreation.

It should be noted that development schemes are under consideration for Cadastral Lots 2780, 2792, and 2785 and the owners are not willing to give an option for a longer period than three weeks.

In respect to Cadastral Lot 2760 I am of the opinion that this can be obtained at a price below that asked and that a firm offer of Tls. 4,750 per mow would probably be accepted.

Should the Council desire any further information in respect to the foregoing I shall be glad to do my best to supply it.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 PHILIP PEEBLES,
*Honorary Secretary,
 Public Recreation Ground Committee.*

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
 Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 23, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of April 30, containing the outline of a proposal for the acquisition by the public of a second Recreation Ground in the Western District.

In reply thereto I am directed to state that a project involving expenditure of such magnitude is not one upon which the Council can properly embark without the sanction of the Ratepayers and proper appropriation of the necessary funds. The estimated cost of preparing the estate for use for purposes of recreation exceeds Tls. 15,000 and, even were your suggestion as to a lease adopted, the expenditure would be greater than the Council can incur without definite and sufficient authority.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

P. PEEBLES, Esq.,
 Honorary Secretary,
 Public Recreation Ground Committee.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(To the Municipal Engineer)

There was no development during the year except in the building line, which consisted of completing the erection of the offices and erecting a ladies' toilet room in the Public Garden. The chief improvement effected was the sub-soil drainage of the Public Recreation Ground. Despite the high water level which gives little fall to the drains, this method of removing surface water has proved satisfactory, rendering the lawns fit for play much sooner after rainfall than they formerly were. By the culverting of a creek and an alteration to the boundary of the Recreation Club Ground an additional playing lawn was obtained.

To ensure that the finest plants have ample space to develop and retain their natural mode of growth and contour, alterations to plantations have to be carried out annually, otherwise the shrubs would become overcrowded, a meaningless mass of stems and leaves devoid of any individuality. It is in the varied forms of growth and contour that the charm of a plantation lies, giving variety of form, colour, light and shade. In this connexion a good deal of transplanting and thinning out of the less desirable shrubs was effected in Hongkew Recreation Ground and to a lesser extent in other places. The marked climatic conditions, excessive heat and long drought, had an effect on vegetation but, contradictory as it might seem, the effect was, generally speaking, good. It was clearly shown that excessive moisture combined with heat is much more detrimental to the plants from temperate zones, than is a high temperature without moisture. Experiments with various forms of shading materials demonstrated that there are benefits of practical value to be obtained when this subject is better understood. Seedling plants required continual watering as also did golf and bowling greens, but the majority of the lawns and permanent plantations obtained sufficient moisture from the soil. The extent of the drought becomes obvious when it is realized that in the creeks in Siccawei Nursery the water level in ordinary years is within 2 or 3 feet of the surface of the land. This autumn to obtain water, the creeks being dry, pits 10 feet deep had to be dug. Yet to such an extent is water raised

by capillary action in the soil, due to the fineness of its particles, that the soil surrounding the roots of trees and shrubs of medium size contained sufficient moisture. No difference was observed in the fertility of the soil through lack of the nitrates which are contained to a considerable degree in atmospheric moisture. It may be that the condition which prevailed stimulated the various forms of nitrifying bacteria in the soil into greater activity thus compensating for the lack of the fertilising ingredients provided by rainfall. The Nurseries year by year increase in value and a large number of seedling plants were raised in them, also a lot of slow-growing evergreens were raised from cuttings. The stock of trees is still in excess of requirements and the giving away of trees free of charge, other than cost of freight, was continued this year. There are still a few available for next spring.

The greater part of the surplus land attached to the Bubbling Well Cemetery was given up as it was required for cemetery extension, so that for all practical purposes this, as a Nursery, is finished. The difference this makes is that now all bedding plants have to be reared in the Siccawei Road Nursery which increases the cost due to the distance the plants have to be conveyed, for example, from there to Hongkew Recreation Ground and Wayside Park. Better supervision is, however, secured, as the utilizing of a number of small spaces as Nurseries at different points is wasteful and takes up a lot of time which might otherwise be better employed, while it gives chances for leakage in more ways than one.

Due no doubt largely to the fact that practically since July 20 the weather was fine, the attendance in the Parks throughout the year increased considerably. The Band concerts, especially in the Public Garden, were well patronised and ample comfortable seating accommodation was provided, the stock of chairs being increased by 500. The additional chairs are canvas seated folding chairs which, when not in use, are folded up and placed under the bandstand. Thus seats when not required are not littered about, forming one of the most prominent features of the Garden as was the case with the wicker chairs. To prevent as far as possible the breaking of chairs due to visitors pulling them about, attendants were placed in charge of them, who gave out chairs as required and placed them in position. To further ensure against loss or damage, the new chairs were not placed outside the temporary enclosed lawn around the bandstand. The attendants were readily distinguished from coolies who came in with private chairs as they wore green jackets. Considering the various forms of dress and undress indulged in by the gardeners, it would be an improvement if the dozen or so men who must necessarily be about amongst the public were dressed in a regulation uniform. Owing to this lack of attire, when the Parks are crowded as on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, all work except that which is really necessary is suspended.

During the attack on the Arsenal in July, various shells burst over the Gardens on an evening when the band was performing, resulting unfortunately in a young boy being seriously injured. Considering the stampede following on the explosion of the shells, it was remarkable that there were not more accidents.

The floral displays both under glass and in the flower gardens continue to improve in quality and effect.

Sport.—The number of players and games increase annually. During the year practically every available space in the two Recreation Grounds was on many occasions in use. The two golf links are occupied daily and during the year a considerable number learned this game. This year, by laying out two new bowling greens in the Public Recreation Ground, a great stimulus was given to Lawn Bowls. These greens were daily in use from the day they were opened and proved one of the most popular of summer games. On the green in Hongkew Recreation Ground play likewise was enjoyed daily and the indications are that the popularity of lawn bowls is assured and more greens will soon have to be laid down.

With reference to bowling greens, it may be noted in passing that they form one of the most picturesque of city squares, and where it is desired to open up a densely built-on area, providing it is in the correct environment, a bowling green surrounded by a shrubbery is a good method of laying out such a space.

Buildings.—Where necessary they were painted and repaired. A rustic house in the Public Garden was renewed and two new ones were erected in the Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Trees.—Trees on roads require more attention now, as the large number planted within recent years which is annually being added to, are at an age when training is required. The increasing number of aerial wires which have to be kept from contact with the trees increases the amount of attention required and as the trees grow tends to give them a shapeless forked appearance, but as they are grown for shade this is of secondary importance.

Though the wilful destruction of trees on outside roads is not practised to the same extent as it was seven years ago, still especially on Hungjao Road the number destroyed every time this road is replanted is not only a loss to the community but detracts considerably from the appearance of the road. The Hungjao, Rubicon and Brennan Roads were entirely planted eight years ago. Some of the trees which have not been interfered with are now of a good size and give ample shade; as for example, those on Hungjao Road at its junction with Siccawei Road, and sections of the Rubicon Road. Failing this periodical destruction the entire system would now have been a nice well shaded driving road. Instead it is for the greater part furnished with recently planted trees whilst other sections have trees in all stages of development, from those planted eight years ago to those planted nine months ago.

Miscellaneous.—Compounds attached to Municipal Buildings received regular attention. Owing to alterations at the Victoria Nursing Home a flower garden was laid out in front of the Maternity Ward. Various plantations were altered and new ones planted.

Turf laid during the year.

	Fong
Public Gardens	50
Hongkew Recreation Ground	60
Public " "	318.25
Bund Foreshore	278
Soochow Road Foreshore	135
Quinsan Square	180
Bubbling Well and Hart Road Corner	20
Victoria Nursing Home	85
Isolation Hospital	10
Ellis Kadoorie School	418
Gaoi Reformatory	127
Tungchow Road Workshop	51
Gordon Road Police Station	25
Sinza Road "	3
Bubbling Well "	4
	1,764.25
Trees and shrubs transplanted in nurseries	28,545
Seedlings transplanted in nurseries	93,945
Trees planted on roads	4,690
" pruned "	21,268
" staked "	827
" fastened "	9,610
Flowering plants bedded out	77,194
Trees and shrubs planted	7,074

D. MACGREGOR,
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.

ELECTRICITY COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Electricity Committee at the beginning of the year was as follows :—

Messrs. E. C. Pearce, (*Chairman*),

C. R. Burkill,

G. Wuilleumier.

Upon the departure of Mr. C. R. Burkill in April, Mr. A. W. Burkill was invited to take his place on the Committee, and later in the year when Mr. A. W. Burkill left for Europe Mr. C. R. Burkill resumed his seat. In April Mr. Pearce resigned and Mr. F. A. Fairchild was invited to fill the vacancy. The Committee has met eight times during the year for discussion of the affairs of the Department.

REPORT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

The year 1913 marks a big increase in the growth of the electricity undertaking. In many respects it has been a noteworthy year, but particularly in relation to developments on what may be termed a large scale coincident with the opening of the new Riverside Power Station. Whereas only a few years ago increased annual loads were reckoned in hundreds of kilowatts, the increases now have to be reckoned in thousands. The Riverside Power Station was opened on April 12th by the Chairman of the Council, since which date it has been running daily, but it was not operating continuously both day and night until towards the fourth quarter of the year, therefore, the full benefit of its lower operating expenses have not been felt over the full period since its opening in April. Nevertheless the cost of production of electricity for light, heat and power at the combined Fearon Road and Riverside Stations has been reduced 15.6% below last year's working, which was then the lowest recorded. So much lower are the works costs at Riverside compared with Fearon Road as to fully justify the decision, arrived at last year, to provide for the closing down of the latter as a generating station within a few years. The generating plant in both stations has been maintained in good working order and has been satisfactory in operation. The Riverside Station is a good example of the modern type equipped with turbine plant and mechanically fired boilers. By comparison with the Fearon Road station, the smallness of the operating staff is noticeable, and is illustrative of one of the reasons why the modern power station, of large size and few generating units, is able to produce electricity so very much more cheaply than the smaller stations made up of numerous small units of plant. It may be a matter of interest to know that engineers, with experience of power stations both in Europe and America, who have visited Riverside all express themselves as surprised that such an up-to-date and thoroughly well equipped station should be found in Shanghai. Observations during a recent visit to the United States and Europe confirm the opinion that the Council's new station will bear comparison with any of the most recently built ones.

ANALYSIS OF WORKS COSTS.

UNITS SOLD AND ACCOUNTED FOR 21,888,230.							
Account.	1911. Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	1912 Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	1913 Tls.	Per Unit Cand.	Increase or decrease over previous year.
Coal	110,330	1.33	137,367	1.13	231,985	1.06	— .07
Oil, Waste, Water and Stores	9,576	.11	15,298	.13	22,283	.10	— .03
Wages	32,549	.39	34,093	.28	52,964	.24	— .04
Repairs and Maintenance ...	77,645	.94	97,095	.80	151,902	.69	— .11
Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	9,888	.12	11,262	.09	14,277	.07	— .02
Management Expenses ...	73,041	.88	86,198	.71	107,604	.49	— .22
Total ...	313,029	3.77	381,313	3.14	581,015	2.65	— .49

PLANT CAPACITY.

The total plant capacity of the two generating stations may be regarded as 10,400 kilowatts if the large overload capacity of the machines is taken into account. Emphasis should be laid on the fact, however, that to base the capacity of a station on its overloading capabilities is a wrong one and dangerous to figure upon but as in fact the Fearon Road Station has been running for two years on very heavy overloads, for the purpose of arriving at the combined kilowatt capacity, these overloads have been included in the total. At Fearon Road the overload rating may, by including the storage battery, be taken as 6,400 kilowatts whilst the normal rating of Riverside is 4,000.

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The maximum load recorded for light, power, heat and traction was 8,650 K.V.A. as against 6,000 K.V.A. the year previous. This is an increase of 2,650 K.V.A. as compared with 1,993 K.V.A. in 1912.

The load was approximately divided up as follows :—

Light, Heat and Power	7,800
Traction	850
	8,650

To correct above figure of 8,650 K.V.A. to kilowatts the alternating current maximum of 7,800 must be taken at a power factor of Cos 0.93, which gives the total maximum load 8,100 kilowatts.

LOAD FACTOR.

The load factor for the year has risen from 23.52 per cent to 30.8 per cent which can only be regarded as extremely satisfactory. There are not many electricity undertakings supplying a mixed demand for light, power and traction which have a load factor much above this figure. For the sake of comparison the usual list of large municipal undertakings in Great Britain having large outputs, both more and less than Shanghai, is given for the years 1912 and 1913, from which the position now held by Shanghai, both as regards increase in the number of units sold and the improved load factor may be seen. To a very large extent the improved load factor has been the result of the exceptionally large increment of power supply connected during the year, but also to no inconsiderable extent to the more general use of electric lighting amongst the Chinese. As a rule the Chinese consumer burns his lamps for much longer hours than the foreigner; consequently, he is a more valuable consumer as his long hours of burning materially assist in raising the load factor of the undertaking generally. It may be accepted that power stations operating upon high load factor, other things being equal, should be able to generate and supply electricity at cheaper rates than less fortunate stations with poor load factors. Without going into technicalities it should here be definitely accepted that the comparatively high load factor which the Shanghai undertaking has enjoyed for many years has been very largely responsible for the cheapness of electric lighting, therefore, the big jump from 23 to 30 per cent load factor should have the effect of reducing, in due time, the operating costs, and so make it possible to lower the selling price of electricity even though at the same time large sums for capital purposes may be required.

LOAD FACTOR TABLES 1912 AND 1913.

Name	Units Sold.	Maximum Load.	Load Factor.	Name.	Units Sold.	Maximum Load.	Load Factor.
West Ham	24,147,890	9,341	29.43	Shanghai	21,888,230	8,100	30.80
Stalybridge	14,662,000	5,800	28.78	Stalybridge	18,811,138	7,200	29.82
Manchester	93,682,940	42,025	25.38	West Ham	27,466,098	11,362	27.59
Salford	15,858,676	7,188	25.18	Stepney	14,580,982	6,046	27.53
Wolverhampton	10,818,089	4,912	25.14	Bradford	24,418,292	10,432	26.72
Stepney	11,972,955	5,485	24.85	Manchester	104,346,895	44,992	26.47
Sunderland	12,373,429	5,740	24.54	Birmingham	63,250,492	27,775	25.99
Bradford	22,103,012	10,314	24.40	Wolverhampton	12,293,917	5,444	25.78
Poplar	9,604,867	4,500	24.30	Sunderland	13,592,621	6,134	25.30
Birmingham	40,190,547	19,329	23.67	Salford	16,628,881	7,505	25.22
Shanghai	12,130,537	6,000	23.52	Leeds	23,130,512	10,715	24.64

LOAD FACTOR TABLES 1912 AND 1913—continued.

Name	Units Sold.	Maximum Load.	Load Factor.	Name.	Units Sold.	Maximum Load.	Load Factor.
Bolton	11,676,937	5,679	23.41	Bolton	12,605,940	5,962	4.124
Brighton	10,620,259	5,290	22.85	Brighton	10,405,711	5,150	23.06
Nottingham	12,577,326	6,558	21.83	Liverpool	39,938,762	20,263	22.45
Liverpool	37,765,203	19,820	21.75	Glasgow	63,183,063	33,639	21.44
St. Pancras	9,452,067	5,064	21.25	Nottingham	12,602,306	6,765	21.26
Leeds	17,841,572	9,560	21.25	Bristol	13,067,231	7,199	20.72
Glasgow	44,492,630	25,824	19.77	Belfast	16,738,143	9,287	20.57
Coventry	10,473,339	6,090	19.58	St. Pancras	10,214,668	5,740	20.31
Sheffield	14,254,291	8,400	19.37	Coventry	13,337,482	7,560	20.14
Belfast	12,945,330	7,640	19.34	Sheffield	21,671,978	13,619	18.16
Bristol	10,458,916	6,445	18.47	St. Marylebone	15,008,287	9,680	17.70
St. Marylebone	13,488,698	8,748	17.55	Hammersmith	9,167,924	5,948	17.21
Hammersmith	9,335,892	5,823	17.40	Poplar	} Figures not available		
Edinburgh	17,047,645	11,547	16.81	Edinburgh			

DISTRIBUTION.

During the year 150.66 miles of cable was erected for enlarging and extending the overhead mains. 12.02 miles of three-phase E. H. T., 1.5 miles of L. T. and 13 miles of L. T. pilot underground cable was laid.

The various purposes for which it was used are set out below.

Extra high tension underground	12.02 miles.
" " Overhead	3.75 "
High tension extended	1.81 "
" enlarged	.96 "
Low tension underground	1.50 "
" underground pilot cable	13.00 "
" feeders extended	2.75 "
" distributors extended	103.73 "
" " enlarged	27.91 "
Street lighting circuits	9.75 "
	178.18 "

POLES.

1,391 new poles were erected during the year.

1,583 poles were renewed during the year.

TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

To meet the increasing demands in various parts of the Settlement, it was necessary to purchase several small plots upon which to build transforming sub-stations for the transformation of extra high pressure current to low pressure for distribution. To meet the needs in the Central District, four large sub-stations were under construction designed each to accommodate transforming plant of 2,000 kilowatts, together with the necessary equipment of high pressure and low pressure switchgear. The system of distribution in the Central District, in the areas which these new sub-stations will serve, is now single phase, but so soon as the new sub-stations are completed the distribution will be on the three-phase system. In addition to these large sub-stations in the Central District two more were under construction, one in Stonebridge Road and the other at the corner of Ferry and Sinza Roads, the last named being designed to accommodate lightning arrester plant for overhead transmission lines in addition to transforming apparatus and switchgear. Other sub-stations have been built at various cotton mills, both in the Eastern and Western Districts, where bulk supplies are given to mills of such a demand as to make the provision of individual sub-stations necessary. All the sub-stations either built or building during the year have been made fireproof as far as possible and are designed to resist fire both from within and without. Particular attention has been paid to the ventila-

tion of these sub-stations with the object of providing adequate means to carry off the heat from the transformers and ensure a constant circulation of fresh air.

The aggregate transformer capacity of the whole system now amounts to 10,978 kilowatts.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following additional street Lamps were connected during the year.

68	60 c.p. Metal Lamps.
15	100 " " "
17	200 " " "
176	400 " " "
167	Enclosed arcs were disconnected.
11	60 c.p. metal lamps "
1	enclosed arc replaced by flame arc.

At the end of the year there were :—

125	Arc Lamps.
1,098	Metal Lamps.

made up as follows :—

54	enclosed arcs.
71	flame arcs.
672	60 c.p. metal lamps.
139	100 " " "
94	200 " " "
193	400 " " " clusters.

A large number of the enclosed arc lamps have been replaced by metal filament lamps and it is generally considered that the substitution has effected a marked improvement in street lighting. Some explanation is due regarding the frequent interruptions to the public lighting service during the summer, particularly in the Western District. The cause was mainly due to interference by branches of trees either short-circuiting or breaking the wires used for the public lighting circuits. Since then most of the circuits have been overhauled and put in better trim so that a recurrence of the annoyance is now less likely. Steps are also being taken to provide important thoroughfares with duplicate public lighting circuits, so that in the event of one breaking down or being interrupted there still will be a reduced degree of illumination supplied from the alternative circuit. It will be understood that in less important thoroughfares it is not always expedient, at the rates charged for public lighting, to provide this duplicated system, but the re-arrangement and re-grouping of the various circuits is making it possible, at comparatively small expense, to provide duplicates in the more important roads. Various other improvements are being made which are calculated to reduce the risk of interruption to the public lighting to a minimum.

An important step towards the improvement of public lighting by greater intensity of illumination may be expected by the introduction of the recently invented half-watt or nitrogen lamp. This lamp is of the metallic filament incandescent type, but the lamp instead of burning in a vacuum burns in an enclosed globe containing nitrogen. The consumption of energy in these lamps is approximately only half that required in the ordinary tungsten metal filament lamp, from which it may be gathered that in the near future the lighting of streets and large open spaces will be effected more cheaply than at present. So far these half-watt lamps are not commercially made in sizes under 500 candle power, therefore for ordinary domestic purposes advantage cannot yet be taken of them. There is, however, reason to believe that improvements in manufacture may, within the next few years, place on the market half-watt lamps of small candle power; if this actually comes about the cost of electric lighting will naturally be reduced to an absurdly low figure, or, in other words, for the same cost, twice as much light will be obtainable as with the ordinary metal filament lamp which consumes a little over one watt per candle power.

The efficiency of the half-watt lamp does not equal that of the flame arc as regards candle power to current consumed, but since the flame arc requires very expensive carbons, and the costs of daily trimming, maintenance and not infrequent repairs are heavy, it is considered that the half-watt incandescent lamp will successfully compete with the flame arc. This particularly applies to street lighting in Shanghai because it

is extremely difficult to obtain the skilled labour requisite for the best operation of flame arc lamps, consequently many of the flame arc lamps in Shanghai do not, as a matter of fact, give out the same intensity of illumination after they have been in use for some time as when originally erected, but this is not through any inherent defect of the lamps themselves, but is due to the great difficulties, with the available native labour, of keeping up to the high pitch required for the best results. The half-watt or nitrogen lamp requires no trimming so, although its efficiency is not as high as the flame arc, the overall costs of operating it should work out as cheap if not cheaper than the latter, for not only will economies be effected in the saving of expensive carbons but the labour cost should also be reduced on account of the lesser number of lamp trimmers.

METERS.

The number of meters issued during the year was 3,061, whilst 1,306 current limiters were issued to consumers paying for lighting on the fixed rate per month system.

The meters used for lighting services were nearly all supplied by Messrs. Ferranti, of Manchester, and Messrs. Chamberlain & Hookham, of Birmingham, whereas for three-phase power supply the meters used were made by the British Westinghouse Company and the Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft.

The increasing demands on the Meter Department necessitated the addition of two foreign meter testers who arrived from England during the year.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNEXIONS.

As an indication of the extended use of electricity in Shanghai, particularly in relation to lighting, the increase in the number of connexions made to the mains was 4,108. In 1912, which was a record, the connexions totalled 2,201, therefore, the result of 1913 may be regarded as eminently satisfactory and going far to prove the popularity of electricity for lighting amongst the native population, because the bulk of these additional connexions was for Chinese consumers.

At the end of 1912 the total service connexions to the mains was 6,870, and **10,987** at the end of 1913.

INCREASE IN EQUIVALENT 30-WATT LAMPS.

The equivalent of 91,962 30-watt lamps was added during the year, bringing the total connected up to 429,121. This figure does not include either public lighting nor the equivalent in lamps of motors, but is merely the increased lighting connexions together with heating and cooking apparatus reduced to equivalent 30-watt lamp value. Compared with last year this increase is very considerable, being 91,962 compared with 69,683 lamps.

HEATING AND COOKING.

Further progress has been made in the extended use of electric radiators, and to a lesser degree with electric cookers. At the end of the year there were 623 electric radiators connected to the mains, equivalent to a load, if they were all in use at the same time, of 1,044 kilowatts. All these radiators were on hire from the Department but, in addition to that number, about 60 others belonging to consumers were also connected to the mains, equivalent to another 100 kilowatts. Forty-three electric cookers were in use equivalent to 170 kilowatts. The total connexions rated in kilowatts for heating and cooking is therefore 1,314. It is anticipated that next winter there will be a demand for at least another 500 radiators for which it is proposed to make provision during the year.

A noteworthy feature is the adoption of radiators by the Chinese. This form of heating is, of course, the simplest and safest known, and it is also peculiarly suitable for use in Chinese houses which are seldom provided with flues or chimneys for the use of ordinary coal fires.

MOTORS.

A very encouraging feature of the Department's advocacy of electricity for power purposes is to be found in the greater number of motors connected during the period under review.

The annual totals over the past ten years were :—

1904	60	horse power
1905	130	" "
1906	220	" "
1907	360	" "
1908	520	" "
1909	780	" "
1910	1,070	" "
1911	1,775	" "
1912	3,029	" "
1913	5,263	" "

In 1912, 73 additional motors were connected aggregating 1,254 horse power, but during 1913 no less than 130 motors were added to the mains having an aggregate of 2,234.35 horse power which brings the total connected up to 5,263.82. In addition to this total, however, should be added the motors to which energy is delivered in bulk to the Naigai Wata Kaisha and the Chapei Electric Light and Water Co., which total 474 and 213 horse power respectively, thus bringing the total power connexions to 5,948.82 horse power.

There are those who believe in the future of Shanghai as an industrial centre, and the continued expansion of the Department's activities in the power business would to some extent tend to confirm this opinion. There can be but little doubt that the more Shanghai develops as a manufacturing centre the more the general trade of the port must increase.

Perhaps the most notable development of the power demand has been in the supply to local cotton mills, where the electric drive is found to be so eminently satisfactory. In some of the mills which have been electrified the production of yarn has been increased by as much as 15%, although this is perhaps a little exceptional, but there is a general consensus of opinion that the electric drive, when properly applied, may safely be relied upon to increase the output from a cotton mill by 10% and at the same time to produce a finer quality of material.

Contracts were entered into during the year to supply part of the following mills, viz :—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Ewo Mill, Laou Kung Mow Mill, and the Soey Chee Cotton Mill, whilst the electrification of the whole of the Heng Poong Cotton Mill was contracted for and more than half the mill was electrically operated during the second half of the year. The Naigai Wata Kaisha, as explained in the foregoing, also take a supply for part of their No. 4 Mill, and a further contract has been signed to supply the same Company in their new mill with a demand up to some 1,200 to 1,500 kilowatts, with the option of a demand up to 2,000 if and when required. There were, of course, many other smaller mills and workshops, either partially or totally, electrified, but the ones above mentioned have adopted electricity on a large scale. The prospects for the year 1914 are distinctly good ; it is anticipated that by the end of the year there will be at least 10,000 horse power connected to the Council's mains.

Not infrequently criticism is levelled at the Department, in substance, to the effect that the catering for all this power work is unnecessarily increasing the burden of capital expenditure without compensating results ; the critics, moreover, go on to suggest that the low rates at which power is supplied are only possible because of the, what they consider, high rate charged for lighting. It is, of course, well known that the greater and more diverse the supply of electricity from a very big central station, the easier it is to generate and sell electric energy at cheap rates. Were it not for the power load in Shanghai, there is little doubt that the prospects of reducing the price of energy for lighting would not be so certain, whereas the development of the power business, and at the same time the cultivation of the lighting demand, actually tends to an all-round cheapening of electricity.

There are some who hold that the time is not far distant when electric lighting will form but a small part of the sales of electricity from large power stations, because not only is electric power being so extensively adopted but electricity for domestic uses, such as heating and cooking, is bound to come along in the near future with very much greater strides than it has in the past. If the amount of energy now dissipated, in the form of fuel, for domestic uses is compared with the amount necessary to provide the lighting requirements of a city, it will be realised what an enormous field there is for electric heating once it has become

firmly established. All of which leads to the conclusion that developments other than lighting can but have the one result, namely, the bringing down of the price of lighting probably to the same rates as power and heating. Mr. Ferranti, the seer of the electrical industry, foretells that at no distant date lighting will form but a small part of electricity supply and will, in fact, be sold more or less as a by-product.

As a point of interest in connexion with the above remarks, the following extract from the report of the Glasgow Municipal Electric Supply Undertaking for the year ending 1913 is instructive. It shows that whereas the capital expenditure 21 years ago was £96,697, and last year it mounted up to £2,310,653, the average rate of charge per unit had fallen from 4.17*d.* to .61*d.* during the 21 years. Last year the lighting units of the Glasgow Undertaking were 18,670,116 whereas the sales for power and heat total no less than 41,675,521 units. This total not including traction, as the Glasgow Corporation Tramways Department takes its energy from a separate power station.

GLASGOW ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKING.

The Glasgow Electric Supply Undertaking is one of the few electric supply concerns which have attained their majority. Twenty-one years ago its business was of very modest proportions—to-day it is one of the principal industries of the city. To illustrate the developments which have taken place during the 21 years, we append a few comparative records of the Undertaking :—

	21 years ago	Last year.
Capital Expenditure	£96,697	£2,310,653
No. of consumers	108	27,848
No. of units sold	287,712	63,183,063
Maximum load in kilowatts	570	33,639
Load-factor	5.77%	21.44%
Average rate of charge per unit	6.49 <i>d.</i>	1.28 <i>d.</i>
Working costs per unit	4.17 <i>d.</i>	.61 <i>d.</i>

The expansion indicated by these statistics has been a continuous process, but in no period has it been so active as in the past year. Within the past twelve months 21,000 kilowatts of new business have been secured, the maximum load has risen by 8,000 kilowatts, and with an improved load factor the output has increased by close upon 19,000,000 units. The volume of business represented by these additions—the developments of a single year—is greater than that acquired by the undertaking in the first twelve years of its operations. To an appreciable extent this rate of expansion is due to the extension of the city boundaries by which the district of Govan and Partick were incorporated with the city of Glasgow. These two districts already had their own electric supply undertakings, and their contribution to the total output of last year amounted to about eight million units.

The sales for the several classes of supply and the average rate of charge for each were as under :—

	Units sold.	Average Price.
Private lighting	18,670,116	2.4 <i>d.</i>
Power and heat	41,675,521	.78 <i>d.</i>
Public lighting	2,837,426	1.08 <i>d.</i>
Total	63,183,063	1.28 <i>d.</i>

In the previous year the average price obtained was 1.47*d.* per unit, the drop to 1.28*d.* per unit being due in part to the concession made to the consumers in the early part of the year, but more particularly to the larger portion of cheap power units in the total output. Owing to the higher coal prices, the working costs did not take part in the downward movement, while the largely increased capital added materially to the capital charges. Consequently, the financial results of the past year's trading are expressed by rather lower, but, still, by eminently satisfactory values.

We summarise the complete records of the past two years in the following table :—

TECHNICAL RECORDS.

Year ended May	Number of units sold				Total connections in kws.	Max. load in kws.	Load Factor %
	Private	Public	Traction	Total			
1912	42,926,735	1,565,895	nil	44,492,630	61,098	25,624	19.77
1913	60,345,637	2,837,426	nil	63,183,063	82,016	33,639	21.44

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Year ended May	Year of Working	Gross Profit	Per cent. to average Capital	Interest and Special Expenditure	Loan Repayment	Per cent. to average Capital	Surplus
1912	20th	£ 161,049	8.51	£ 57,222	£ 42,475	2.24	£ 61,352
1913	21st	175,109	7.77	67,379	49,903	2.21	57,827

The above extract from the Glasgow Corporation Report is quoted as being apposite, at a time when there may be doubt in the minds of some as to whether the development of the power load is really warranted. Numerous other municipal undertakings could be quoted in addition to Glasgow, but this may suffice as an indication of the general trend of electric supply progress in other parts of the world.

UNITS SOLD.

21,888,230 units were sold and accounted for, representing an increase of 80% over the previous year's output.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Private Lighting	3,164,996	3,634,623	5,455,885	8,607,546
Public Lighting	801,613	913,679	938,784	987,517
Heating and Cooking	19,918	58,580	118,585	271,655
Power	433,908	761,724	2,307,482	6,934,051
Traction	2,110,208	2,551,235	2,859,334	3,127,677
Used at Works and accounted for	303,507	380,596	450,469	1,959,784
Total	6,834,150	8,300,437	12,130,537	21,888,230

Whilst the number of units sold for power and also for heating have increased to a very large extent, it will be noted with satisfaction that the lighting units have also gone up from 5,455,885 to 8,607,546, an increase of 58% shewing that there is very real lighting demand which has to be met, a demand which is growing year by year. Although in the nature of things, the units sold for power purposes are likely to soon be more than those sold for lighting, yet with such a large percentage increase in the lighting units sold there can be little room for criticism that power is being developed at the expense of lighting.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

Last year attention was called to the suitability of the electric vehicle for Shanghai. Since then investigations made, both in the United States and Europe, have shewn conclusively that this type of vehicle is without question a good one to adopt, and there is no longer doubt concerning its departure from the experimental stage. In the United States this class of vehicle has been developed very much more than in Europe, and it is a matter of surprise to the visitor to any big American city to find such a large number of motor cars running on the streets propelled electrically. It is true that many of the cars are, in first cost, more expensive than the cheaper type of petrol car, but these initial prices are being brought down as the cost of manufacture decreases. As far as running expenses go, the electric vehicle can more than compete with the petrol car for urban service. In America the electric vehicle is used, not only for pleasure and ordinary business purposes but to an enormous extent for handling heavy freight within the city area. From information gathered, it appears that this kind of heavy freight waggon can be operated (when electric energy is obtainable at low rates) cheaper than either steam or petrol waggons. Many of the large Express Companies in America have adopted the electric truck for both heavy and light goods very extensively. Only to see the general use of electric vehicles of all kinds in America is sufficient to convince the sceptic that their adoption is a result of comparative trials, and satisfies that, within certain areas, they are more economical than other vehicles.

In last year's estimates provision was made for the purchase of three electric cars for the electricity department and one electric lorry. Owing, however, to the amount of detailed work in connexion with the

department's extensions it was not found possible to go beyond the point of collecting information relating to the suitability of electric vehicles ; but now that this is firmly established, it is suggested that a number of cars should be purchased during 1914 and so introduce this type of locomotion to Shanghai.

SHOWROOM AND HIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Showroom is an increasingly useful adjunct to the Department and is used more and more as the number of consumers increases.

STAFF.

The number of foreigners on the staff is now 59 and 700 Chinese are employed.

EXTENSIONS.

The scheme of extension for 1914 embraces the addition of two turbo-alternators at Riverside each of 5,000 kilowatts rated output. Four additional water tube boilers to provide steam for the new turbine plant, and an extra circulating water pump for condensing purposes, are also being provided. More switchgear for new trunk feeders between Riverside and Fearon Road, and underground cables are also included. The contracts for the various items of plant are set out on a separate sheet at the end of this report.

In view of correspondence, which appeared in the local Press after the publication of the tenders, having reference to the selection of turbine machinery running at 3,000 revolutions per minute instead of at the lower speed of 1,500, like the ones now operating at Riverside, a few remarks may not be out of place. There has never been much difficulty in constructing turbines for high speed working, the difficulty has been found in the construction of the rotor, which is the revolving part, of the alternator. Whilst turbine designers have all along been endeavouring to speed up machines, the alternator designer has fixed the limits up to which speeds may be safely increased. The difficulties of constructing rotors for very high peripheral speeds are considerable, and it is only within the past few years that the problem has been satisfactorily solved by some makers in constructing rotors for very large machines running at higher speeds.

The greatest development of high speed turbine machinery undoubtedly has taken place on the Continent. In England and America high speeds have not been favoured so much by the manufacturers, but, nevertheless, it is generally recognised that higher speeds are more or less bound to become common as time goes on and the difficulties in construction are overcome. One of the main reasons leading to the demand for high speed turbine plant is its lower cost. Owing to its smaller size the space occupied is considerably less than is the case with the slower running machinery, consequently a further saving is effected in this respect. Generally speaking, the steam consumption of higher speed turbines is usually lower, therefore, provided equal reliability in operation can be obtained, the advantages of the higher speed plant would seem to be obvious. Instance the machines now being built for Shanghai, although rated at 5,000 kilowatts as against the 2,000 kilowatts of the existing machines, they will be actually smaller in proportions and lighter in weight, and the price per kilowatt works out at £2.01 for the new sets compared with £3.1 for the smaller existing ones. In addition to this saving the cost of freight is also appreciably reduced. The selection of these turbines was justifiable from every point of view, for, not only are they lowest in cost, but the guaranteed steam consumption is better than the guarantees given in any other tender submitted. To the saving in capital cost on the machines must also be added the lower freight, commission, and duty costs, and also the cheaper foundations at the Power Station.

The system of underground extra high pressure cables was considerably extended. During the current year still further additions to the underground mains will be made. The cables laid last year were supplied by Messrs. Siemens Bros. of Woolwich ; the large contract recently placed, amounting in all to nearly £30,000, was secured by Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London. The reason why underground mains are now being largely adopted is not because the overhead system is unreliable or dangerous, but because the congested state of the narrow streets in Shanghai makes it extremely difficult to extend the extra high pressure overhead mains in the sizes now necessary for dealing with the much larger outputs from the Power Stations. Necessity has been the deciding factor in placing the extra high pressure mains underground. It will be appreciated that the capital cost of underground mains is very much higher, but on the other hand the maintenance costs should be lower so that in one way the increased capital may be to a certain extent off-set by decreased maintenance costs.

In order the more economically to deal with future requirements two of the trunk mains between Riverside and Fearon Road, together with two extensions from Fearon Road to Ichang Road, are being made for a working pressure of 11,000 volts. They will for the next year or so be operated at the station pressure of 6,000 volts, but when such time arrives for increasing the pressure, step-up transformers will be installed at Riverside and Fearon Road and the cables supplied at the higher pressure of 11,000 instead of 6,000 volts.

As already mentioned in this report, large areas of the Central District are being changed over from single phase to three phase distribution. There are other districts also, more especially those where the power demand is greater, which are being similarly treated; on the other hand, those districts which are at present economically served by the single phase system will continue on those lines for many years yet, until the time arrives when it may be advantageous to make the change. It should, however, be distinctly understood that the change over from single to three phase does not necessitate the scrapping of any of the overhead mains as the existing cables are all available for the altered conditions. As the useful life of the single phase transformers comes to an end, and they are, by the system of depreciation, written off, they would be replaced by three-phase ones, and so the gradual change over of the entire system from single to three phase will be effected with practically no more expense than would in any case be necessary to meet the demands of the Settlement.

It is no easy matter to forecast the future demands which an electricity supply undertaking may have to meet, but basing future requirements on past experience there is little room for doubt that Shanghai will demand very much larger extensions electrically. The addition of 10,000 kilowatts more generating plant at Riverside is not likely to be sufficient for more than a few years, therefore, much larger extensions may be expected in the near future. No definite year can of course be given, but it is thought that within three years additional plant may again be required. In this connexion it should be noted that modern tendencies in the boiler house are towards radical changes in the burning of coal; systems are being developed in which the coal, instead of being burnt directly under the boilers, is gasified in producers and burnt under the boilers in a gasified state. When planning the next extensions, close thought should be given to the question of putting down a plant by means of which by-products of coal may be obtained. There is a large field in China for the sale of by-products of coal, and if such a system is later on installed the prospects of reducing the cost of fuel by the sale of by-products should commend itself.

FINANCIAL.

After providing for all capital charges, depreciation, special depreciation on Fearon Road Station, contribution to the rates and the various other charges, there is a nett profit of Taels 69,381.36. This profit would, without question, have been appreciably greater had the new Riverside Power Station been running at full output over a longer period, as contemplated when the 1913 estimates were made up. Unavoidable delay, however, arose in obtaining suitable foreign shift engineers from Home which delayed the regular operation of the station for some months. Also mechanical troubles were experienced with the new boilers which prevented the full evaporation being obtained.

It was anticipated that the Riverside Power Station would have been running at full output from July 1 until the end of the year and had this been the case the saving in coal alone would have amounted to no less than Tls. 20,000. There was another factor which was largely responsible for the revenue not increasing in proportion to the units sold. Owing to the number of new consumers coming on to the mains being greater than was anticipated, most of the high pressure single phase feeders were very heavily overloaded, consequently there was a considerable drop in the supply pressure in several districts at consumers' premises. It is estimated that at least 5 per cent less revenue has been obtained on the sales for lighting directly traceable to the low pressure of supply in certain districts. Although a large increase in the number of consumers was looked for it was unfortunately impossible to complete the scheme of alterations of the distributing system in the Central District in sufficient time to meet the larger demands.

Unavoidable delay occurred in securing suitable sites upon which to build new sub-stations. Not only in the Central District but in other parts of the Settlement similar overloads took place. It will therefore be obvious that with distributing losses occurring over a long period the units sold were consequently less, because although a larger number of units were generated there was a smaller percentage

of units delivered to consumers, whereas under normal conditions of full supply pressure more units would have been delivered at consumers' premises and paid for.

It is calculated that if these losses had not taken place the revenue would have been at the very least Tls. 9,000 more. Taking the higher coal consumption above referred to, together with the loss of revenue from low pressure, the difference amounts to Tls. 29,000 therefore the result of the year's working, had these differences not been experienced, would have been approximately Tls. 98,000. It is not to be inferred that overloading the mains will continue, as a comprehensive scheme to meet the future requirements was approved last year and the work has been in progress continuously and is now nearing completion.

It is confidently anticipated that the lower production costs of Riverside will have a pronounced effect on the generating expenses of the increased output of 1914, beneficial effects which will still further be improved upon when the new 5,000 K.W. turbine sets are in regular commission.

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E.
Electrical Engineer.

ELECTRICITY**REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE**

<i>Dr.</i>															<i>Tls.</i>	
<i>To Generation of Electricity.—</i>															<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,776.11	
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231,985.41	
Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,282.90	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,388.53	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,489.20	
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,964.47	
<i>" Distribution of Electricity.—</i>																324,886.62
Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,332.12	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,848.10	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,505.41	
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,561.83	
<i>" Rent and Taxes</i>																134,247.46
<i>" Insurance</i>																10,808.58
<i>" Management Expenses.—</i>																8,551.77
Fees to Members of Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250.00	
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,256.20	
Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,958.24	
Advertising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,256.43	
<i>Show Room</i>															88,720.87	
Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,379.17	
Rent, Taxes and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,796.66	
Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603.82	
<i>" Depreciation.—</i>																102,500.52
On Buildings, Fearon Road Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,948.74	
" " Riverside Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,316.20	
" " Sub-Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260.05	
<i>" Plant Generation Fearon Road Station</i>																10,521.99
" " Riverside Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,071.00	
" Plant Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,907.44	
Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,439.99	
" (Underground)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,038.34	
House Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,951.70	
Meters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,350.12	
Transformers and Gear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,334.44	
Public Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,787.00	
Workshop Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127.81	
<i>" Plant on hire</i>																74,009.40
<i>" Furniture</i>																11,098.26
<i>" Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage</i>																958.66
<i>" Balance carried to Net Revenue Account</i>																1,458.39
																180,028.14
																761,023.09
																258,587.48
															TAEIS	1,019,610.57

*Dr.***NET REVENUE**

<i>To Interest</i>															<i>Tls.</i>	
<i>" Special Charges Account, Plant Extension</i>																152,377.88
<i>" Expenses in connection with change of voltage on Distributing Mains</i>																175.16
<i>" Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts</i>																596.72
<i>" Amount written off on re-valuation of Stores</i>																4,301.36
<i>" Honorarium to Electrical Engineer (£500)</i>																9,866.21
<i>" Reserve Account.—</i>																3,615.82
<i> Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation on Plant</i>																27,563.00
<i>" Contribution to General Funds</i>																26,515.00
<i>" Balance carried to Balance Sheet</i>																69,381.36
															TAEIS	294,392.51

ELECTRICITY

BALANCE SHEET

Dr.

LIABILITIES.											Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account—												
Loans at 5 %	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000.00	
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,644,000.00	2,719,000.00
" Deposit Accounts ...												124,894.97
" Sundry Creditors ...												144,568.87
" Overdraft at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank...												196,243.15
" Overdraft with Compradore ...											4,054.15	
Less—Cash in hand ...											442.10	
" Reserve for depreciation of Stores ...												3,612.05
												3,000.00
" Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts.—												
Balance at December 31, 1912 ...											1,440.96	
Add—Amount reserved during the year ...											4,301.36	
											5,742.32	
Less—Bad debts written off... ...											4,699.57	1,042.75
" Reserve Account.—												
Fearon Road Station—Special Depreciation on Plant.—												
Balance at December 31, 1912 ...											50,000.00	
Add—Amount reserved during the year ...											27,563.00	
												77,563.00
" Net Revenue Account.—												
Balance at December 31, 1912 ...											504,262.57	
Add—Balance for the year, transferred ...											69,381.36	573,643.93

DEPARTMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1913.

Cr.

ASSETS.										Tls.	Tls.
By Land—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,135.95	
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,437.06	
" Buildings:—											117,573.01
Fearon Road Station.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	221,722.82						
Less—Depreciation @ 2% p.a.	...	...	...	...	4,948.74				216,774.08		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				1,003.43			
										217,777.51	
Riverside Station.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	262,950.20						
Less—Depreciation @ 2% p.a.	...	...	...	...	5,316.20				257,634.00		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				52,526.08			
										310,160.08	
Sub-Stations.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	11,888.47						
Less—Depreciation @ 2% p.a.	...	...	...	...	260.05				11,628.42		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				17,814.03			
										29,442.45	
" Plant Generation.—											557,380.04
Fearon Road Station.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	689,154.17						
Less—Depreciation @ 7% p.a.	...	...	...	...	69,071.00						
Transfer to Suspense account	...	...	...	...	23,051.81			92,122.81	597,031.36		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				15,233.80			
										612,265.16	
Riverside Station.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	275,215.48						
Less—Depreciation @ 7% p.a.	...	...	...	...	12,907.44				262,308.04		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				126,283.88			
										388,591.92	
Fearon Road Station Suspense Account	...	...	...	...					23,051.81		
" Plant Distribution:—											1,023,908.89
Mains—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	547,765.55						
Less—Depreciation @ 3% p.a.	...	...	...	...	18,439.99				529,325.56		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				160,572.45			
										679,698.01	
Underground Mains.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	152,938.17						
Less—Depreciation @ 3% p.a.	...	...	...	...	5,038.34				147,899.83		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				145,291.20			
										293,191.03	
House Service.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	78,354.68						
Less—Depreciation @ 10% p.a.	...	...	...	...	10,951.70				67,402.98		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				46,971.43			
										114,374.41	
Motors.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	93,801.90						
Less—Depreciation @ 10% p.a.	...	...	...	...	14,330.12				79,471.78		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				73,565.62			
										153,037.40	
Transformers and Gear.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	85,567.46						
Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.	...	...	...	...	17,334.44				68,233.02		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				62,955.94			
										131,188.96	
Public Lighting.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	37,113.66						
Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.	...	...	...	...	7,787.00				29,326.66		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				4,694.79			
										34,021.45	
Workshop Plant.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...	1,825.81						
Less—Depreciation @ 7% p.a.	...	...	...	...	127.81				1,698.00		
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...				2,845.26			
										4,543.26	
" Plant on hire.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...				88,786.13			1,410,054.52
Less—Depreciation @ 12½% p.a.	...	...	...	...				11,098.26			
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...						77,687.87	
										62,879.36	
										140,567.23	
" Motor Cars, Lorry and Carriage.—											
Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...				4,685.96			
Less—Depreciation @ 20% and 12½% p.a.	...	...	...	...				1,458.39			
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...						3,227.57	
										250.00	
										3,477.57	
" Furniture.—Balance at 31/12/12	...	...	...	...				16,771.77			
Less—Depreciation @ 5% p.a.	...	...	...	...				958.66			
Additions during 1913	...	...	...	...						15,813.11	
										9,365.92	
											25,169.03
" Stores in hand and in Transit.											
Coal	...	...	...	...						10,552.54	
Cable	...	...	...	...						69,884.63	
Lamps	...	...	...	...						20,869.76	
Sundries	...	...	...	...						223,150.02	
											324,456.95
" Union Insurance Society of Canton.—Cost of 1 share	...	...	...	...							184.33
" Sundry Debtors and Payments in advance	...	...	...	...							236,300.74
" Suspense Account	...	...	...	...							4,496.41
										TALS	3,843,568.72

Interest on Capital Outlay not yet revenue-producing, has been charged to Net Revenue Account.

E. F. GOODALE, A.G.A.

Treasurer.

ESTIMATE FOR 1914.

	Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.		
<i>Light, Heat and Power and Traction ...</i>		1,434,750
<i>Rent of Motors, Heating Apparatus, etc. ...</i>		15,000
	TAEELS	1,449,750
EXPENDITURE.		
<i>Generation of Electricity ...</i>		502,000
<i>Distribution of Electricity ...</i>		142,000
<i>Rent and Taxes ...</i>		19,000
<i>Management Charges ...</i>		117,250
<i>Insurance ...</i>		13,500
<i>Interest ...</i>		195,000
<i>Depreciation ...</i>		231,300
<i> Special ...</i>		85,600
<i> Passages ...</i>		5,000
<i>Contribution to Rates ...</i>		30,300
<i>Sundries and Contingencies ...</i>		20,000
		1,310,950
	Balance	138,800
	TAEELS	1,449,750
 Pay and Allowances.		
Electrical Engineer	Tls. 13,200	
Deputy Electrical Engineer	7,200	
Chief Electrical Assistant	3,000	
Chief Mechanical Assistant	5,040	
Station Superintendent (Fearon Rd.)	4,080	
Consumer's Engineer	4,500	
Assistant Power Engineer	3,000	
2 Mains Engineers	7,260	
Draughtsman	5,752	
14 Assistants	35,345	
2 Foreman Mechanics	7,260	
4 Meter Testers	9,464	
3 Mains Foremen	7,200	
Chief Clerk	5,100	
8 Clerical Assistants	16,819	
2 Typists	2,100	
3 Meter Readers	5,760	
6 Collectors	8,775	
3 Storekeepers	4,528	
Show Room Assistant	2,520	
Foreman Electrician	2,400	
Language Bonus	636	
Superannuation	15,972	
Chinese Staff	107,681	
	Tls. 284,593	

N.B.—The above estimate is shewn in a form comparable with the foregoing Revenue Account; the following details as to personal emoluments are added in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's Accounts.

ESTIMATE FOR 1914—continued.

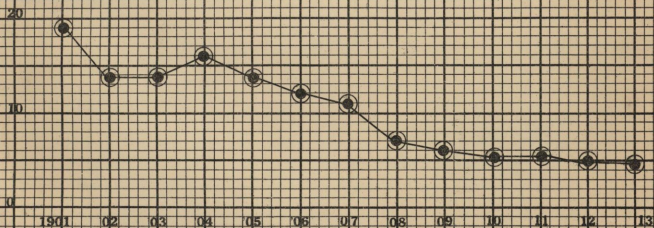
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		£	Tls.
Balance payable in connexion with the following contracts :—			
Babcock & Wilcox	Riverside	1,630 12 6	
Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft	"	802 10 0	
British Westinghouse Co.	"	219 13 6	
W. H. Allen Sons & Co.	"	324 3 0	
Spencer & Co.	"	154 3 0	
Siemens Bros.	"	7,438 14 9	
	@ Ex. 2/7	10,569 16 9	= 81,831
Babcock & Wilcox.			
Water tube boilers. (Riverside)		14,803 0 0	
Spare Economiser Tubes		364 0 0	
Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft.			
Two 5,000-K.W. Turbo-alternators and condensers (Riverside)		22,310 0 0	
British Westinghouse Co.			
Riverside E.H.T. Switchboard Additions		740 0 0	
W. H. Allen Sons & Co.			
Circulating pump plant. (Riverside)		990 0 0	
Reynolds & Co.			
Generator Switchgear for two 5,000-K.W. generators at Riverside		1,500 0 0	
Fearon Road Switchgear, Merz-Price transformers, and relays for underground cable protection		3,106 1 6	
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works.			
3-core armoured cable		30,000 0 0	
General Electric Co. of New York (U.S.A.).			
Sub-station 3-phase automatic regulators		4,502 0 0	
British-Thomson-Houston Co.			
Central district sub-station switchgear		4,394 7 9	
British Westinghouse Co.			
Meters		496 10 0	
Meter parts		111 15 0	
Ferranti Ltd.			
Merz-Price transformers and relays for underground cables protection		59 11 0	
Transformers and relays for underground cables protection (Ferranti system)		270 0 0	
Meters and spares		264 9 9	
Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft.			
Meters		1,004 13 0	
Reason Manufacturing Co.			
Limiters and Spares		500 1 3	
Bullers Limited			
Mushroom head tubes, insulators coach screws		788 2 6	
Geo. Ellison.			
Oil switches		699 13 6	
Siemens Bros. & Co.			
E. H. T. Cables		394 19 1	
Lanarkshire Steel Co.			
Angle and flat iron		464 0 0	
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works.			
House Service Fuse Boxes.		1,302 1 8	
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.			
Testing Wattmeters		107 8 6	
British Electric Transformer Co.			
Auto-transformers		200 0 0	
Guest, Keen & Nettelfold			
G. I. Bolts and nuts		160 0 0	
Ferranti Ltd., Chamberlain and Hookham and British Westinghouse Co.			
House Service meters		2,000 0 0	
Siemens China Electrical Engineering Co.			
Motors		349 12 0	
Shanghai Machine Co.			
Motors		937 8 11	
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.			
Bare copper cable		6,037 0 0	
Garrels, Borner & Co.			
Weatherproof Cable and vulcanised wire and cable		3,102 0 0	
Melchers & Co.			
Vulcanised Cable		729 0 0	
Radiators		1,000 0 0	
Six 625 K.V.A. transformers.		2,000 0 0	
Two 313 K.V.A. transformers		350 0 0	
Switchgear for Bulk Supply sub-stations		1,200 0 0	
Negative Booster		325 0 0	
Armoured cable and joint boxes		2,826 0 0	
Freight, insurance, commission and duty		20,000 0 0	
		130,388 15 5	1,009,461
3 Electric Staff Cars.	{ not purchased in 1913.		
1 2½-ton Electric Lorry		G. \$ 11,000	
Andersen, Meyer & Co.			
Street lighting transformers and switch panels		664	
Transformer Oil filtering plant		1,065	
	@ Ex. 63	G. \$ 12,729	= 20,205
Local Expenditure in connexion with the foundations for and erection of new turbines, boilers, fans, switchgear, pipework; laying underground cables, etc.		Tls. 40,000	
Erection of sub-stations at Kwangse Road and Macao Road.		12,000	
Cast Iron Sleeves for Pole Bases (Tuck Tai)		5,662	
Oregon Pine Poles. (Jardine, Matheson & Co.)		33,600	
Sundries		100,000	
			191,262
		Total Tls.	1,302,759

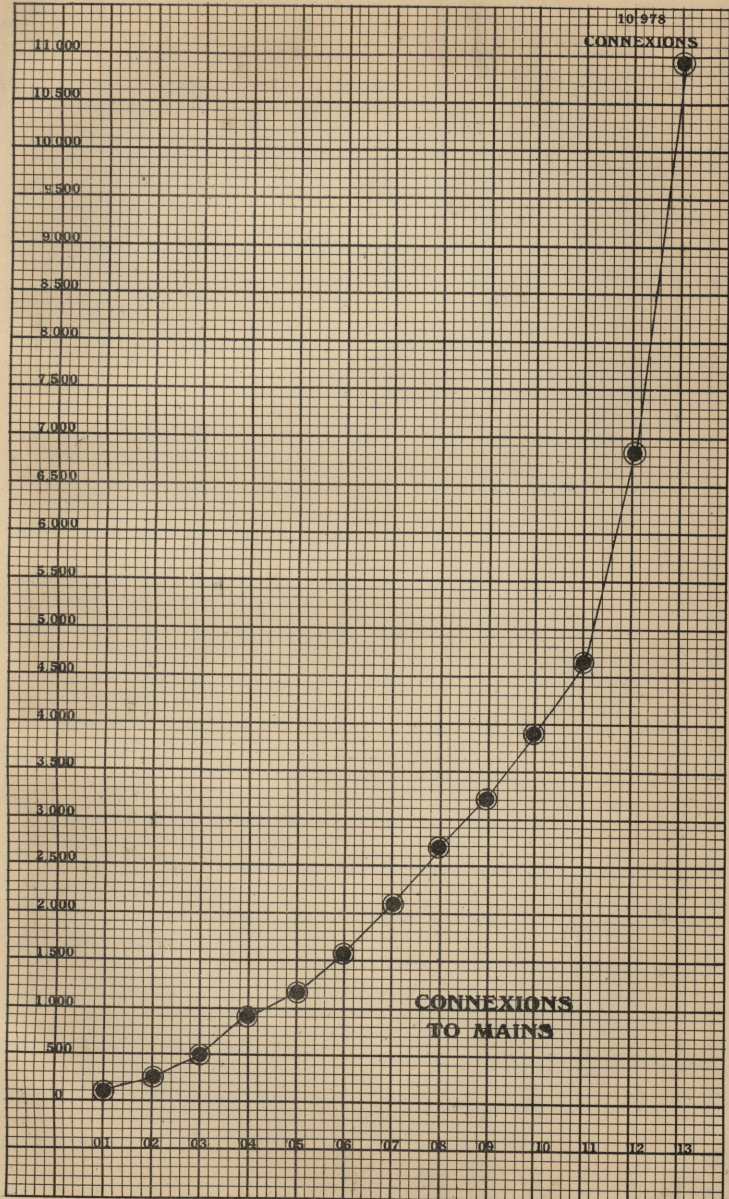
COMPARATIVE TABLE.

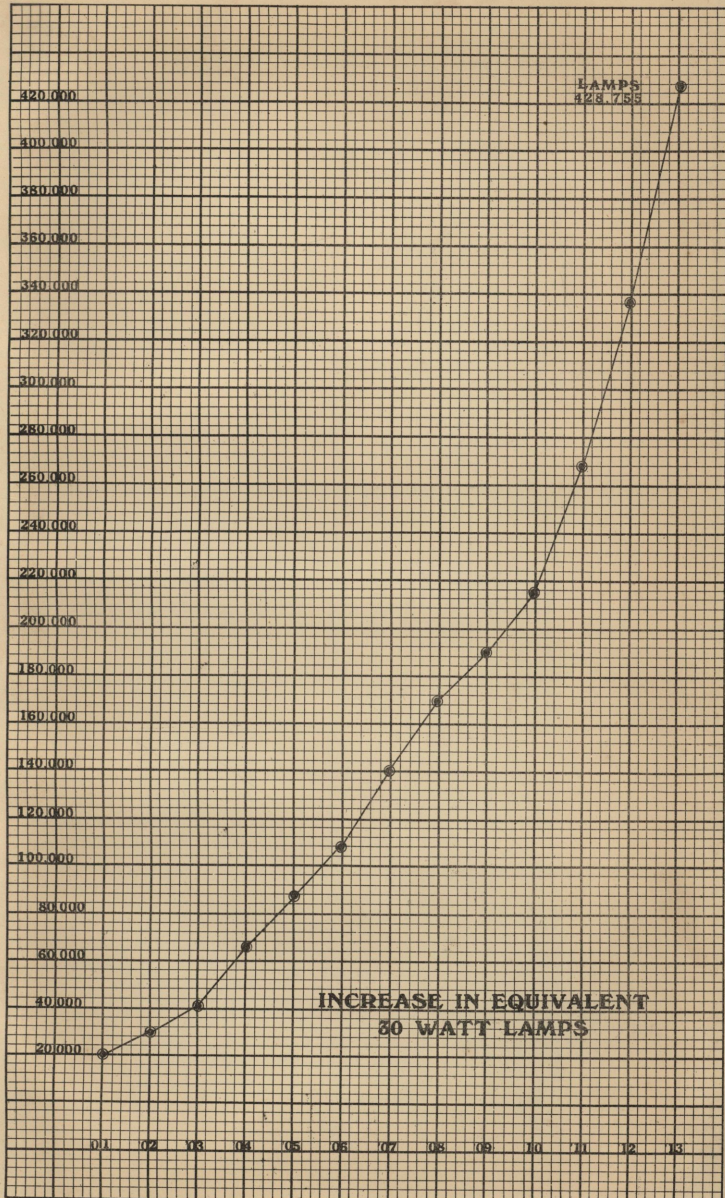
	Equivalent No. of 50 Watt lamps connected.	% Increase.	No. of House Ser- vice connections added during the Year.	Units				Sold.		Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit sold.	Max. Load K.W.	% Increase.	% Load Factor
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating	Traction.	Account for and used at Works.	Total Units Sold and A counted for.					
1901	21,812	27°/o	53						568,669	8°/o	4,850	19.10	320	9°/o
1902	31,841	46°/o	139						754,342	32°/o	4,570	13.57	444	38°/o
1903	42,500	34°/o	270						996,021	32°/o	6,072	13.65	580	26°/o
1904	66,840	57°/o	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22°/o	8,679	16.00	858	48°/o 16.2
1905	88,201	31°/o	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45°/o	10,629	13.40	1,090	27°/o 18.6
1906	108,525	23°/o	414	1,704,563	451,950	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30°/o	12,681	12.30	1,411	29°/o 18.6
1907	140,846	30°/o	529	2,065,499	457,207	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19°/o	13,489	11.01	1,630	15°/o 19.2
1908	171,918	22°/o	622	2,391,686	445,143	158,455	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68°/o	14,099	6.82	2,500	53°/o 21.1
1909	190,634	11°/o	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29°/o	16,137	6.04	3,100	24°/o 22.05
1910	215,405	12°/o	658	3,164,996	801,613	453,826	2,110,208	303,507	6,834,150	14°/o	17,304	5.67	3,240	4.5°/o 24.06
1911	267,476	24°/o	741	3,634,623	913,679	820,304	2,551,235	380,596	8,300,437	21°/o	20,456	5.52	4,007	24°/o 23.65
1912	337,159	26°/o	2,201	5,455,885	938,784	2,426,065	2,859,334	450,469	12,130,537	46°/o	27,267	5.04	6,000	50°/o 23.52
1913	428,755	27°/o	4,108	8,607,546	987,517	7,205,706	3,127,677	1,959,784	21,888,230	80°/o	46,181	4.73	8,100	35°/o 30.8

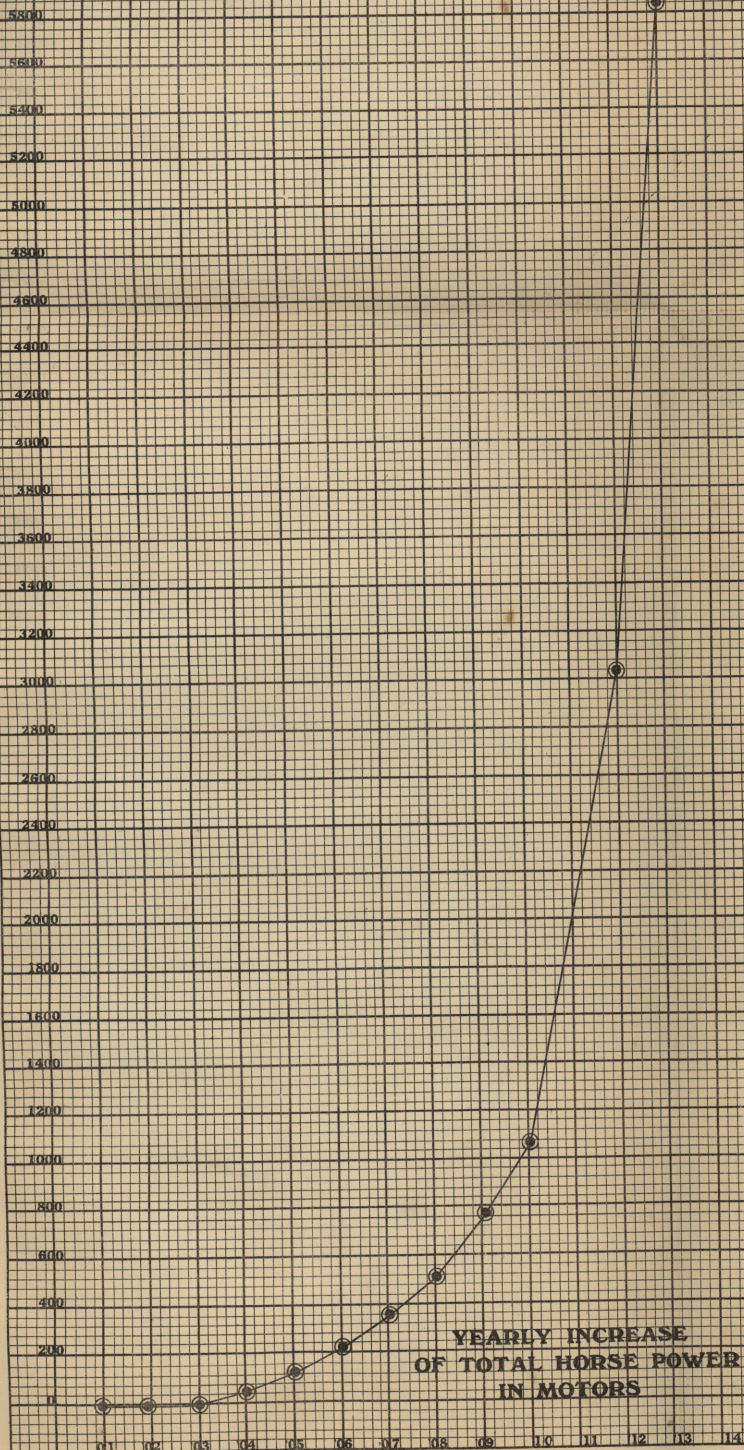
POUNDS COAL PER UNIT SOLD

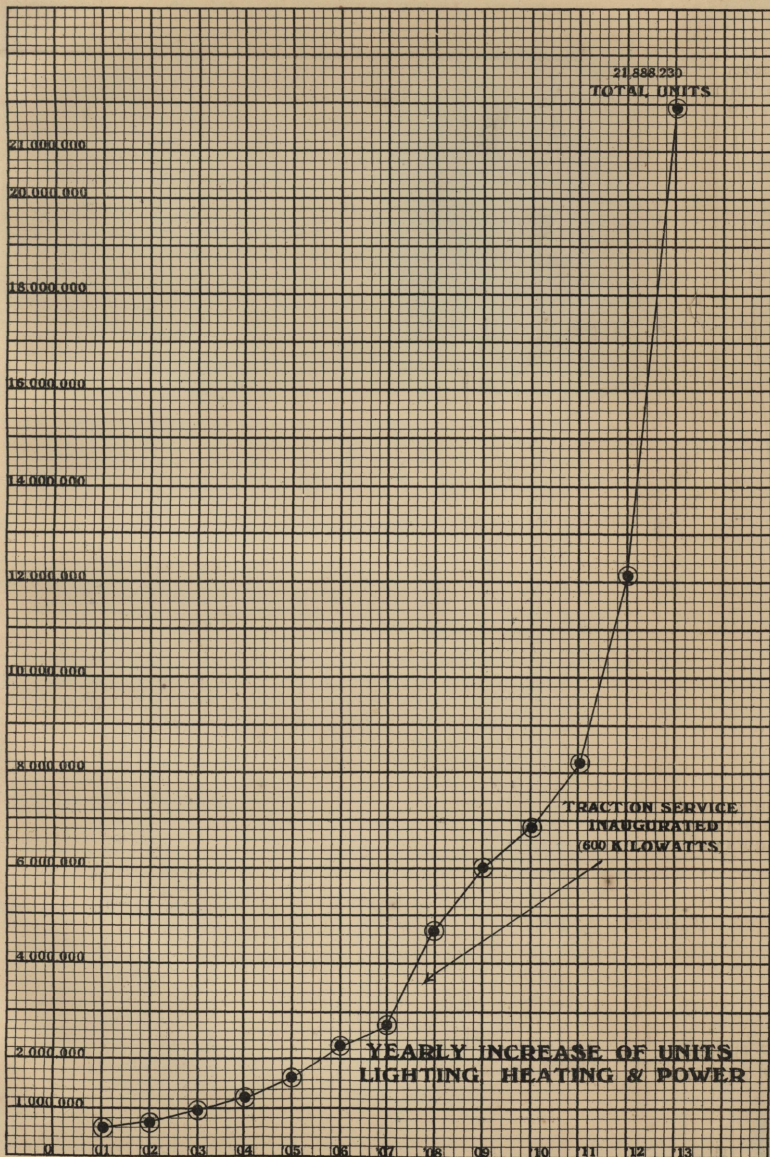
LBS COAL

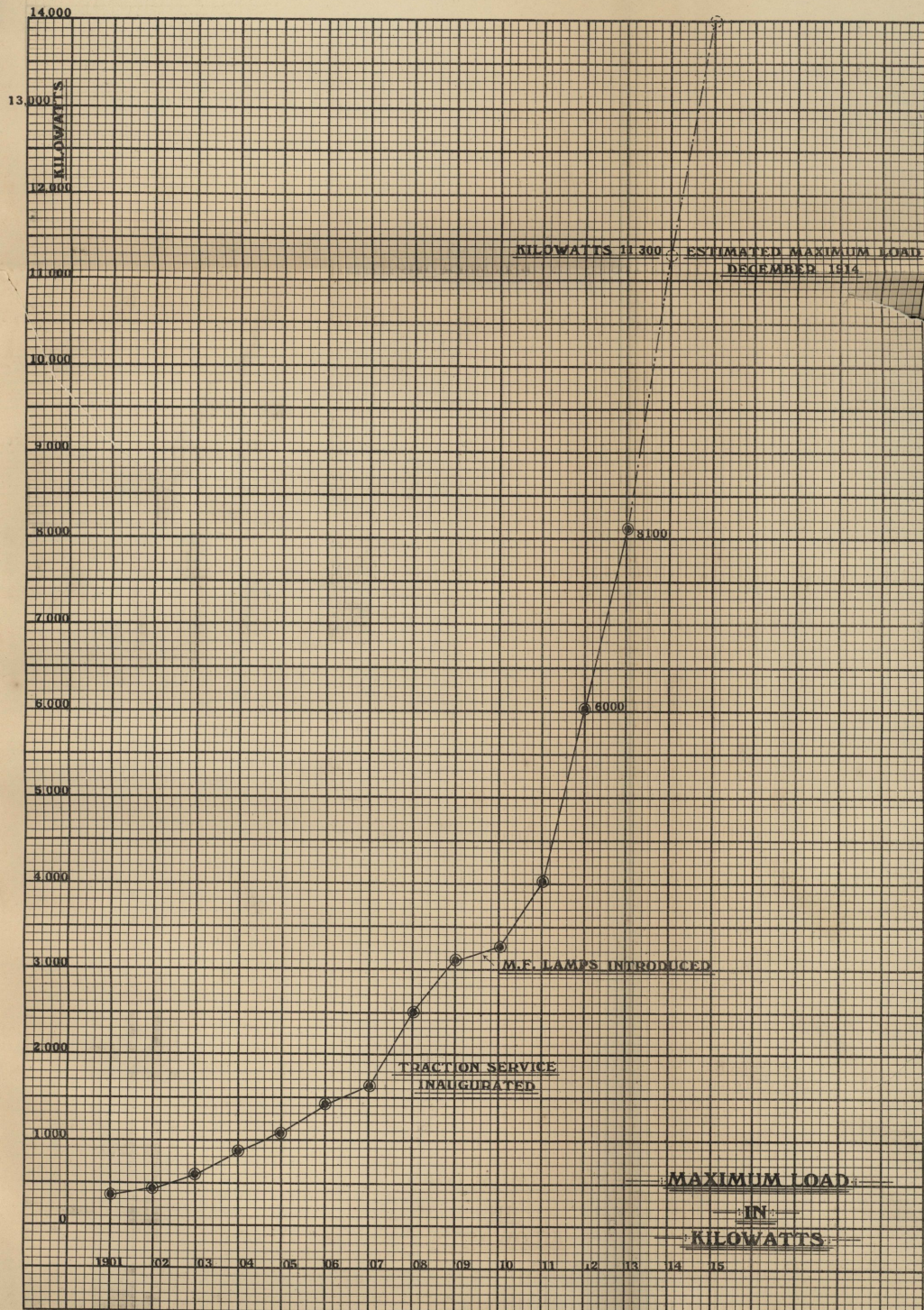












KILOWATTS 11300 ESTIMATED MAXIMUM LOAD
DECEMBER 1914

M.F. LAMPS INTRODUCED

TRACTION SERVICE
INAUGURATED

MAXIMUM LOAD

IN

KILOWATTS

GENERAL.

LOCAL DISTURBANCES.

The nomination by the Kuomintang, or so-called People's Party, of Sung Chiao-jen, about the end of January, to be Premier elect, was one of a series of endeavours designed to prevent the domination of the Central Government over the Provinces. Attempts were immediately made by political opponents to nullify the effect of this nomination by bringing him, in common with Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing, into public disrepute. Among other allegations, the statement was made that funds obtained by this party from Chinese emigrants abroad were being used for the purpose of fostering agitation among the troops in Anhui and neighbouring Provinces. The activities of a local Chinese named Ying Kwei-shing in various political intrigues became prominent about this time; he was the son of Ying Wun-sung, notorious for his forgeries of Chinese taxpapers in connexion with Shengko in the year 1901 (see page 414 of the Annual Report for that year), and he was well known to the Police as an associate of the pirate Vah Ka-der who was executed in the year 1906; he had thus a connexion of long standing with the societies of river-thieves who, under the general description of *Hung-pang* and *Ching-pang*, have infested the Yangtze ever since the time of the Taipings; he had but recently been outlawed as the chief promoter of a society of this origin organised for revolutionary purposes, and functioning throughout the Yangtze between Hankow and Shanghai; and the dispersion of this organization was the price of his immunity from arrest. On March 20 at 10.40 p.m. at the outset of his journey for Peking, Sung was assassinated at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station. The guilt of Ying Kwei-shing as an instigating agent of this crime was established by the discovery of incriminating papers in his house. These were produced in the Mixed Court on April 8, and though their purport was not made public in Court, photographs of them were at once published in the Chinese Press. The disclosures were immediately followed by a press campaign of unbridled violence, with outspoken incitements to insurrection, which, in spite of efforts to check it, continued with little intermission for over three months. Shanghai, the home of the Chinese press, became also the rendezvous of partisans and the refuge of political adventurers, and as the following interchange of letters with the Consular Body illustrates, considerable vigilance was necessary to prevent the Settlement from becoming a hot-bed of revolutionary conspiracy.

Shanghai, May 20, 1913.

SIR,—A report received from the Chinese Authorities in Peking through the Diplomatic Body remarks that "Chang Yao-ch'ing and others, over thirty in all, are starting a 'Blood and Iron Supervisory Association,' of which the head office is to be at 14 Markham Park, Markham Road, Shanghai. An announcement also appeared in Shanghai papers of a meeting to elect officers of the Association. The latter's object is to pull down the Government and throw the general situation into disorder. The wording of the announcement is seditious, and many of the names which appear in the list of promoters are those of men who 'previously promoted the "Parliament Welcome Association." Their re-appearance under a new name is clear proof of their desire to pull down the present democratic government and disturb the public peace."

Herewith a translation of the announcement of the foundation of the Blood and Iron Supervisory Association.

The Consular Body would be pleased to receive a report from your detectives on the existence and alleged proceedings of the said "Blood and Iron Supervisory Association."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Announcement of the foundation of the Blood and Iron Supervisory Association.

Since the publication of proofs of perverse action in the Sung case, it seems that the culprits are discovered. As the criminals Yuan Shih-kai, Chao Ping-chun and others were joint instigators in this case, they should be tried by law. The banishment of Napoleon, the execution of Louis XVI are examples of this. As we, the undersigned, are part and parcel of the nation, we should carry out to the uttermost our duty of supervising the Government. Moreover our Chinese Republic was made by Blood and Iron; it should, therefore, be supervised by Blood and Iron. If the principal criminal is slain the perverse party will dissolve; our precious rivers and hills will be returned to us, our democratic system of government will be solidified; then we shall be at rest, as we were before, and shall preserve our liberty. If the above criminals do not reform their evil ways but continue their fierceness and vice, if they collect multitudes of soldiers for their protection and wrongly continue to step forward together, we swear that we shall meet them with blood and iron;

with united plans and united strength we, as the advance-guard of the nation, shall devise methods of treating them. We shall burn our boats, and not stop short of the attainment of our object.

Our object in founding this association is to make men act as they should act. On April 27 a great inaugural meeting was held at the head office of the Association at 14 Markham Park, Markham Road, Shanghai; on April 29 a meeting was held for the election of provisional officers. All who sympathise with us, whether near or afar, are entreated to write to our Association and inform us.

Promoters: Chang Yao-ch'ing (and 17 other names).

Council Room, Shanghai, May 30, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 20, on the subject of a society known as the Blood and Iron Supervisory Association, requesting a Detective Report on the proceedings of this organisation for the information of the Consular Body.

In reply I have the honour to inform you that on April 30 the Detective Branch reported the establishment of the office of the association at No. 14 Markham Park. The Police Report on the subject is to the following effect:—

"The man in charge at that time said that the association was being organised by members of political parties to oppose Yuan Shih-kai, and to condemn what he had done in connexion with the Quintuple Loan without the approval of Parliament, and in connexion with the murder of Sung Chiao-jen. He added that preparations would be made to fight the President if his actions are hereafter unsatisfactory to the people. On May 2 an advertisement appeared in the Chinese Press to the effect that a great number of men were enrolled as members, that the headquarters of the association were removed to Nanking, and that the premises at 14 Markham Park having but limited accommodation would henceforth be used only as a correspondence office. Since May 2 the premises have been used for a meeting of certain Railway shareholders, but beyond this nothing of importance has taken place there."

The Police appear so far to have gained no information directly connecting this association with active disturbance or with any definite plan or conspiracy to that end; but the premises have been continually watched, and I have the honour to assure the Consular Body that any evidence implicating the members in any specific crime or offence against the peace and good order of the Settlement will result in prompt Police action.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

In the middle of July the outburst which was brewing took the form of a revolt at Kiangsi. The Settlement was at once seriously affected. The Council however took instant measures to maintain the *status quo* by allaying the alarm of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce: and upon learning that Mr. C. K. Yun, the officer in charge of the Chinese Telegraphs at No. 25 Szechuen Road, had been dislodged from his office by strategy almost amounting to threats, took steps on July 21 for his reinstatement, in the opinion that the act was a violation of the neutrality of the Foreign Settlement.

Translation of letter from the Chinese Guilds to the Council, dated July 17.

Of late the market is depressed, and trade does not revive, the difficulty of the situation having already arrived at a point of urgency. Unexpectedly there is now more fighting, and men's minds being alarmed, the organization of all branches of trade has suddenly come to a standstill. Shanghai being a spacious place and the residents in the Settlement being numerous, it is much to be feared that there are bad characters here, and the rumours are all the greater. If precautions are not taken beforehand all will be panic-stricken. We, as traders, speak of trade, and our first object is to maintain peace and the due order of things. We are, therefore, obliged to request special care with a view to protection, so that no danger may arise. This is our earnest hope and we make this public communication to you with a deferential expression of distinguished consideration.

Sealed by the following Guilds:—

The Foreign Piece Goods Guild.
The Cash Shops Guild.
The Gold Guild.
The Bankers Guild.
The Silk and Satin Guild.
The Cotton Guild.
The Cantonese Guild.
The Hides Guild.
The Huantung and Shantung Guild.
The Nine Trades Foreign Goods Guild.
The Shantung and Hunan Silk Guild.
The Silk Filature and Cocoon Guild.

*Reply of the Council.**(Translation)*

Council Room, Shanghai, July 18, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 17 expressing feelings of alarm due to current rumours of commotion in the Interior, and requesting the Council to take measures with a view to the protection of the Foreign Settlement.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Council is fully prepared for all eventualities, and will firmly suppress the least attempt to create disorder in the Settlement, or to intimidate the merchants and residents. The Settlement is notably a place of safety and peace, where Chinese of all shades of opinion are permitted to reside with the understanding that they will not misconduct themselves nor break out in disorder.

Extortion and threats are offences against which the Council's attention is perpetually directed, and, in the event of your guild members being subjected thereto by bad characters, a report should immediately be made to the Police with a view to the arrest and punishment of the guilty.

You may be fully confident of the Council's support, and need feel no alarm on the subject.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2221.

(Translation.)

In view of the present unrest and of rumours that certain persons are approaching merchants and residents with a view to what are described as contributions, which really amount to extortion, this is to notify that the Council is taking constant precautions as usual to preserve order and strict neutrality. The Chinese public is notified that inside the Settlement there will not be the least modification of standing procedure affecting Chinese, and all peaceable residents need suffer no alarm.

If anybody attempts to molest or intimidate any resident or merchant in the Settlement, or attempts the extortion of money or valuables, or commits similar abuses, immediate information should be given by the concerned to the nearest Police Station with a statement of the circumstances in detail, whereupon his assailant will forthwith be arrested and the case brought before the Mixed Court for investigation and severe punishment without the least leniency. Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 22, 1913.

After this, the sequence of events was rapid. On the morning of July 23, the Council was in receipt of a letter from Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, describing the attack on the Kiangnan Arsenal in the following terms:—

"At 3 o'clock this morning 3,000 of the enemy attacked the dock on three sides. The naval and land forces made a strong resistance until 8 o'clock, and the enemy was repulsed. Two of our people were wounded and many of the enemy: details unknown. The enemy having now opened hostilities it is of course necessary to stop water and land traffic. Asking you to take note."

In view of the foregoing, the public was warned against proceeding south of the Settlements either by road or by the Whangpoo River.

The repulses with which the attack was met on July 23 and 24 tended to alienate such support as the revolutionaries under the nominal leadership of Chen Chi-mei were receiving from the Nantao Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Volunteer Corps which is closely affiliated thereto. That the Government lost no time in exercising pressure on the merchants in order to complete this result is shown in the appended ultimatum addressed to the Chamber. Up to this point the Government was on the defensive: therefore the disturbances, though they completely dislocated business, did not at first greatly endanger the Foreign Settlement. The trend of this ultimatum, however, denoted a change for the worse in the situation, in this respect.

Translation of letter from Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng, commanding the Troops at the Arsenal, to the Nantao Chamber of Commerce.

"The attack upon the Arsenal by the Rebels on the night of the 23rd and their repulse by our troops was reported to you yesterday, and warning was given with a view to stopping further attacks. Nevertheless now the rebels have again attacked the Arsenal and were again resisted by our army, but we refrained from pursuing and slaying them. But if the rebel army will not disperse, the commotion will be greater as time goes on, and I shall be obliged to resist them by heavy bombardment.

"Nantao, however, is an important and populous district occupied by our Chinese merchants. The merchants are all submissive; and I feel bound to address you again requesting that you will be good enough to meet quickly and deliberate with a view to compelling Chen Chi-mei within a brief time limit to disperse his army.

"If he continues, our troops cannot give any further consideration, and on the 25th day of this month will open a bombardment on the rebels. If he breaks up his army and removes it from China, our army will of course do no injury to life and property. I request consideration of this letter and an answer by 4 o'clock this afternoon. July 24.

"P. S.—It is to be added that if Chen Chi-mei does not consent to break up his army, the inhabitants of the City and suburbs should remove as quickly as possible."

The Nantao Chamber, in reply, at a late hour the same evening, sent earnest assurances of its loyalty to the Government; and the revolutionaries finding it consequently impossible to maintain Headquarters in Nantao, transferred them to Chapei with a quantity of artillery. With the change from defensive to offensive on the part of the Government troops, and with this transfer of the revolutionary position, the Settlement became the centre between contending forces: the Government, occupying the Arsenal and Nantao on the south, and the revolutionaries, holding Chapei and the Woosung Forts on the north. The vacillation of the Woosung Forts between the two parties formed an additional factor of uncertainty. It was expected that Chapei, already the revolutionary refuge from attack to the south, might at any moment become the base for attack or retreat from a northerly direction. These and other elements of danger to the Settlement quickly became imminent.

The Chinese residents, particularly the property-owners in Chapei, viewed this situation with deep alarm: the Chapei Administration was, at the time, overawed by the domination of the revolutionary desperadoes Chen Chi-mei and Liu Fu-piao within its borders; on the other hand it was willing to accede to the exhortations of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to adopt the only attitude by which it could be extricated: namely by availing of the Council's assistance in policing the district. A verbal *entente* between the influential Chinese proprietors and the Heads of the Chapei Administration at a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce accordingly ensued, and the proprietors approached the Council on July 25 in a body, with assurances of the support and co-operation of the Chapei authorities and Constabulary, and asked for protection. It is readily to be understood that the assent and the promise of co-operation which was given, was not of a kind which, under the circumstances, the Administration could be induced to express in a public manner; and that it could not be expected to be prolonged beyond the length of time during which the intimidations of the revolutionary party could be withstood, or the period for which an unflinching firmness on the part of the Foreign authorities in charge of the operations could endure. The Chinese notables immediately after their meeting with the Council recorded their wishes in writing.

Translation of letter from Chapei Property Owners addressed to the Council, July 25.

This is to state that Chen Chi-mei having established an organization in Chapei, people's minds are alarmed, and the lives of the persons and families of the undersigned property owners, together with their factories and their valuable property, are in danger. We co-operated in a discussion with the Council to-day requesting means of protection, and we now specially prepare this public letter deferentially begging the Council to co-operate with the Chapei Constabulary in protection, in order to safeguard our trades and prevent devastation.

Signed by ten prominent property owners, and by the representatives of 15 silk filatures in Chapei.

On the following day, July 26, the appended proclamation was issued under the authority of the Consular Body and published for general information.

PROCLAMATION.

"The Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been established primarily for purposes of trade. During the past few days trade has been disturbed, and the Settlement disorganised, owing to insurrection in the surrounding districts. Now therefore the Foreign Consuls and Municipal Council hereby declare that neither the Settlement nor the northern suburb shall be used as a base for warlike operations, or as a focus of intrigue. To prevent belligerent operations across the Settlement and to secure the general welfare of the peaceful people of all nationalities, Chinese troops of whatever party must forthwith vacate the northern suburb. Those who are concerned as leaders in the present operations, of whatever party, whether military chiefs or civil officials, are hereby required to remove beyond the Settlements and northern suburb, under penalty of arrest."

The Police and Volunteers accordingly entered Chapei on the next day Sunday, July 27, and ensured due compliance with the terms of this proclamation. Their various movements during the ensuing three days have been set forth *in extenso* elsewhere in the reports of the officers in command.

The subjoined correspondence ensued with the Consular Body as to preventing the revolutionary leader Chen Chi-mei from making use of the Foreign Settlement :—

Shanghai, August 11, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to let you know that the Consular Body desires a notification to be issued and addressed to General Chen Chi-mei warning him that he cannot come in the Settlement under pain of arrest.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 14, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of August 11, I have the honour to hand you, herein enclosed, copy of the notice which will be delivered to General Chen Chi-mei by the Detective Branch of the Police Force as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 14, 1913.

To General Chen Chi-mei.

You are hereby notified that you are not permitted to remain in or enter the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai. If found within the limits of the Settlement after receipt of this notice you will render yourself liable to arrest by the Police.

By order of the Council,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

The incident closed with expressions of thanks on the part of the majority of the prominent members of the Chinese community concerned; and the Guild of Silk Filatures addressed the following communication to the Council recording its appreciation.

*Translation of letter from the Guild of Silk Filatures, and 15 Silk Filatures in Chapei to the Council,
dated August 22, 1913.*

In the misfortune which Heaven has bestowed upon China, internal strife has been evolved. At Shanghai in the attack on the Arsenal, the only idea was to acquire merit by means of fire and cannon, regardless of the annihilation of human life. On July 23, Nantao having already been stricken with devastation, the organisation was moved to Chapei, and once oppression had become such that no escape would have been left, peoples' minds were greatly afraid, and there were no means of saving the situation. Our filatures being thus dangerously placed, we were not only unable to safeguard our lives and property, but also at this crisis of terror and menace for the feelings of the masses, the female labour which we hire to the number of over 20,000 was likewise to all seeming about forthwith to be dispersed and scattered. Accordingly we gathered together the entire Guild of our trade and sought counsel as to a method for saving an urgent situation; wherefrom arose the question of our request to the Council of providing means for protection. At this time representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and How T sui-fang and many others were all of opinion that the protection and preservation of several hundred thousand lives in Chapei was an obviously urgent matter. After consultation they were all of one opinion, and the entire body was united in view. On this account they elected as their representatives two gentlemen, Ting Ju-lin and Wu Tze-ching to visit the Council in person and discuss the matter at an interview; and they were deeply obliged by the Council's warm assent, and by its deputation on July 27 the merchant Volunteers of the various nationalities, who energetically carried out their duties; whereby not only was the Chinese district extricated from danger, but also the Settlement itself was protected from risk, putting a stop to great disaster, so that its shadow never materialised: and obtaining excellent results. On the part of the Chinese merchants this was a request arising out of urgent circumstances in order that the blameless populace might not be involved in bloodshed and grievous misfortune; and on the part of the Council there was friendly feeling evinced in bringing aid to distress, and support in danger; and it gave abundant proof of courage in the sight of duty; causing sentiments of grateful respect, which it will be hard to forget.

The filatures having personally received genuine kindness can certainly not permit themselves to offer empty praise. The Volunteer forces have now returned: their merit and bravery is eminent: and the complete sincerity of both parties is made evident to high Heaven. The filatures on the 21st of this month held a meeting at which they publicly decided that they would not in accordance with the customary practice in our country, present offerings in thanks for the Council's distinguished friendship; for this on the contrary would bring to nothing our intention to express our genuine esteem; but we have again requested Ting Ju-lin and Wu Tze-ching our two representatives to proceed quickly to the Council and in person

present this letter setting forth our thanks, and deferentially recording our deepest consideration; at the same time denoting our sense of the Council's generosity in coming to the rescue; and gratefully acknowledging the good sentiments of the Volunteers in giving protection. We deeply hope that this will enhance henceforward the mutual feelings of amity in commercial circles between those of all countries and ourselves, and will make this increasingly manifest. We hope also that the Council will be good enough to remember how long and abundantly the good sentiments of our country will thereby be consolidated. This is our most earnest desire.

Specially expressing our thanks for the sincerity of the Council's action, we deferentially present our compliments, and trust that you will be good enough to take note, and also publish this in the Press on our behalf.

The objections of the revolutionary faction to the maintenance of order in Chapei by the Council's defence forces found expression in the difficulties and friction with which they were met during the days of their occupation. It is a fact worthy of note that the naval parties who replaced these forces after application by the Consular Body to Vice-Admiral Nawa, the Senior Naval Officer, experienced no such difficulties, and that they thereafter immediately ceased.

Shanghai, August 6, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to let you have herewith enclosed, for your information, a copy of the letter 512-XIX dated July 30, addressed to H.E. Vice-Admiral Nawa.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 30, 1913.

SIR,—On behalf of the Consular Body I have the honour to suggest that a party of about 125 sailors from the Foreign Men-of-War now at Shanghai be stationed in the Chapei district to keep the peace of the locality and prevent danger to the Foreign Settlement. If this be done it is understood that no Municipal Police will be stationed in Chapei. In accordance with the terms of the proclamation of the 23th instant, copy of which is enclosed, the Consular Body are unanimously of opinion that the suggested steps are absolutely necessary to uphold the authority and prestige of the Foreign Representatives in Shanghai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ZEPPELIN OBERMULLER,
Consul-General for the Netherlands and Senior Consul.

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Nawa,
Senior Naval Officer, Shanghai.

The prominent Chinese who intervened in the interests of security and order at this crisis were persecuted with threats, and with attempts on their lives. Shortly after the events herein outlined each of them received numerous intimidating letters of which the following leaflet is a specimen. Of the reality of these threats the recent death of Mr. How on January 10, 1914, by the hand of a hired assassin is an eloquent proof.

Translation of circular handed to a comrade of a Foreign firm.

ARREST WARRANT.

"A report from the Investigation Department states that the Shanghai merchants How Tsui-fang, Wo Tze-ching and "17 others sometime ago when there was fighting at the Arsenal piteously besought the Foreign military to compel the retirement of the Headquarters of the People's Army. For the defeat at Shanghai the fault is theirs; but these people "unknowing of repentance after the event, have again had the audacity jointly to telegraph to the traitor Yuan requesting "the Municipal Council to arrest and eject the men of (our) party in the Settlement; wherein their intents are wicked and "dangerous, and there is no course but to take precautions beforehand."

On receipt of this report the deputies charged with the execution of the law have been deputed to investigate, and have found that the report is not divergent from the facts. The case concerns base criminals, guilty of a great offence, and it is of course necessary to try their crime.

It is to be noted that in the second article of the Sacrosanct Law, dealing with base offences, it is provided that without waiting for the voluntary appearance of the criminals, deputies have first to be despatched to arrest and deal with them. An emergency order is accordingly issued to Chou Chiang and 20 others quickly to take and arrest Wo Tze-ching, How Tsui-fang and 17 others as named, and having examined and established the identity of each of the criminals in question, forthwith to execute the law upon them on the spot; thus eliminating the base, and settling people's minds.

If the criminals in question spontaneously present themselves to the society for the administration of the law they will be somewhat pardoned, and not treated with the greatest severity.

(The date is blank.)

The Citizens Society for the Execution of the Law.

✓ The Chinese residents, on the occasion described in the foregoing paragraphs, made an earnest disclaimer, at the outset, of any disguised or ulterior aim at Settlement Extension, or Boundary Adjustment as it may more accurately be styled; and they quite clearly understood that the Council was as much at one with them in this, as in the opinion, which is rapidly gaining ground among them, that the extension is a necessary measure, the attainment of which ought properly to be sought whenever opportunity offers. These events were, however, regarded as an additional, indeed, as an overwhelming testimony, to the importance of securing a formal right and recognition of complete Municipal control in the district. Apart from this, the Council's temporary Police protection of the suburb at the crisis in question was entirely distinct, and may be completely dissociated from the desirable project towards which the negotiations of seven years have steadily been tending. The dark political horizon caused the Consular Body to defer the suggested representations for the time being, and its response to the Council's communication was in this sense.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 31, 1913.

✓ Sir,—The present situation as regards the northern suburbs is such that it appears to my colleagues and myself desirable that the hold obtained upon these districts should be consolidated so that their civil administration may be placed under the Municipal Council permanently when tranquillity is restored. The Council has no recent information as to the progress of the negotiations between the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Government with regard to Settlement Extension, but it seems not improbable that were this matter pressed at the present juncture, a provisional arrangement might at once be made, to have effect at the termination of the present occupation of these districts by the international naval landing parties. The Council does not suggest that the present is a fitting time to make a definite adjustment of the Settlement boundary, details of which may well be left for discussion at leisure, for it is to be noted that the operations of the past week have extended into territory considerably beyond the limit which has been considered suitable as a revised northern boundary for the Foreign Settlement.

The many and cogent reasons which have been set out in favour of this project are fresh in your memory and in that of the Treaty Consuls, I need not here recapitulate them; but among the lessons to be learnt from the recent Chinese belligerent operations is the necessity for preventing Chapei, an area which exceeds by very little one square mile, set in and bounded on three sides by the Settlement, from becoming the military base of the general in command of an insurgent army or the headquarters of the leader of a disaffected party. This danger is no unreal one, as the seizure of field guns and other warlike stores has shown.

In view of the foregoing I have the honour to express the Council's earnest hope that the Consular Body will communicate by telegram to Peking, desiring that the representatives of the Treaty Powers will make representations to the Chinese Government in the sense I have indicated, pressing the matter as urgent in the interests of the Shanghai Foreign Community.

The Council suggests that the present situation may remain unchanged, that the international naval contingent may continue in Chapei, until a satisfactory assurance has been received of the Government's assent to an immediate rectification of the Boundary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

L. J. C. VON ZEPPELIN OBERMULLER, Esq.,
Consul-General for the Netherlands and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, August 6, 1913.

✓ Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 31st of July concerning an extension of the Settlement on its Northern Boundary.

The Consular Body directs me to state that while it is still in favour of such an extension, it is of opinion that the present juncture is not opportune to press the matter by telegram to Peking.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1913 was constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the election of the consular representatives of Great Britain, Belgium and Norway.

As a result of the departure from Shanghai of Sir E. Fraser, H.M. Consul-General, and of Mr. Hansen, Consul-General for Norway, the Court was re-constituted in June by the election of the representatives of Great Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands.

No petitions have been filed during the year.

TRAMWAYS.

RAILLESS ELECTRIC CARS.

An application by the Tramway Company for permission to instal a system of railless electric cars was the subject of consideration early in the year, and the following is the correspondence which has taken place on the subject :—

Shanghai, February 19, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to send you, herewith, four blue prints of the final plan of Railless Electric Cars for a service of which the Company proposes, with the approval of the Council, that a preliminary route should be equipped in Honan Road and North Honan Road from the Yangkingpang Creek to the Railway Station.

This railless system has proved very satisfactory in various places in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe ; and many more installations are about to be laid down. It has, indeed, gone so very far beyond the experimental stage that the Company, after exhaustive investigations made by the General Manager, believes it to be specially suitable for a number of the streets of this Settlement on which there are no Tramways.

If the Company should incur the considerable expense of installing this system on the proposed preliminary route, it would expect that the Council would grant to the Company the prior option for dirigible vehicles in the same way as it holds under Clause 2 of the Tramway Concession Agreement, the prior option in respect of Tramways.

It is understood that the Council has already a good deal of information regarding the proposed system, and that details are not required in this letter. It may be stated, however, that the weight of each railless car, without passengers, would not exceed Tons 3 cwt 5. The rear wheels would have twin solid rubber tyres, and the front wheels, single solid rubber tyres.

It is presumed that the question of power charges for these vehicles would be settled in connexion with the Company's application for revised rates which I hope to discuss soon with the Electrical Engineer, whilst the Council will, no doubt, indicate, in its reply to this letter, the contribution it would expect to receive in respect of the system.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. MCCOLL,
General Manager.

Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 3, 1913.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of February 19, proposing a service of railless cars, and to the discussion which took place at the meeting of the Works Committee on March 31 at which Messrs. Wheeley, Marshall and yourself were present, I am directed to state that the Council has assented to the inauguration of this service along the Fokien Road as a preliminary route. The Council's reasons for substituting this road for the Honan Road have already been communicated to you, I will only, therefore, briefly state that the Fokien Road is broader and its traffic largely pedestrian and richia.

The Council is content to accept railless cars as a by-feature of your Company's Concession with consequent privileges similar to those contained in the Concession Agreement.

The rate for the supply of power will be identical with that now charged, i.e., the cost will be calculated as additional to the electricity at present consumed under the existing or any future approved scale of charges.

As regards contribution, the Council will require the usual Royalty on the Company's gross receipts from these vehicles, in accordance with Clause 20 of the Concession Agreement.

The question of road maintenance is one of some difficulty, inasmuch as the effect of the vehicles on the roads is at present unknown. The Fokien Road, however, is chip-paved throughout, and the Council is prepared to relieve the Company of responsibility in this respect for an annual payment of Tls. 450, this amount being calculated at Tls. 2 per fong

per annum on a track 6 feet 6 inches in width. I am to add, however, that the arrangement cannot form a precedent or index for similar charges hereafter when an extension of the railless service is in contemplation.

The Council will be glad to learn that the foregoing terms are acceptable to your Company.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, April 21, 1913.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 3, I am directed to state that, subject to confirmation by the shareholders at the Annual Meeting to be held on May 15, the Board accepts the extension of its Tramway Concession to Railless Cars, including the introduction of Railless Electric Traction on Fokien Road as a preliminary route on the terms indicated in your letter under reply.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. McCOLL,
General Manager,
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, May 27, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the copy of a letter received from Messrs. J. C. E. Douglas and G. E. Tucker concerning the installation by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., of a system of Railless Electric Cars.

The Consular Body recommend the contents of this letter to your consideration and it would be pleased to receive your opinion on same.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, May 20, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—We have noticed from the Municipal Council Gazette of April 24 that the Council have apparently sanctioned the installation by the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Ltd., of a system of Railless Electric Cars.

We desire as ratepayers to call the attention of the Consular Body to this innovation which has never received the sanction of the Ratepayers and would appear to be beyond the Council's power to grant without the authorisation of a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special Meeting.

If such modes of locomotion are necessary, we are of opinion that this is an innovation which should not be embarked upon without some mandate from the community. Moreover, there is nothing in the Contract with the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., which gives them any preferential rights and if it is desirable to inaugurate such a mode of traffic it should, like all other contracts, be thrown open to public competition.

It is within your recollection that the question of tramways against motor buses and other systems was one hotly debated in this Settlement and that the upshot of this controversy was the two resolutions of which we enclose copies.

We can see nothing in these two resolutions to authorise the Council in giving to the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., the concession referred to and if the Consular Body is of the same opinion we would ask that the Council be addressed, that their action be disallowed, and that the matter be left to the decision of the Ratepayers.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. E. DOUGLAS,
G. E. TUCKER.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Resolution IX of March 15, 1904.

"That the Contract made under the authority of the Ratepayers with the Brush Electric Company and the British Electric Company for the construction of tramways not having been carried out by these Companies, the Council be hereby authorized to call for new tenders and/or to accept any offer for the construction and working of tramways which may be received and which in the Council's opinion presents conditions advantageous to the community."

Resolution III of June 6, 1905.

"That this meeting confirms Resolution IX, passed at the Annual General Meeting on the 15th of March, 1904, and authorizes the Council to continue its negotiations for the establishment of a system of electric tramways at the earliest possible date."

Council Room, Shanghai, June 9, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 27, forwarding a copy of a communication from Messrs. Douglas and Tucker with regard to the permission which has been given to the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., to inaugurate a service of railless cars in the Fokien Road.

The issue of the Municipal Gazette to which these gentlemen refer, has informed the public of the full extent of the negotiations which have taken place in this matter. Therefrom you will observe that no system of railless cars has been sanctioned, but only an experimental service in a side street. This experimental service will enable the public to judge of the desirability or otherwise of a system of feeder cars in connexion with the existing tramway, and in permitting it, under suitable conditions, the Council rests assured that its action is entirely within its vested authority.

I have the honour to point out, for the information of Messrs. Douglas and Tucker, that not every trifling matter, such as the traffic facilities in the Fokien Road, is customarily regarded as calling for debate at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, the Council being established for the arrangement of such affairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, July 3, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you for perusal two letters about the Railless Electric Cars.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, June 18, 1913.

SIR,—In answer to your letter dated May 20, I have the honour to inform you that the Consular Body is of opinion that if the experiment in Fokien Road in which the Tramway Company is engaged appears to you inexpedient or illegal protest should be lodged with the International Municipal Council and in the event that a satisfactory reply is not received an appeal be made to Ratepayers in accordance with Article XV of the Land Regulations. I need only suggest that in the event of litigation the case might come before certain members of the Consular Body sitting in the Court of Consuls to show the impropriety of action of this body at this time.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Messrs. J. C. E. DOUGLAS & G. E. TUCKER.

Shanghai, June 25, 1913.

SIR,—I have your esteemed favour of June 18, and beg to say that my colleague in the original letter of May 20 has gone to England for the summer, and I have been unable to consult him with reference to a reply to it. On my own behalf, I beg to say that I think a precedent for approaching the Consular Body directly in this matter may be found in the matter of the Amendment to the Budget of 1911, wherein the Tramway Company was relieved by the Ratepayers, under an Amendment to the Budget of all future contributions for road maintenance. Upon this being brought to the attention of the Consular Body by a Ratepayer, it was decided that the Ratepayers' Meeting had exceeded their powers under the Land Regulations; and my own view of the present matter (and I think I may say, with some reserve, of my friend, Mr. Douglas) is that the Consular Body has the power to decide whether the Council exceeded their mandate from the Ratepayers in the present instance. I can only say that the relation of the Court of Consuls to the Consular Body was the same in 1911 as it is at the present time.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. E. TUCKER.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, June 25, 1913.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a letter, under date of June 18, from the Senior Consul, in reply to a letter dated May 20, signed by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas and myself, protesting against the introduction of railless trams in Fokien Road or elsewhere. This letter suggests, among other things, that a protest should be lodged with the International Municipal Council, if it appears it is inexpedient or illegal. My associate in the letter, Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, had departed for Europe; but I am writing this letter on my own behalf as a ratepayer, in order to reserve any possible technical rights or advantages. My object in making this protest is two-fold: one is that, in the extremely congested condition of our streets, any further vehicles such as the proposed ones would be a serious menace to the very considerable and not unimportant part of our population who are not users of the tramway, and who have already made very heavy concessions in the way of giving up many of their most important streets to tram tracks. My second objection to the action of the Council is that, if it should be deemed necessary to have this mode of locomotion introduced here, it should not be given to the Shanghai Tramways except after an open competition designed, if possible, to avoid a monopoly in our streets. Kindly note this objection, with reference to any future litigation or other steps which it may be deemed wise to take.

Yours very truly,
G. E. TUCKER.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 11, 1913.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 25, on the subject of railless trams. In reply thereto I am to state that the Council has nothing to add to the letter to the Senior Consul on this subject, published in the Municipal Gazette on June 12.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

G. E. TUCKER, Esq.

THROUGH RUNNING.

With reference to the arrangement for through running between the two Settlements, contained on pages 133/4B of last year's Report, the General Manager of the Tramway Company has intimated that the agreement with the French Tramway Company for one year's through running has been renewed for a period of five years from August 18, 1913.

PUBLIC BAND.

THE BAND COMMITTEE.

The Committee has remained unchanged during the year, as follows, and has held three meetings for discussion of the affairs of the Band.

Messrs. H. Figge (*Member of Council and Chairman*)

F. J. Burrett

R. Lundt

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

Certain changes in the personnel of the Public Band during the year 1913 are recorded under the heading of Municipal Staff: with reference thereto it is to be noted that one of the Manila violinists, who have been invalided, has not yet been replaced. This is due to the difficulty of obtaining good musicians of this class, who easily obtain engagements and better pay in the bands employed in cinematographs and cafés. The total number of musicians is 35, that is to say 14 Foreign Musicians and 21 Manilamen.

It is no easy matter to sustain public interest in a Report which recurs year by year, and as the public knowledge of the needs and scope of the Band's work grows it becomes still more difficult. Information as to the work of the Band during the year, both public and private, is a matter which, though it may attract temporary attention while the actual performances are taking place, is barren of interest when reduced to statistics. The following particulars give a general account of the work on which the Band has been engaged. During the past year the public performances have consisted of the Sunday Concerts in the Town Hall which lasted until the end of May, public dances on Friday afternoons during the winter months and three Subscription Concerts. The open air concerts commenced as usual after the Spring Races, and continued until the end of September. During the summer the Band played daily in the Public Gardens, the Hongkew Recreation Ground or the Public Recreation Ground. The Volunteer Corps also required its services on several occasions, and a large number of private engagements were fulfilled, including music during the Races, the St. George's, St. Andrew's, "A" Company and Marine Engineer's Institute balls, dances at the Country Club, Club Concordia, and Customs Club, dinner music at hotels, clubs, etc.

Sunday Concerts.—Now that circumstances have developed, the Sunday Concerts are becoming a very important portion of the Band's activities. It has already been explained in earlier reports what efforts it requires to keep these performances at a satisfactory level, and how difficult it is, with local conditions as they are, to find sufficient time and quiet for the necessary rehearsals. It will perhaps be permitted to me also to call attention to some further adverse conditions which militate against efficiency. The practice room is in the Town Hall: the space in the Town Hall during the winter is, however, occupied for purposes of the most diverse nature. Five or six large balls take place there and also flower-shows and other entertainments, all of which require special arrangement and preparation of the available space. For several days therefore the Band is deprived of its practice-room, and is not in a position to prepare its programme for the next Sunday in such a manner as to satisfy the legitimate expectations of the greater part of its audience. It happens also too often that the Band is maimed owing to sickness of the musicians, and is therefore handicapped in its efforts to submit good work to the public. It is sometimes necessary to lay aside a half-finished piece because this or that musician is suddenly incapacitated by illness, or again it is sometimes unavoidable that a work is played with a quite insufficient number of musicians, because some of them are obliged to be absent at the last moment. At home under such circumstances a substitute is procured; here it is necessary to proceed with the material available at hand, and to persevere in the endeavour to make the best of it. It may thus be said without exaggeration that deficiencies are the general rule, and moreover that the concerts which give pleasure to the Band and to its Conductor, by reason of their adequacy from a musical standpoint, are quite unusual. If any obstacle is met

it is always the Sunday Concerts which suffer. This is unfortunate both for the numerous audiences at the performances and also for the Band itself which is often prevented from adequately fulfilling the demands of musical works of art of a high order. Two-steps and ragtimes can of course be played with a smaller number of musicians, but the music which is entitled to the description "art" requires a thoroughly practised *ensemble* in its production. Shanghai maintains its Band at considerable expense: it is indeed to be regretted that the peculiar local circumstances stand so much in the way of progress in the scope of its capabilities. The inclusion of ragtimes in the programme of the Sunday Concerts would of course be the wrong way to increase efficiency or to make these concerts popular. The level which the concerts have attained is due to the zeal of the Band in endeavouring to produce good music for its audiences in the best possible manner. A glance at the weekly statistics of attendance will bring conviction that the programmes which contain works of Beethoven, Wagner and Tschaikowsky exercise the greatest attraction. Some time ago an attempt which was made with programmes "of a popular description" in Concerts held on Wednesdays was of necessity given up owing to the poor attendance. Anyone who wishes to hear dance music finds ample opportunities in the public dances on Friday and also elsewhere in Shanghai. It is beyond denial that for the money which is spent the community should expect the best which the Band is in a position to provide. But good quality in music can only be provided by earnest work; during work such as this the hindrances which are above described are naturally very disheartening. Speaking for the German musicians it may truthfully be said that they thoroughly understand the special nature of local conditions, and realise that the Band must comply with requirements in every direction, and I feel obliged to say that I have satisfied myself that they are making genuine efforts to please the public.

Repertory.—A large number of works were performed for the first time in the year 1913 at the Sunday Concerts, many of which it was previously impossible to produce. The novelties in the repertoire include the following works:—

From the Far West	Bantock	Ruy Blas	Mendelssohn
The Men of Prometheus	Beethoven	Suite, Les petits riens	Mozart
In the Steppes of Central Asia	Borodin	Symphony E flat major	Mozart
Fourth Symphony	Brahms	Concerto in A major	Mozart
Pierrot and Pierrette	Burgmein	Le Déluge	St. Saens
Carnaval	Dvorak	Finlandia	Sibelius
Peer Gynt Suite No. 2	Grieg	Overture, The Bartered Bride	Smetana
Funeral March of a Marionette	Gounod	Suite Piemonte	Sinigaglia
Second Polonaise	Liszt	Prelude, Parsifal	Wagner
Introduction and Dance of Salome	Glazounow	Bacchanale from Tannhäuser	Wagner
		Fragments from Hänsel and Gretel	Humperdinck

In addition thereto a number of solo works for the harp have been played for the first time. Mr. Millies in the violin concertos of Beethoven and Mozart, Mr. Schrader in the Concerto for clarinet by Weber and Mr. Preussler in the Concerto for French Horn by R. Strauss also appeared as soloists.

The larger works performed were:—

Symphonies Nos. 2, 5 and 7	Beethoven	The Surprise and Oxford	Haydn
Symphonie Fantastique	Berlioz	From the New World	Dvorak
Suites:—L'Arlésienne	Bizet	Symphonic Poems:—Les Preludes	Liszt
Peer Gynt No. 1	Grieg	Le Rouet d'Omphale	St. Saens
Casse Noisette	Tschaikowsky	Danse Macabre	St. Saens
The Wand of Youth	Elgar	Ultava	Smetana

The Overtures of Mendelssohn, Weber, Bennett, Massenet and Tschaikowsky which are such popular favourites were also played, and the Rhapsodies of Liszt and German. One programme consisted only of Russian works, and two programmes exclusively of works by Wagner; the Wagner concerts especially showed how much the Band has gained by the addition of the harp, and by the improved playing of the string instrumentalists.

Subscription Concerts.—These concerts which began again as usual towards the close of the year, have been attended by larger audiences than in the previous year, and it is to be hoped that the more the programmes are expanded by the performance of works of a higher style, the more will they win popularity. That there is undoubtedly room for choral performances has been shown by the numerous attendance at the practices for the Oratorio St. Paul, the performance of which is intended for the Third Subscription Concert, and it is felt that the Council is conferring a genuine benefit in offering an opportunity for the study, by certain sections of the public, of the more notable choral works, with the co-operation of the Band therein.

A.D.C. Performances.—As in the course of the production of Dick Whittington and his Cat the Band has given occasion for public expressions of opinion, the Conductor is glad of the opportunity to make explanatory statements although they may perhaps be somewhat *post festum*. It is an agreeable task to be able now to step before the public with an opinion upon a much vexed question. The boundaries of the discussion which took place are undoubtedly rather broad: on the one side there is the now well-known "couple of Chinese fiddles," while in the opposite camp stands the person who would like the programmes of the Sunday Concerts to be ornamented with two-steps and ragtimes. When opinions so opposite as those which were put forward on this occasion form at the same time the governing factors in a lengthy debate, then a matter for serious discussion incurs the danger of perversion to a useless war of words, or degenerates into the ridiculous. The discussion was not spared either one or the other fate: and now that the feelings of those who took part in it are somewhat pacified, it should not be difficult to give an objective picture of the question. As this can only be to the general advantage, an endeavour will be made to do so.

When the Public Band was reorganized about seven years ago, this was done not least with the object of supporting the performances of the Amateur Dramatic Club with better music than was so far available. This has invariably been kept in view, and everything has been done to gain the approval of the Amateur Dramatic Club. The endeavours of the Public Band have never been any the less, either in feeling or in actual work, by reason of the nature of the performance. The sole wish that has been kept in view has been to perform the duty properly. In the case of the Pantomime there is no room for doubt in this respect. The Band was engaged betimes for a number of rehearsals and performances, and it went to work with the sole wish to comply with requirements, and to aid in the success of a project, for which such exceptional efforts were made. As a difficulty supplementary to those usually met with, there was the fact that other engagements of the Band were accepted at a time when no one was in a position to make any definite statement as to the length of the pantomime. It was supposed that it would last about two and a half hours, but in reality the length of the performance was four hours. This was especially noticeable in cases where the Band was engaged for a matinee in the theatre and in the evening for a dinner and dance in a Club. The following work was then required of the musicians:—

From 2.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. at the Theatre.

From 7.30 p.m. to 3 a.m. in the Club.

From 10.45 a.m. a further public engagement.

That was somewhat excessive. However, as has been stated above, the situation was not foreseen; it was the first time since the reorganisation of the Band that a pantomime has been given: there was much uncertainty on the part of the Staff as to the special nature of an entertainment of this description; and accordingly it was difficult to make the right dispositions beforehand. It thus came about that there were too many duties to be disposed of at one and the same time, and that the strength of the musicians was to such a degree used up, that complaints as to the Sunday Concerts were unavoidable. There was no leisure to prepare the programme: the musicians were not in a state of capability to concentrate upon the necessary work. Owing to peculiar local circumstances, the staff is accustomed to treat as possible what is usually regarded as impossible, namely on a single day to play dance or dinner music, to play wind instruments for march music, to attend at the reception of a sporting club at the public jetty; and on the following day to play one of Beethoven's symphonies. But on this occasion it reached the stage when the necessary elasticity was no longer available. Nevertheless the writer in the press who spoke of the "couple of Chinese fiddles" was in the wrong. It was fully understood that it was the duty of the Band to employ its entire energies for the success of the pantomime, but it is another question whether it would not have been possible for the Amateur Dramatic Club to make certain special dispositions in order to procure some alleviation of the requirements. If a few rehearsals of the music alone had been held prior to the actual theatre rehearsals

then, in my opinion, it would have been found that the ordinary Half Band would have been amply sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Pantomime, and the Foreign musicians would have been able to function interchangeably. At the same time it would have been easier to find room for the Band in the restricted space which is reserved for the Orchestra ; instead of this arrangement, the whole number of the European musicians were engaged for every performance, and it was therefore necessary that the entrance doors of the orchestra-space be kept open during the whole evening, in order that one or two musicians might be able to find room outside the usual space ; a considerable draught resulted, and in spite of all the precautions taken by the Amateur Dramatic Club the time spent in the theatre was anything but an agreeable experience for the musicians.

Dance Music.—The difficulties with regard to dance music still of course remain, but a considerable step forward has been made owing to the fact that the Band is in more direct touch than before with the interested parties, and that they in their turn have given much friendly assistance in expressing the tendencies of local taste with regard to the type of dance music which should be procured and played. It should also be borne in mind that that section of the Band which is specially set aside for dance music consists of ambitious musicians who wish to do everything in their power to satisfy the public.

In conclusion it may be remarked that in spite of the fact that complaints with regard to the Band have not been lacking, it is to be noted that it has more often obtained notice in terms of recognition. The Stewards of the Race Club wrote an appreciative note on the services given by the Band, and the Dance Committee of the Country Club has also on certain occasions expressed its entire satisfaction at the work performed.

PROFESSOR RUDOLF BUCK,
Conductor.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PERMANENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper succeeded Mr. H. C. Gulland as the Council's representative on this Committee, which remained otherwise without change during the year, and now stands as follows :—

Messrs. A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, *Member of Council.*

Dr. R. S. IVY, *Chairman, Public School Committee.*

Rev. A. J. WALKER, *Chairman, Chinese Educational Committee.*

Rev. Dr. F. L. HAWKS POTT } *Elected at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.*
Rev. G. H. BONDFIELD }

Dr. Hawks Pott, elected Chairman of the Committee by his colleagues in 1912, retained the chair throughout the year under review.

Meetings of the Committee were held on April 21 and December 23, and the minutes treated of the following points of note :—

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND GRANTS IN AID.

The Committee recorded a proposal to meet annually for the discussion of the Educational Budget of Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure, which was approved by the Council on the ground that this arrangement will tend towards the co-ordination of expenditure on the Municipal Schools, at present controlled by separate committees. In the middle of May the Committee undertook the inspection of all of the schools which have a place in the Budget for 1913, and reported thereon in favourable terms tending generally to confirm the provisions thereof. A special meeting was convened after the end of year to scrutinize the educational budget as arranged.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

With reference to the allusion which was made at the Ratepayers' meeting, to the question of the intervals at which the Committee should meet, the members decided to hold meetings occasionally throughout the year in the discretion of the Chairman, when there are educational matters requiring attention. At the meeting of December 23 consideration was accordingly given to the offer of Mr. Chi-cheli Nieh, correspondence as to which is set forth hereunder. Articles III and IV of the Report of the General Educational Committee of 1912 contemplated only three schools for Chinese; but the members were of opinion that acceptance of the offer would not form a departure from the policy laid down in that Report, and that the project is a development which would in any case follow in the course of time as the Chinese population in the Eastern District increases.

22 Wayside Road, December 16, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—I have now acquired D.C. Lot 5 and B.C. Lot 8098 in the Baikal Road containing an area of about Mow 8.6 and I am trying to obtain another piece adjoining on the West so as to bring the area up to about 10 mow. This land I propose to offer to the Council for the erection by the Council thereon of a school for Chinese children if the Council will accept the offer and will agree to the following suggestions :—

1. I desire that both "mind, body and spirit" should receive education—that not only should the pupils learn Chinese and Western learning, and practise games, to develop mind and body; but they should also have moral teaching. The morality taught in the Christian religion is considered the highest form of morality, and I would like the pupils to have an opportunity of obtaining some teaching on this subject, and some knowledge of Biblical literature, and also of the principles and literature of Confucian philosophy. This teaching to be optional, so that those who desire to take advantage of it may do so, but there will be no compulsion. I am greatly impressed with the lack of all moral training in the education of the bulk of the youth of China, and I think that, as this training is at least as valuable as book learning, an effort, even though it be a small one, should be made to supply the deficiency. Further I would point out that this moral training cannot be supplied by the parents, who have never received any sort of training in the subjects which I should like to see taught. As, however, the school will be supported by the Ratepayers, and there will, therefore, I understand be the objection to public money being spent on any form of religious teaching, I would ask that only so much of this teaching be provided as is provided at the Shanghai Public School for Foreign boys. I would further point out that the Cambridge local examinations require certain Biblical subjects and that those who enter for this examination should have the opportunity of acquiring these subjects in order to qualify for the examinations.

2.—I would urge that manual and industrial training be made a part of the curriculum at this school. Some kind of manual training is considered necessary in the schools of Europe and America, and I think that it is just as necessary in Shanghai. I fully appreciate the purely literary studies as a basis of general education but with the training of the brain

should be coupled training of the hands. I hope too that attention will be paid to commercial training, especially in view of the business opportunities for young men in Shanghai. Shanghai with its foundries, docks, mills and engineering works is rapidly becoming an industrial centre of the first order and the boys now in our schools should be prepared for this. I think that a school of this character, which will cater for the sons of the East End population, should more particularly aim at preparing young men for the actual life which most of them will enter upon after completing their course at this school.

3.—I would like a nominee of my own to serve on the school committee which manages this school.

I shall be glad if you will bring this offer before the Council for their consideration at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

CHI-CHEH NIEH.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 16, 1914.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of December 16, offering to donate a site in the Eastern District for the purpose of erecting a school for Chinese boys, I am directed to inform you that the Council will gratefully present this public-spirited offer for acceptance by the Ratepayers at the forthcoming annual meeting.

With reference to the suggestions which you make regarding the curriculum and control of the school, I am to state that the Council is in unanimous agreement with your view that morality should be one of the first objects of education, but considers that in a school of the kind proposed this object, apart from the general tone which a well-conducted school may infuse, must be attained by special voluntary lectures and addresses rather than by incorporating any form of dogmatic religious instruction in the school syllabus. The policy of the Council during the past ten years as regards the education of Chinese boys has been consistent in this respect, and the members would be reluctant to advise any alteration.

Your suggestion that the curriculum shall include training which shall fit students for a commercial career, and shall include manual courses, is entirely supported, while in other respects your wishes as regards the establishment present no difficulty.

In conclusion I am directed to convey to you an expression of the cordial and unanimous thanks of the members for the assistance in the work of education of Chinese children in the Settlement which you are providing by this generous and practical gift.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

CHI-CHEH NIEH, Esq.,

POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

The Committee took note of the progress of the negotiations to which reference was made on page 158*b* of the last Annual Report, which proved of more difficulty than was anticipated.

The deed with reference to the property transferring it to the Council's use, the terms of which have been settled in the form of a perpetual lease, was completed on October 15, with the exception of the signature of Mr. Li Ping-shu, at present outlawed for political reasons; and as arrangements are in train for obtaining his signature by proxy, the Committee gave consideration to the immediate future of this project. Before sufficient land can be utilised to begin construction of a school of the size of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, the terms for surrender of a sub-lease of a small inset of land remain to be arranged. The existing Polytechnic building occupies an area of Mow 1.7; and it was recognised that a school might be opened thereon to begin with, but the members were of opinion that this portion of the property could not be utilised to good purpose for the present. Advance with Mr. Nieh's project for a school in Yangtsepoo is unencumbered by any outstanding question, and under these circumstances, it was evident that this should take precedence of the Polytechnic scheme; it did not therefore appear advisable that any but a nominal appropriation be made in the Budget for 1914 for the erection of the Polytechnic Public School.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Mr. D. E. J. Abraham resigned in March, and the vacancy was not filled. Mr. H. C. Gulland was replaced by Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper as the Council's representative. The remaining members were re-nominated by the Council for 1913, and no further change in the membership took place during the rest of the year:—

Messrs. Dr. R. S. IVY, *Chairman*.

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER, *Member of Council*.

A. S. WILSON.

Dr. S. I. WOODBRIDGE.

Six meetings of the Committee have been held.

In view of the opening of the new school in the near future, the arrangements dependent upon the separation of the Boys' from the Girls' Side have engaged considerable attention. Miss Patterson, the present Senior Assistant Mistress, has been nominated to the post of Headmistress of the new School for Girls, and the Committee has given consideration to her recommendations as to the various structural and other alterations to the existing building which will be necessary for its organization as a school for girls only; and has also devoted attention to such questions as the division of the staff, the extent of mutual assistance between the two schools, and the additional staff required.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The attendance for the first month of the year was 273 as against 289 for the last month of the preceding year. This difference of 16 was largely made up of pupils who left school to enter business. The only criticism which can be made is that while a large proportion of the sixteen were qualified to leave, eight having passed the Senior Cambridge, several of the others might with advantage to themselves have remained for at least another year. At the same time, when openings in business houses are offered to boys and girls of fifteen it is hard for parents of very limited means to refuse them. The attendance from January throughout the year has been in every way satisfactory, the numbers have steadily grown from 273 in January to 295 in December. For some time past the attendance has shewn a slow but steady falling off until the year under review, when not only have the numbers risen but the total for December is higher than that for the same month of the preceding year. It may, with reason, be taken that the corner has been turned, and indications point to the future as a time of steady and, not improbably, rapid growth. A particularly good feature has been the very high percentage of pupils present. For a school of 300, including a Kindergarten and Lower School—a matter of between 80 and 100 children under 9, and of these thirty or more under 5 years—it is remarkable that such percentages as 96.2, 94.7, 94.5, 94, 93, 92, 91.5, 90.8, for 8 months of the year should be recorded. The months of September and October shew 84.4 and 89.7 respectively, as many of the children were still away from Shanghai during that time. The number admitted shews an advance of 16 on that of the year 1912 and 26 on that of 1911. The general health has been good, a few cases of serious infectious diseases have occurred, but there has been no serious outbreak. An analysis of the attendance for the year and a comparative table of the figures for the years 1911 1912 and 1913 are given below as Tables A and B. The number of new pupils is shewn in Table C, and these figures with the numbers for 1911, 1912 and 1913 is given in Table D.

TABLE A.

	Upper School			Lower School			Kindergarten			Total on Books	Average Attendance	Percentage present
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
January	109	92	201	33	31	64	4	4	8	273	254	93
February	113	92	205	33	31	64	6	6	12	281	264	94
March	115	93	208	33	31	64	8	5	13	285	270	94.7
April	115	94	209	32	33	65	9	5	14	288	264	91.5
May	112	97	209	34	34	68	10	4	14	291	269	92
June	109	96	205	33	33	66	10	4	14	285	259	90.8
September	101	89	190	35	35	70	17	12	29	289	244	84.4
October	100	89	189	37	36	73	16	13	29	291	261	89.7
November	102	91	193	39	36	75	15	11	26	294	283	96.2
December	103	91	194	39	36	75	15	11	26	295	279	94.5

TABLE B.

	Total on Books									Percentage Present		
	1911			1912			1913			1911	1912	1913
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
January	194	142	336	159	139	298	146	127	273	90.5	89	93
February	198	142	340	157	140	297	152	129	281	85	87	94
March	191	139	330	157	142	299	156	129	285	91	91	94.7
April	191	140	331	152	139	291	156	132	288	85	89	91.5
May	190	139	329	151	136	287	156	135	291	83	91	92
June	183	137	320	154	134	288	152	133	285	80	93	90.8
September	183	143	326	156	141	297	153	136	289	83.5	80	84.4
October	171	143	314	155	138	293	153	138	291	87.5	91.5	89.7
November	173	149	322	156	139	295	156	138	294	93	93	96.2
December	169	150	319	153	136	289	157	138	295	90.5	91	94.5

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
January	12	4	16
February	8	3	11
March	3	3	6
April	5	4	9
May	4	4	8
June	0	0	0
September	14	21	35
October	3	4	7
November	5	2	7
December	1	0	1
	<u>55</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>100</u>

TABLE D.

	Boys.			Girls.			Total.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
January	4	8	12	3	4	4	7	12	16
February	3	2	8	3	1	3	6	3	11
March	2	5	3	2	5	3	4	10	6
April	2	1	5	4	4	4	6	5	9
May	3	6	4	0	1	4	3	7	8
June	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
September	10	17	14	11	16	21	21	33	35
October	2	7	3	9	2	4	11	9	7
November	2	3	5	3	2	2	5	5	7
December	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	49	55	35	35	45	64	84	100

The greatest number on the books was 295. The highest attendance was 283. 72 pupils left during the year. The reasons for withdrawal are given below :—

	No. of children withdrawn.
To enter employment	21
Transferred to other schools in Shanghai	12
Removed for misconduct	1
Left Shanghai to finish their education in Europe or America	1
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	17
Suspended owing to unpaid fees	3
Withdrawal notified as for religious reasons	4
Left without reason given	10
Away through ill-health	3
	72

Cases of sickness notified as being of a more serious kind :—

	Fever.*		Typhoid Fever.		Diphtheria.		Diarrhoea.		Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.	Fam.	Child.
January												
February	1	2	1	1								
March	1	1										
April	4	7	1	1							1	2
May	1	2										
June									1	2		
September	3	6					1	2				
October			1	1	2	6						
November	1	2			1	3			2	4		
December					1	1						
Total	11	20	3	3	4	10	1	2	3	6	1	2

*Notified as Shanghai Fever or Dengue Fever.

Work.—The work has been according to the School Syllabus, and it is felt by the members of the staff that a satisfactory year's work has been accomplished. There can be little doubt that the standard of attainment among the pupils is steadily rising, and the frequent letters received at the school from parents of past pupils now at school in other parts of the world, without exception, express the opinion that the grounding given compares most favourably with that to be obtained in other parts of the world. The Syllabus is revised every year, and, though it is reprinted only once in a few years, the printed syllabus always shews the general standard of work aimed at. Any person who wishes to see the actual statement of work for the current year may always do so at the school, where Form Syllabuses are posted in the respective class-rooms, and a copy of the full syllabus is to be seen in the Headmaster's room. As was pointed out in the Report for 1911, the Syllabus corresponds to that of a Secondary School in England, although Latin is not a regular class subject but is given only in response to special request.

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct has given satisfaction. Among the boys there has been noticeable a great increase in public spirit, which means that one of the great desires of every schoolmaster or schoolmistress is being fulfilled. The system in force for the promotion of discipline and good conduct is the same as that outlined in the Headmaster's report for 1911. As it depends to some extent on the

co-operation of parents, and as, in any case, it is desirable that parents should know the system applied to this important part of a child's training, an outline is given below :—

For playground discipline the boys fall in by squads under squad-commanders chosen from among the boys themselves. These commanders are held responsible for the punctuality, discipline, and general good behaviour and smartness of their respective squads, and take charge of them at the fall-in, before school, and after recess. They drill them and march them into school at the word of command from the master on duty. It is found that this system promotes a healthy spirit of responsibility and authority among the boys and is highly popular, for there are few things that a boy admires more than strict discipline. It is his nature to rebel against it but, given fair treatment, and no one is more unerring in his true judgement of what is just, a schoolboy is happier and prouder even after being punished for the breach of discipline than he can ever be where discipline is absent.

The system of punishment in force at the school is such as to bring every delinquent before the notice of the Headmaster. Each form is supplied with a Detention Register in which the names are written, and which is ruled off in such a way that detention may be recorded against any boy or girl on any day throughout the term by any master or mistress. At the end of each school day the boys and girls in detention are sent by their form masters and form mistresses to the Detention Room where they are kept in for half-an-hour. Detention is taken week by week by members of the staff in turn. Every Friday afternoon the Headmaster inspects all registers. Children who have been too frequently detained are then dealt with by the Headmaster himself; they are placed "On Report," in which case they are supplied with ruled sheets on which each master or mistress concerned makes notes as to their work and conduct. The sheets are brought by the pupils themselves to the Headmaster, at the end of the afternoon, for his inspection and signature, after which they are taken home for signature by the parents. In extreme cases among the boys the cane is used. Cases of corporal punishment are dealt with only by the Headmaster. Such cases are not frequent. The object of those in authority is to prevent breaches of discipline and of good behaviour, and, speaking generally, the prevailing sympathy between masters and mistresses and their pupils is so close that the risk of offending a teacher is, with most of the children, a greater deterrent from misconduct than is the fear of punishment. The mischievous boy is no longer regarded as necessarily a confirmed evil doer and morally bad, nor does a boy punished necessarily mean a boy disgraced; many of the most ingeniously mischievous boys afforded the best material in the hands of a discerning and sympathetic master. Only refractory cases of laziness and vicious or dishonourable acts are dealt with by means of the cane and then only after a sufficient acquaintance with a boy's disposition and a full consideration of the probable effect of the extreme form of punishment. Once the need is established the punishment is inflicted with a full measure of severity. The ordeal over, the incident is closed and the boy starts again with a clean sheet.

Class Lists.—The marks gained from daily work, homework, and examinations, are carefully entered and totalled each week. Deductions are made for detention and unpunctuality, after which the pupils are classified, the lists being posted in class-rooms. From these lists monitors for the week are appointed.

Scholarships and Bursaries.—Pupils of the Public School have entered for open competition Scholarships and Bursaries and have met with pleasing success as is shewn below :—

The St. Andrew's Bursaries.—Two Bursaries, each of the maximum value of \$100 open to children of Scottish parentage in Shanghai, and awarded on the result of an examination held by the St. Andrew's Society in November.

(Previous to 1904 this Bursary was open to the Public School only. In that year it was thrown open to all Scottish children in Shanghai).

Helen Macgregor, awarded a Bursary, value Sixty Dollars.

Winifred Ferguson, awarded a Bursary, value Forty Dollars.

The St. George's Scholarships.—Two Scholarships, each of the value of One Hundred Dollars a year tenable for two years, open to the children of Englishmen who are eligible for membership of the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George. The scholarships to be awarded on the result of a competitive examination held by the St. George's Society in June, one to a boy and one to a girl, unless otherwise decided by the committee of the Society. Founded 1912.

B. H. Smith awarded special Diploma of Honour for being head of the list for 1913 though as holder for 1912 he was ineligible for the Scholarship itself.

E. T. Nash, awarded Boys' Scholarship of One Hundred Dollars.

Helen Ware, awarded Girls' Scholarship of One Hundred Dollars.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—The results of the Examination held in December 1912 were received in March and are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Senior.—Honours Third Class :		r. Annette Grenberg
Pass :	Shahmoon, S.E	Marion A. Ferguson
(under 19)		Ernina Remedios.
		r. Fanny Shainin
		r. e. h. ge. Beda Soelberg
		e. Alice H. Ware
		Kathleen Wanstall
Junior.—Honours Third Class :	Smith, B. H.	
Pass :		
(under 16)	Hoosen, J.	Mabel Andersen
		Flora MacGregor
		Winifred Mooney
(between 16 and 19)		
	Nash, W. H. O.	Yvonne Allen
Preliminary.—Honours Third Class :—		Clara Soelberg
Pass :		
(under 14)	Davie, R.	r. Rhea Cantorovitch
	Foos, G. A.	Frances Madar
	r. Fuchsman, C.	
(between 14 and 16)		
	Minsky, Ez.	Sarah Bassis
	Nash, E. T.	Susan C. Dawson
	Rowland, E. V.	Minny Herzberg
		Lilian Levi
		Helen V. MacGregor
		Louisa Morgan

Total passed : 30

r. Mark of Distinction in Religious Knowledge.

e.	"	"	English Language and Literature.
h.	"	"	History.
ge.	"	"	Geography.

There were entered for the Examination held in December 1913 :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Senior	0	1
Junior	10	10
Preliminary	17	9
	27	20
Total	47	

Athletics.—The School Athletic Club is in a satisfactory state and increasing keenness and skill is shown in the games. On the boys' side 95 per cent are members of the club. In the summer, games are played every day after school, under supervision; in certain months of the winter, pupils leave school early on three days a week for football practice, also under supervision. Matches are played on Saturday mornings and occasionally on half holidays. A subscription of one dollar for the year or 20 cents per month, entitles the members to participate in Cricket, Football, Tennis, or any other games played on the School Grounds. The 7th Annual Athletic Sports meeting was held on the Public Recreation Ground on May 16. The events were well contested by a very large number of competitors and the occasion was in every way successful.

Boy Scouts.—Some difference of opinion exists as to whether scout work is likely to claim too much of a boy's time. The important thing to notice is that, as a scout under good leadership, a boy receives most valuable training, and the schoolmaster or the parent does well to recognise in the Scoutmaster an ally working with him for the good of the children. The Headmaster records with pleasure that his relations with the Scout organisations have always been cordial and that, by maintaining free and frequent communication with the Scoutmasters, all possible clashing and friction have been avoided. More than this, by means of the periodical exchange of confidential reports on all boys common to the school and to the Scouts, a very close watch is kept on the moral and physical progress of pupils, and a boy who is inclined to sacrifice school to scouting very soon finds himself brought to book by both parties concerned.

To close this report, it is fitting that reference should be made to the excellent relations which exist between the pupils and their masters and mistresses. This is a direct result of the devotion of the staff to their work and the example set by their high standard of loyalty. It should be known that much of the success of pupils who bring credit to themselves, to their parents, and to the school, is due to the generous spirit of those mistresses and masters who ungrudgingly give much of their own time and extra work for the good of their pupils—as, to take one instance only, in the case of the preparation of candidates for the St. Andrew's Bursary, when they are taken by teachers voluntarily, out of school hours, for work in Scottish Literature and Scottish History.

G. M. BILLINGS,
Headmaster.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

Mrs. Rosenbaum resigned on leaving Shanghai in February, whereupon Mrs. Hodges consented to resume her seat. Mr. H. F. Merrill also resigned his seat in June on his departure, and the Council recorded its regret, and appreciation of his three years' services as Chairman of the Committee. The Rev. G. H. Bondfield was elected Chairman at the following meeting held on September 10. By the nomination of Messrs. A. S. P. White-Cooper and W. R. Strickland in October, the Committee was increased to the minimum number required by the terms of the Trust Deed and its constitution during the year under review is accordingly as follows :—

Rev. G. H. BONDFIELD, *Chairman.*
 Mesdames BONDFIELD,
 HODGES,
 MERRIMAN,
 WALKER,
 Rev. C. J. F. SYMONS,
 Rev. A. J. WALKER,
 Messrs. H. HANBURY,
 W. R. STRICKLAND,
 A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

The separation of the Girls' Side to which reference was made in the Report for 1912 has become of additional urgency owing to the crowded condition of the accommodation on the Boys' Side. In May the necessity for remedying this congestion occasioned discussion of various suggested expedients; and in order to provide improved supervision an Assistant Matron was engaged in this connexion. Finally, in November, when the Headmaster reported that several children were waiting for admittance, a temporary lease was arranged of No. 16 Boone Road. It became fully evident, however, that the only complete remedy would be the permanent scheme for the division of the School, involving purchase of a site for a new school for boys, in accordance with the recommendation of the Sub-Committee formed for consideration of the matter. A site for the new school was accordingly selected in the neighbourhood of the Haskell Road; the open situation and other good reasons, such as accessibility and the quietness of the neighbourhood influenced the Sub-Committee in recommending the proposed site very strongly. An option thereon was obtained, and the project awaits submission for the approval of the Ratepayers at the forthcoming Annual Meeting. The terms of the purchase are set forth in the relative correspondence under the heading Municipal Properties. The cost of the land would be largely defrayed from the School investments, which amount approximately

to Tls. 43,000. It is proposed to erect accommodation for 200 boys, which number shall include 60 boarders, to be increased hereafter to 400, of which 120 shall be boarders; and the scheme contemplates retention for the present of the existing school building in the Boone Road, as a school for girls.

Nine meetings of the Committee have been held.

BOYS' SIDE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending December 31, 1913.

Numbers :—The number both of boarders and day pupils has steadily increased throughout the year. The increase in the number of Eurasian and other foreign boys is more than is apparent on the surface. There were formerly from thirty to forty Chinese boys in the school as day pupils; there are now only seven. Out of the 126 names on the school register, 46 are those of boarders. The school is crowded to overflowing and it has been found necessary to obtain outside accommodation for new boarders waiting for admittance. It is interesting to notice the number of varied nationalities among the boys attending the schools :—English 4; Russian 6; Portuguese 2; Jewish 4; Japanese 5; Chinese 7; Eurasian 98.

Health :—The boys have been in good condition throughout the year and only one case of sickness of a not very serious nature has occurred.

Games :—As usual great keenness is shown in all forms of sport; in the football matches the boys carried all before them until they met the French School boys in the finals for the Carill and Association Cups when they suffered their first and only defeats. The tone of the school is very good. The upper form boys have got the right spirit in their games, their work and in their dealings with one another. The need for care lies with the small boys and they should receive vigilant attention outside school hours.

Instruction :—The thirteen boys who succeeded in passing the Cambridge Preliminary Examination were presented with their certificates by Mrs. Merriman and Mrs. Bondfield, who attended the school for that purpose just before the breaking up for the midsummer holidays. In the terminal examination just concluded, the mathematics (with the exception of algebra) of the upper forms VA and VI were very well done; in the geometry papers especially, almost every boy obtained correct results to the riders set. The book-keeping papers were excellent as were the answers to the English questions. The boys of forms IV and VB passed on the whole a very creditable examination. In forms IIIA and IIIB the form master contends with many difficulties. These are the two lowest forms in the Upper School and contain boys who have to be promoted at irregular intervals from the lower school because of its crowded condition. At the present moment the boys of the lower school number 48; they are under the control of one lady teacher, who has difficult work to do, and their ages vary from six years to sixteen.

Mr. Stenhouse very kindly sent \$27 to be presented to the boarders who spent Christmas in the school. Thanks are due also to Mr. Harvie for sending a Christmas tree and a large assortment of toys.

W. T. PRICE,
Headmaster.

GIRLS' SIDE, HEADMISTRESS' REPORT.

The work of the school has gone steadily forward during the year. I was very grateful to the members of the staff for the conscientious way in which they carried on the work of the school during my absence on home leave making it quite easy for me on my return to resume duty. Living continually with the children, as is necessary, where about two-thirds of the boarders remain in the school for their holidays, it considerably brightens the atmosphere if members of the staff take kindly to extraneous duties, for in spite of various official holidays, in reality there is only one month in the year when the teachers are absolutely free, that is when they go away for part of the summer vacation.

When in England I had the opportunity of spending several days at two of the schools under the Girls' Public Day School Trust. Although the scheme of education is too ambitious to adopt in the school, still it is refreshing to see modern methods of teaching and to be able to discuss the difficulties which beset us here in relation to the language question and the needful preparation for the future of these girls. In London I visited the Educational Supply Association and selected text books, stationery, etc., necessary for the school. I received the sanction of the Committee to purchase household and clothing

supplies ; it was a great pleasure to be able to do so, as the choice is so much more satisfactory than when ordering from a distance. Many of the children come from great distances, for instance, Chungking, Singapore, Manchuria, etc., and the parents request that charge be taken of their wardrobes and new outfits made when required. The cost is refunded when the bills are settled.

The attendance during the year has been excellent and the number of pupils on the register compares very favourably with last year, averaging slightly over 100 per month ; the increase of boarders in comparison with last year is a marked feature ; they numbered 41 at the close of the year and the school was hard pushed for accommodation. If it is taken into consideration that Chinese have been eliminated and that the new children consist only of Foreigners and Eurasians it may be said that the school has decidedly grown and taken a step in the right direction. It is an easy matter at any time to fill the school with Chinese girls and at the commencement of the autumn term numerous applicants were turned away. After the summer term several day children left, some to enter the Public School, and others the French School ; their places were taken by non-English speaking Eurasians. Then arose the difficulty of classification. They need a separate teacher, being too old for the kindergarten class and hindering the work in the other forms. Until recently one of the senior girls has acted as student teacher, helping all backward girls with English. She has taken a position as stenographer and unfortunately there is no one to replace her. The general health of the school has been good ; there were only a few slight cases of illness which could be easily treated by the matron.

Owing to my absence on leave no candidates were entered for the Cambridge Local Examination. I am glad to report that the four girls who entered last year were successful. One girl, aged 13 years, competed for the St. George's Scholarship and, although she did not gain it, it is satisfactory to record that she came out second. The Prize Distribution took place on Monday, December 22. The girls gave a little entertainment which included pianoforte solos and duets, songs, drills and recitations. Our large school room was filled with an appreciative audience. At the conclusion Mrs. Bondfield gave the prizes to the successful winners and certificates to the following :—

Annie Allan	Cambridge Junior
Muriel Davey (13)	„ Preliminary
Margaret Herd	„ „
Kitty Smith	„ „

The sum of \$100 was left to the girls by the late matron, Miss Graham. They were consulted as to how they wished the money used, and they decided to buy a tennis set (net, rackets and balls) ; and with the remainder, books to replenish their library, which was started in a small way by a friend, and augmented by the staff. There are now over 200 volumes of well selected books, especially chosen for the children. A great number of the girls regularly take out a book ; for the privilege of being a member, a small monthly charge is made which goes towards renewing the books.

A number of boarders spent their holidays in the school ; through the kindness of friends they had many enjoyments, especially to be mentioned is the Christmas tree given by Mr. Harvie, which they had on Christmas Eve and, with the help of friends who joined in games, they passed a very happy time.

E. H. MAYHEW,
Headmistress.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE.

Shanghai, February 12, 1914.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the accounts relating to the French Orphanage of Providence, 28 Rue Montauban, and I take this opportunity of thanking you, and the members of the Council and those of the Educational Committee, for the help which they kindly give us.

I even venture to ask you to be good enough to consider how much the expenditure is in excess of the receipts, and to solicit an increase if possible in the amount which is allotted to us with so much kindness every year.

The figures speak for themselves, and I have no need to support my request by other reasons. Our expenses are very heavy.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
M. DE ST. PHILOMÈNE,
Superior.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Grant (English Municipality)	\$1,340.00
" (French Municipality)	2,000.00
Fees received	1,056.00
Donations	1,200.00
Revenue of the work-room	454.80
	<u>\$6,050.80</u>
Difference	\$14,764.20

EXPENDITURE.

Board of 122 pupils at \$6 per month	\$8,784
Rent (part)	5,578
Washing	2,928
Water	180
Fuel and light	520
Medicines	150
Books and stationery	220
Shoes	420
House linen and clothes	506
Excursions as rewards	76
Annual Prizes	130
Christmas Tree	600
Outside Teachers (part)	447
Servants (2)	276
	<u>\$20,815</u>

111 Boarders entirely free of charge.

11 " " paying on an average of \$6 per month.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 7, 1914.

MADAM,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 12, containing a statement of the accounts of the French Orphanage for the past year, and requesting an increase of the Council's annual grant of Tls. 1,000.

In reply I am directed to state that in view of the fact that St. Joseph's Institution is situated in the French Settlement, and is primarily of French origin, and conducted under French auspices, the Council is of opinion that additional assistance out of public funds should fall rather upon the French than upon the Foreign Settlement. Under these circumstances, while recognising the good services which the Institution gives to the poorer section of the Community, the Council is unable to entertain the application which you make for an increase in the annual grant.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Secretary.

M. DE STE PHILOMÈNE,

Mother Superior, Société des Auxiliatrices.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Shanghai, February 2, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in forwarding you, herewith, the Report and Working Account of the Orphanage attached to the College for the year 1913. Though the cost of living was slightly greater in 1913 than in the previous year, still, we reckoned the cost of board, per Orphan, as in 1912.

There were last year 149 pupils in the Orphanage, viz :—

Boarders, 20 at an average pension of \$8 per month=	\$1,600	Received \$1,175.00
" 35 entirely free.		
" 7 " " in the College		
Day Pupils		
49 at \$2 per month=	\$980	} Received \$724.00
16 at \$1 per month=	\$160	
29 entirely free.		

Among the 64 boys mentioned in the Accounts, 7 are educated in the College, being placed on the same footing as the Boarders there. In this Report, no account has been taken of those in the College, over 70, received at reduced rates, or educated free of charge. Some of our Orphan ex-students are still living with us, their salary being too small to allow of their living outside. Several other foundlings went to work during the year, and are now living with their relatives. We are pleased to say that they are doing well. As soon as a boy left the Orphanage, another took his place.

The Working Account shows a Debit Balance of \$7,372.34, a deficit which has to be met by ourselves.

We are very grateful to the Council for the assistance they give us, thereby enabling us to give free board and education to many a poor child, and to help many a struggling parent in the education of their children. Will you be so kind as to express to the Members of the Municipal Council our deep gratitude for the help afforded in so worthy a cause.

Thanking you in advance, I remain, yours sincerely,

BROTHER NAZIANZE,

Director.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

FEEES :—		RECEIPTS.
Boarders		\$1,175.00
Day-Pupils		724.00
Municipal Grant, Tls. 2,500		3,574.02
Society of St. Vincent de Paul		300.00
	Debit balance	7,372.34
		<u>\$13,145.36</u>

EXPENDITURE.

Board of 64 boys at \$8 per month for 10 months	\$5,120.00
" 30 boys " " 2 " (Holidays)	480.00
Washing and mending	1,105.00
New clothes	230.00
Games	30.00
Medical attendance	100.00
Medicines	45.00
Stationery and books supplied	247.50
Fuel, light and water	274.00
Taxes	64.86
Shoes and Boots	685.00
Repairs to premises	120.00
Servants' Wages	144.00
Salaries of 5 Masters at a nominal rate of \$75 per mensem	4,500.00
	<u>\$13,145.36</u>

INSTITUTION OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

Shanghai, February 12, 1914.

SIR,—Relying again on your benevolence, we herewith enclose the financial statement of the Institution of the Holy Family for the year 1913.

We sincerely hope that you will kindly continue the Grant you have so favourably bestowed upon us these past years.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
MARIE DE ST. SIMON,
Superior.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		
Grant—Tls. 1,500	\$2,024.40	8 Boarders
		37 Half Boarders. } Gratis
		147 Day Pupils
School Fees—from Day Pupils only	1,909.50	99 Day Pupils at very reduced fees
	<u>\$3,933.90</u>	
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries to teachers	8,704.00	
Salaries to extra teachers	573.00	
Food, boarders	1,152.00	
Food, half-boarders	1,776.00	
Washing	192.00	
Water	120.00	
Lighting	107.15	
Fuel	638.15	
Infirmary	45.00	
Clothing and shoes	727.80	
Books and stationery	46.10	
Servants	447.00	
	<u>\$14,528.20</u>	

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. F. Handley-Derry resigned upon his departure from Shanghai in March. Mr. H. Phillips consented to fill the vacancy, and on his departure for England in December, Mr. O. R. Coales joined the Committee.

The membership remained otherwise as in 1912, and now stands as follows :—

Messrs. Rev. A. J. Walker, *Chairman*.
 Chun Bing-him.
 O. R. Coales.
 E. I. Ezra, *Member of Council*.
 Shen Tun-ho.

Two meetings of the Committee have been held.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Enrolment and Attendance.—The Summer term commenced on February 24, with the full number of boys, *i.e.*, 400 enrolled, and as usual many candidates for admission had to be refused. The daily attendance during this, the first term of the school year, was on the whole satisfactory, averaging about 95 per cent, but during the hot days of July, sickness and other causes brought down the average suddenly, and on the last day of the term there were only 350 in actual attendance. The Winter term began with a much smaller demand for admission, and for various reasons, several old pupils failed to attend. Their places were subsequently filled by the admission of new boys, and by October the school was quite full and about twenty candidates for admission had to be rejected. The stirring events of July and August, when the school grounds were occupied by a guard of sailors and marines, and when Shanghai was surrounded by opposing forces, doubtless had some effect upon schools generally and upon this school in particular, situated as it is so closely to one of the scenes of disturbance.

Staff.—During the absence of Mr. L. H. Turner, Mr. Chang Te-pao, of St. John's University, acted as *locum tenens*. In September Mr. Yuen Chi-lai, Chief Teacher of Chinese, resigned to take up an appointment in North China, and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Ko-fan, one of the Assistant Teachers.

Work.—The standard of education in the Chinese Department has been kept at the same satisfactory level despite the change in the Chief Teachership. In the Sixth Form the following works were prepared for the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, at which examination the boys take Chinese in lieu of Greek.—The San Tzu Ching (三字經); Ta Hsueh (大學); Meng Tzu, Book 1, Part 1; (孟子卷一梁惠王上); Sheng yu kuang hsun, Maxim 1, with Amplification and Paraphrase (聖諭廣訓第一條). At the examination, pieces from these books were set for translation into English, and unseen extracts from modern sources were given to be rendered into Chinese. In the other classes of this Department the following subjects are taken: Reading; Writing; Grammar and Composition; Literature; Translation; Chinese History and Geography; Ethics; National Language (*i.e.*, Mandarin).

In the English Department the pupils of the Upper School take the following subjects: Reading; Dictation; English Grammar and Composition; English Literature; Translation; History and Geography; Political Economy; Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry); Natural Science and Drawing (Freehand, Model and Memory). The results of the terminal examinations held after the end of the year were satisfactory: a few remarks suggested thereby are appended :—

Reading and Recitation.—In the Preparatory School, where there are at present six classes, the books used are Macmillan's Anglo-Chinese Primer and Chambers's "Fluent" Readers, Book 1. While a great deal of progress was manifest, several faults were noticeable. In practically all cases where Chinese teachers of English are employed, faulty pronunciation, especially of the short vowel-sounds ensues. Thus short *a* becomes *oe*; short *i* is called *ee*, and short *o* is mispronounced *or*. In dissyllables the second syllable is often suppressed, and in many words the final consonants are omitted. The teachers would obtain better results if they did not attempt too much. In the Lower School, where most of the

classes are taught by English masters, the Reading was satisfactory, and the boys of the Upper School acquitted themselves very creditably. From Form 1 and upwards, certain pieces of English poetry had been memorised, and were recited in praiseworthy style. Throughout the School the words of several English songs were learned and used during the lessons in Singing.

Dictation.—It is remarkable, considering the unscientific and hopelessly illogical way in which English words are spelled, that Chinese scholars are able to show aptitude in this subject. At the Cambridge Junior Examinations the dictation of a long and difficult passage from Macaulay or a similar author is one of the compulsory tests, and so far no candidate from this school has failed to satisfy the examiners. On the whole the Dictation exercises were well done.

English Grammar and Composition.—The *Gouin* method of teaching English is still used in the case of beginners, and a list of one hundred and fifty of the most commonly used English verbs forms the basis of the teaching. After two years, the pupils are able to understand practically all the English teachers say. It is during the third, fourth and fifth years, that real grind is necessary before a pupil, be he English or Chinese, is able to write English that does not offend the eye. The number of Chinese that can write a faultless letter in English is comparatively small, despite the fact that hundreds have "graduated" from institutions of all ranks, from the "university" to the humble "school." Thus: Eight years of steady application fail to make the average Chinese able to do more than to be able to speak and write English that may be understood, but which is never mistaken for the product of an English writer. A very few are able to go farther, and use the language fluently and accurately. In order to encourage a close study and a high degree of excellence in English, a scheme new to the School, but not unknown in other schools, has been put into practice. A few of the senior boys have been encouraged to correspond with boys of Bablake School, Coventry. The Headmaster of Bablake, Dr. Hodson, has warmly approved of this exchange of letters, and for many months pieces of correspondence of a very interesting nature, as well as trifles such as postage-stamps, photographs, etc., have passed between the pupils of the two schools, and friendships, which may be lasting, and which have undoubtedly been valuable, have been formed.

In *English Literature* the scholars of Forms 4, 5 and 6 studied Shakespeare's "As You Like It," while those of the Third Form read Kingsley's "Heroes." The School Library has been of untold value in giving the pupils a genuine love of English literary works.

Translation is at present taken by boys of the highest form only, and consists in the rendering from Chinese into English and *vice versa* of passages from the classics, as well as the translation of extracts from newspapers and from modern works.

Geography is taken throughout the English Department, and in the Upper School Regional Geography is taken in conjunction with Physical Geography, so that the relation between cause and effect may be noted, and the powers of observation and reasoning cultivated. To omit the study of Physical Geography, or to postpone it until the pupil has "learned" all he can of the regions of the globe, is equivalent to the old Chinese practice of learning the classics first, and then learning the meaning of them. In the Cambridge Local Examinations, each candidate is required to take Physical and Regional Geography. Special attention was given to the continent of Asia by the scholars of the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th forms, while the Third Form made a general survey of the World. In Form 1, China Proper with Kiangsu in particular was studied, while the pupils of the Preparatory School received interesting and practical lessons in the elements of Physical and General Geography. *History* is taken from Form 2 upwards, and is closely related to the teaching of Geography. In Form 2 a course of General History, from the earliest times to those of Greece and Rome, was given, while Forms 3, 4, 5 and 6 took British History from A.D. 1066 to 1485, the boys of the highest form also taking a survey of early British History from B.C. 55. In teaching History to beginners in that subject, it is well to interest the pupils by relating stories of action, personal adventure, and personal characteristics. Everything should be striking, dramatic, single—not complicated with argument or reflection. In the second stage the pupils will want to know something of cause and effect, and will be capable of maintaining more than one interest at a time.

Political Economy is taken by boys preparing for the Senior Cambridge Local Examination, and rightly taught is of immense value. There is a dearth of suitable text-books in this subject, however, but the daily paper, Whitaker's Almanac, Customs Returns, and other sources of information may be used to explain the principles found in the average text-book on this subject.

The work done in *Mathematics* was of a higher nature than that of any previous year. A new and excellent series of Arithmetical books published by Macmillan, and called the "Reform" Arithmetics, have improved the teaching of Arithmetic remarkably. Each of the series has a book specially for the teacher, and with this in his hands even an untrained man can hardly proceed on any but right lines. The correlation of all branches of Mathematics, and the keen interest aroused in the scholars from the very first, are the distinctive features of these new text-books. In *Geometry* and *Algebra* the scholars of the Upper School took the syllabus of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination which goes beyond that of the London Matriculation Examination. A few also took the elements of *Trigonometry*.

Science.—In the Preparatory School Object Lessons on Animals, Vegetables and Minerals, as well as on familiar and common things formed the science lessons, while Forms 1 and 2 had courses of lessons in Elementary Physics, Form 3 in Chemistry, and Forms 4, 5 and 6 Human Physiology and Hygiene, this last-named subject being taken at the Cambridge Local Examinations. Freehand, Model and Memory work formed the chief features of the course in

Drawing, while Brushwork was continued in the Preparatory School. A real and pleasing interest in Art has been aroused in the School, and the walls of the Art Room are frequently covered with specimens of work done by the pupils, often voluntarily. The Drawing lessons are among the most valuable in the curriculum, if only on account of the genuine pleasure they create. Lessons in *Singing*, *Drill* and *Physical Exercises* have been regularly given throughout the year to the whole school.

Cambridge Local Examinations.—At the Examination held in December, 1912, the only Senior candidate who was presented passed, gaining distinction in Chinese Language and Literature, and three candidates for the Junior certificate also passed. At the examination held in 1913, four Senior and two Junior candidates sat, and the results will be published in March, 1914.

Scholars' Library.—The Library has now been in existence for eighteen months, and during the year under review 1,994 volumes were issued and retained for not less than one week. I have pointed out the value of this new factor in assisting to arouse interest in the literature of England, and it is also a great aid to the teaching of History, Geography, and, indeed, many other branches of knowledge. In addition to the books, periodicals like the "Illustrated London News" and the "Sphere" have been supplied, and these, with a frequent display of pictures, taken from various illustrated newspapers, have kept the boys well informed about the doings of the world generally.

The Scout Movement.—During the year an organisation called the Chinese Boy Scouts Association was formed, having as its object the establishment of troops of Scouts among the local Chinese. Although not officially connected with the School, this movement has had a great effect upon it, many of the boys having become scouts, and having thereby gained sound moral and practical instruction. Scoutercraft appeals to the love of adventure and action inherent in most boys, and is specially valuable to Chinese boys, for it encourages adaptability under all circumstances. Scouts learn to dispense with the use of servants; they learn to enjoy out-of-door occupations; and these are features new, but immensely beneficial, to the Chinese boy.

Hongkong University.—Sir Charles Eliot, the Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, again visited the School to see if he could obtain students. The annual cost of residence and instruction at the University is comparatively low being about \$650 per annum, but even this figure makes it quite impossible for more than a very few of the boys to consider the idea of entering the University. The standard of work is so high and the undergraduate life so valuable, when compared with other educational institutions of China, that it is earnestly hoped that a way may be planned whereby some of the seniors in the School may pass on to this excellent seat of learning.

G. S. F. KEMP,
Headmaster.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

The advance in numbers during the past year was very marked. When the school re-opened after the Chinese New Year the number of enrolments rose from 156 to 296, and then after the summer holidays there was a further advance from 296 to 342; and it is hoped that, when the school re-assembles after the Chinese New Year the full complement of 400 will be reached.

Attendance.—But for a very marked falling off in attendance during the months of January and July little fault could be found with the average attendance. The average monthly percentage for the year was 93.89, the average for the first half year being 92.99, that for the second 95.2. The best month was December, 95.7 and the worst July, 86.6. The highest attendance on any one day was 329, and the best percentage for any one week, that which ended December 6, 97.6.

Work.—One radical change was effected during the year. It had been the custom to give instruction in English for one half day and in Chinese for the other half. That arrangement necessitated a great deal of changing, and it was felt that the upper classes ought to have more time for English than the lower classes, as so much more was required of them. Accordingly the school was divided into two sections, upper and lower, and the upper had English every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and the lower every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. When the upper section was learning English the lower was learning Chinese : and vice versa.

There was steady progress throughout. In the highest class a good commencement was made in preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations and good work was done in all branches of mathematics, in history, geography, chemistry and drawing. Work in chemistry was retarded somewhat on account of lack of apparatus, but that deficiency will be remedied early in the new year. Mr. Wood who joined the staff towards the end of the year is a specialist in drawing and manual instruction and the teaching of the drawing throughout the school was assigned to him. English received a great deal of attention and, as far as it was possible, was taught by the foreign members of the staff. There was regular instruction in vocal music and the results were very gratifying. Early in the year a piano was purchased and its help made the work of musical instruction much easier. A school band was formed and found very useful.

Speech Day.—Friday, July 11, was our first Speech Day. Before assembling in the hall there were short displays of Military and Physical Drill. In the hall songs and recitations were rendered by the boys and speeches were delivered by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., and Mr. Chung Mun Yew. The prizes gained in the English classes were presented by Mr. Walker ; those gained in the Chinese classes by Mr. Chung.

Athletics.—In athletics there was a marked improvement. It was not until the end of October that the turf was laid on the playground and on November 1, our Annual Sports were held. The arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Hore and everything passed off most successfully. With a good ground to play on the quality of the football improved greatly and the school team was very successful in its matches. Throughout the year there was regular instruction in drill.

Visitors.—During the year the school was visited by the Permanent Educational Committee, various members of the Chinese Educational Committee, the German Teachers' Association assembled in conference in Shanghai, a German deputation of enquiry headed by the vice-consul, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie and Sir Charles Eliot. All the visitors showed interest in and appreciation of the work.

ROBERT G. DOWIE,
Headmaster.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Council having assumed control of this institution, with the authority of the Ratepayers as foreshadowed in the last Report, page 158B, a Committee of three interested residents was accordingly formed to supervise its working and to act as an advisory body with regard to all matters pertaining thereto. The constitution of this Committee has been throughout the year as follows :—

Messrs. Rev. C. E. Darwent, *Chairman.*
W. C. P. Austin,
H. S. Oppe.

Three meetings have been held and lists of desirable new books have been considered monthly. The Committee's attention has chiefly been engaged in the careful selection and periodical purchase of additional books : the first year of the Council's control has been regarded as experimental, and therefore the members have deferred the introduction of any changes of a general character until completion of the first year of management, and submission of the financial statement for 1913.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1902 :—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1913.

	Tls.	Tls.
Subscriptions to the Observatory Tls. 25 per mensem	300.00	
1 Chinese clerk Tls. 7.50 per mensem	90.00	
		390.00
<i>Telephone Service.</i>		
Subscription for Observatory, and Semaphore		202.00
<i>Staff.</i>		
1 European employe in charge, Tls. 195 per mensem	2,340.00	
1 Chinese assistant, Tls. 40 per mensem	480.00	
1 ricscha coolie, Tls. 8.50 per mensem	102.00	
1 Watchman, Tls. 15 per mensem	180.00	
1 Messenger, Tls. 8 per mensem	96.00	
1 Coolie do.	96.00	
New Year bonuses to staff	59.75	
		3,353.75
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		
Expenses of moving the Chinese assistant	34.88	
Repairs to flags	77.51	
Bunting	200.61	
Minor expenses	5.43	
40 lb. cable for signals	15.10	
Repairs to Meridian Ball, one steel stay	58.65	
Painting of Meridian Ball	55.73	
Addition to the Code of Signals	8.76	
Repairs to Clock	20.00	
Additional pay to coolies	37.19	
Office requisites	72.34	
Locomotion for despatch of telegrams	80.14	
Heating	26.06	
Repairs to messenger's bicycle	11.30	
Purchase of a new bicycle	51.87	
Purchase of leather bag for messenger	2.95	
Upkeep of Furniture, etc.	37.84	
		796.36
Electric Lighting		186.16
Upkeep of electric apparatus		17.88
Water meter		4.44
<i>Total Expenses for the Year</i>		Tls. 4,950.59

Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council, Tls. 2,475.29.

J. DANTIN,

Secretary, French Municipal Council.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Lieut.-Colonel R. N. Bray, West Riding Regiment, in regard to whose appointment see page 17A of this Report, was seconded by the War Office on September 29 and assumed command of the Corps on October 17 on the departure of Lieut.-Colonel A. A. S. Barnes.

The period of service for which Sergeant-Major E. C. Fry (Leicestershire Regiment) was lent by the War Office expired on October 19, whereafter Quartermaster-Sergeant C. H. Wilkins (R.F.A.) was promoted to be Sergeant Major, and Staff Sergeant J. R. Taylor (West Yorkshire Regiment) succeeded him as Quartermaster-Sergeant. Arrangements have been made for filling the vacancy in the Staff by the appointment as heretofore of a non-commissioned officer detached for this service by the War Office.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The service of Mr. T. C. Conner, Clerical Assistant, terminated on May 22.

POLICE.

The service of Colonel C. D. Bruce terminated in September and Mr. K. J. McEuen, Deputy Superintendent was appointed Captain Superintendent, and Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson and Mr. R. M. J. Martin were promoted to be Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent respectively. Two additional Cadets, Messrs. K. M. Bourne and F. L. Wainwright, have been appointed and are undergoing a six months' preparatory course of training at the Depot of the Royal Irish Constabulary in Dublin. Mr. C. G. Kirk, Legal Assistant, has been placed in charge of the Detective Branch and Mr. K. E. Newman has been engaged in London as Legal Assistant.

Leave was granted during the year to Captain Hilton-Johnson, Mr. E. C. Creasy, Inspector Bourke and 2 Sub-Inspectors, 25 Sergeants and 9 Constables. Sergeants Kerrigan, Young and Coll were promoted to be Sub-Inspectors and 33 Constables to be Acting Sergeants of whom 13 were subsequently promoted to Sergeant.

The death is recorded with regret of Inspector J. E. Johnson, Sergeants Blake, W. Simpson, E. G. Andrews and Constable Radcliffe. Sub-Inspector Roche and 8 Constables were dismissed during the year and the service of 14 men terminated for various reasons. The number of recruits taken on was 38 of whom two were engaged locally. In the Gaol Staff, leave was granted to Gaoler Weatherhead and Warders Franklin and Macfarlane; the strength was increased by the transfer of 4 Constables to be Warders of whom one was subsequently invalided, and J. Williamson succeeded W. Owen as Gaol Office Assistant.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

In March six months' leave of absence, with three months' extension for the purpose of prosecuting special studies, was granted to Dr. C. N. Davis, Assistant Health Officer, and during this period Dr. Davis completed the course of the London School of Tropical Medicine, and obtained the degree of M.D. Lond. in Tropical Medicine, and the Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Cambridge University.

The death is to be recorded with regret on June 30 of Inspector T. N. Hugall; Assistant Inspector F. J. W. Melville was appointed Inspector in his place and the vacancy in the ranks of Assistant Inspectors was filled by the engagement of G. B. Haines. Assistant Inspectors Starling and Watson were on leave during the year.

In the Nursing Staff, leave was granted to Miss Summerskill, Matron of the Victoria Nursing Home, Miss Bradford, Matron of the Isolation Hospital, and Nurses Dove and Grimes. The service of seven nurses terminated and others to replace them were engaged in the usual way through the Colonial Nursing Association. One nurse was obtained from Hongkong. Among Probationers Miss Currie and Miss Edelmann completed their period of training and Miss Horne and Miss MacGregor received appointments.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Municipal Engineer, was on six months' leave from March and the duties of his post were performed in his absence by the Deputy Engineer, Mr. C. Harpur.

The need for additional assistance in the Architectural Branch resulted in the appointment of Mr. R. L. Wall as Architectural Assistant. The deaths are recorded with regret of Mr. R. W. Gunson,

Surveying Assistant, after nine years of excellent service, and of Mr. A. Taylor, a Junior Assistant of much promise. To fill these vacancies, and to increase the strength of the Surveying Branch, Messrs. A. F. Gimson and W. A. L. Pardoe were obtained from England, while T. R. Evans was engaged locally as Junior Clerk.

In the Outdoor staff, District Inspector Burn was dismissed and his place was filled by the promotion of A. Scougall, latterly Custodian of the Town Hall, in which post W. J. Roberts succeeded him, while C. S. Coulter became Parkkeeper. District-Inspector Gray and Overseer Brown were granted leave and the need for an additional Inspector resulted in the promotion of A. R. Scott. Assistant Inspector Johnson was dismissed, while P. Ryan, P. A. Russell, F. O. R. Turner and J. Watson were engaged as Assistant District Inspectors.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Under the Council's instructions Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, Electrical Engineer, visited Europe and the United States in May in connexion with arrangements for the purchase of the new plant, and until the end of October Mr. A. H. Blagden, Deputy Engineer, acted in his stead. Under a re-arrangement of duties of certain members of the Staff, Mr. W. J. Williams became Chief Electrical Assistant, Mr. F. G. Payne, Chief Mechanical Assistant, and Mr. W. E. Nops, Station Superintendent at Fearon Road. Leave was granted during the year to Messrs. A. H. Blagden, P. B. Critchley, G. Ewart, F. Ward, H. B. Woodford, A. Kane and Collector Conlon. Two additional Engineers have been engaged, G. F. Hoyland and C. S. Taylor, and five Shift Engineers, N. Bowey, A. D. Buchanan, C. Knight, T. Rogers, and C. C. Whitehead, the last named in place of W. J. Laidlaw. J. E. Wilson replaced A. G. H. May as Foreman Electrician.

An additional Installation Inspector, J. J. Murphy, was engaged, also two Meter Testers, M. P. Baker and F. H. Lawrence, and two Assistant Storekeepers P. C. Mortimer and H. J. Andrews, while J. S. Agassiz and W. H. D. Bentley were appointed Junior Clerks, the last named being transferred from the Tax Office. Miss Dixon was engaged as Stenographer and Typist in place of Miss Richards resigned.

PUBLIC BAND.

The service of Musician H. Schrader terminated in September and Mr. O. Ehmann succeeded him. Four Manila musicians were invalided during the year and one additional European, Mr. Strok, was engaged in place of two of them, while the re-engagement of M. de la Cruz leaves unfilled a vacancy for one Manila musician.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—

In the staff of the Public School Mr. E. P. G. Barrow left on expiry of his agreement, and Mr. A. J. Stewart was transferred to the Public School from the Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese. In December, upon the resignation of the Headmaster of the Thomas Hanbury School, Mr. Stewart received this appointment and steps have therefore been taken for the engagement in England of another Assistant Master for the Public School. Miss A. S. Kelley terminated her services in May, and Miss M. Cardwell was granted leave, while appointments as Student Mistresses were given to Miss B. Rasmussen and Miss A. M. Manning.

In the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, Messrs. A. G. Beaumont and J. Wood were engaged as Assistant Masters.

The Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home came under Municipal control in January and numerous changes in the personnel have since taken place. Mr. and Mrs. Price resigned on expiry of their agreements in December, the former being replaced by Mr. Stewart from the Public School, while Mrs. Gheeting became the Matron. On the Girls' Side of the School, Miss Glover succeeded Miss Rust resigned in March, and Mrs. Thompson was engaged as Assistant Matron.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. T. Ford, Assistant Treasurer, was granted leave during the year, and Mr. W. J. Burke-Scott was engaged as an additional Assistant.

SECRETARIAT.

The only changes which have taken place have been in the Tax Office where V. D. Bentley, Junior Clerk, succeeded W. H. D. Bentley upon transfer to the Electricity Department, and Collectors George, Konsberg and Larsen were granted leave.

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on January 1, 1914, with the dates of expiry of agreements where existing.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Commandant	Lt.-Col. R. N. Bray	Oct 17 1913	
Sergeant-Major	Sergt. C. H. Wilkins	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
Quartermaster Sergeant	Sergt. J. R. Taylor	Dec 13 1912	Jan 20 1916

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Chief Officer	M. W. Pett	Nov 16 1912	Dec 23, 1915
Departmental Engineer	H. Lent	Mar 24 1909	Dec 31 1916

POLICE FORCE.

Captain-Superintendent	K. J. McEuen	Apr 19 1900	Sep 15 1916
Deputy Superintendent	Capt. A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apr 15 1908	Sep 15 1916
Assistant Superintendent	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	May 1 1907	Sep 30 1914
do.	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Sep 30 1916
2nd Assistant Superintendent	M. O. Springfield	do.	Dec 19 1914
do.	E. C. Creasy	Nov 15 1908	Nov 14 1914
Legal Assistant	C. G. Kirk	Nov 9 1910	Nov 8 1914
Chief Inspector	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1915
Chief Detective Inspector	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1915
1st Class Inspector	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1914
do.	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1916
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1915
do.	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Oct 31 1914
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1915
do.	W. R. Kinipple	July 10 1903	Aug 16 1915
do.	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1915
do.	J. McGregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1916
2nd Class Inspector	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1915
do.	T. W. Spottiswoode	Dec 1 1896	Aug 26 1916
3rd Class Inspector	G. W. Merrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1914
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1916
Sub-Inspector	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1915
do.	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	W. G. Brown	Feb 21 1899	Dec 29 1916
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1914
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1914
do.	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	C. Craig	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
do.	J. O'Toole	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	R. C. Aiers	May 17 1900	Mar 18 1915
do.	J. Macdonald	Nov 6 1901	Nov 5 1915
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Jul 16 1916
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1915
do.	J. Coll	Mar 4 1905	Apr 20 1914
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apr 20 1914
do.	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
1st Class Sergeant	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1914
do.	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apr 20 1914
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1915
do.	C. Mills	Jul 17 1903	Jul 16 1915
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1914
do.	W. Brewster	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1914
do.	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apr 4 1915
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1915
do.	J. Cruickshank	Jul 22 1903	Jul 21 1914
do.	P. J. Doyleud	Mar 23 1903	Mar 22 1915

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where Existing.
1st Class Sergeant	A. J. Ferguson	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1914
do.	W. McSwiney	Apl 28 1905	Jun 5 1914
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1914
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1914
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1915
do.	E. W. Everson	Jun 8 1906	Jul 15 1915
do.	A. F. Grimble	Jul 5 1906	Aug 12 1915
do.	W. F. Rankin	Apl 12 1906	May 20 1915
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1915
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1915
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1915
do.	M. Ganley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1915
do.	M. O'Regan	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1916
do.	J. A. Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1915
do.	J. Hamilton	Sept 29 1906	Dec 4 1915
2nd Class Sergeant	T. Brown	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1916
do.	J. Colter	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916
do.	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1914
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	T. Elliott	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1916
do.	E. R. Engley	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	C. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1915
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1916
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	James Mackenzie	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1916
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1916
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	S. Simpson	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	C. H. Taylor	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1916
do.	G. R. Welch	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	J. Anderson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	A. J. P. Coghlan	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	W. E. Fairbairn	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	C. Hepburn	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	W. W. Kay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	F. Langford	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	J. F. W. Milne	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	C. Morriss	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	J. Sinclair	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	W. C. Woodfield	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	C. H. Lilley	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	G. McKay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	J. H. Tait	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914
do.	I. C. Kiloh	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	H. E. Peck	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	R. Wilson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1916
do.	E. L. Gladwish	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	G. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1916
do.	W. Abbott	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1916
do.	M. L. Baillie	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	J. A. Nield	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1914
do.	A. Paterson	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	B. J. Selvey	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
3rd Class Sergeant	P. Curtin	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914

General.

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Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
3rd Class Sergeant	S. H. Rawlings	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	W. D. McGillivray	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1915
do.	J. C. E. Rye	Aug 20 1908	Aug 19 1914
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	T. Dunne	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	P. Dowding	Apl 25 1908	Jan 16 1914
do.	F. M. King	do.	do.
do.	W. McGillivray	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1915
do.	J. R. Sherris	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	C. Powell	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	J. Ross	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1914
do.	F. Shipley	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	J. Hunter	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1914
do.	E. Ring	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1915
do.	W. H. Coles	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1915
do.	C. McGillivray	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1915
do.	R. Ockwell	do.	do.
Acting Sergeant	P. S. Page	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1914
do.	J. T. Reid	May 8 1909	Jun 19 1915
do.	L. E. Todd	Jun 20 1918	Aug 2 1914
do.	H. J. Beach	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1915
do.	W. Spark	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1914
do.	R. J. Crouch	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1914
do.	T. H. Odey	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	T. Robertson	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1914
do.	G. Gilbert	May 7 1910	Jun 19 1916
do.	J. G. Adams	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1914
do.	G. S. Dovey	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1914
do.	D. McInnes	do.	do.
do.	W. R. Marler	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	P. H. Andrews	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1914
do.	W. Robertson	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
do.	E. F. Walker	Mar 10 1910	Apl 27 1916
do.	C. E. Beale	Jun 4 1910	Jul 19 1916
do.	D. J. Webb	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1914
do.	J. Griffin	Nov 5 1910	Dec 23 1916
1st Class Constable	J. Gibson	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	W. Champney	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
do.	F. E. Leary	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
do.	C. Burnie	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1914
do.	B. Keating	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
do.	H. Young	do.	do.
do.	J. R. Malone	Jun 4 1910	Jul 19 1916
do.	E. E. Pilbeam	Sept 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
do.	G. Sadler	do.	do.
2nd Class Constable	A. Longman	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
do.	C. W. Higgs	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1914
do.	J. Village	do.	do.
do.	G. W. Bradish	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1914
do.	G. H. Hall	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1914
do.	J. A. Freeman	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
do.	W. Rousell	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1914
do.	F. C. Bridger	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1914
do.	W. J. Elliott	do.	do.
do.	F. G. Pascall	do.	do.
do.	W. W. Waterfield	do.	do.
do.	T. S. Fry	Sept 5 1911	Oct 24 1914
do.	P. Keane	do.	do.
do.	J. Rowan	do.	do.
do.	A. S. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	D. Ginnane	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1915

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
—	—	—	—
2nd Class Constable	A. A. Laws	Jan. 6 1912	Jan 22 1915
do.	J. G. Murdoch	do.	do.
do.	A. O'Dwyer	do.	do.
do.	C. Pattison	do.	do.
do.	W. J. Porter	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Quayle	do.	do.
do.	J. Sullivan	do.	do.
do.	M. Fitz-Patrick	do.	do.
3rd Class Constable	A. L. Biggs	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1915
do.	T. G. Coyne	do.	do.
do.	F. J. Curry	do.	do.
do.	C. Doyle	do.	do.
do.	T. J. Fitzpatrick	do.	do.
do.	D. Forbes	do.	do.
do.	J. F. Gabbutt	do.	do.
do.	J. Lawson	do.	do.
do.	J. Mason	do.	do.
do.	W. Murphy	do.	do.
do.	J. Reynolds	do.	do.
do.	E. C. Rock	do.	do.
do.	W. J. Russell	do.	do.
do.	J. T. Scanlan	do.	do.
do.	M. A. Taylor	do.	do.
do.	H. Schmidt	Feb 12 1913	May 11 1916
do.	W. T. Bartlett	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1916
do.	N. J. Bourne	do.	do.
do.	W. M. Calder	do.	do.
do.	M. J. Colleary	do.	do.
do.	A. E. Franklin	do.	do.
do.	A. Groves	do.	do.
do.	D. Hayes	do.	do.
do.	B. Hemingway	do.	do.
do.	T. Howarth	do.	do.
do.	E. W. Jenner	do.	do.
do.	V. Meade	do.	do.
do.	F. Mitchell	do.	do.
do.	E. W. Overson	do.	do.
do.	E. Ritchie	do.	do.
do.	J. E. W. Smith	do.	do.
do.	R. W. Yorke	do.	do.
do.	V. Bolitho	May 10 1913	June 22 1916
do.	J. Buckley	do.	do.
do.	C. J. Ball	do.	do.
do.	R. Conduit	do.	do.
do.	A. D. Hendry	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Jefferson	do.	do.
do.	J. J. Kilkenny	do.	do.
do.	J. W. Litt	do.	do.
do.	R. A. Orr	do.	do.
do.	W. A. L. Palmer	do.	do.
do.	A. Peters	do.	do.
do.	W. W. Ransley	do.	do.
do.	J. Robertson	do.	do.
do.	R. Shellwell	do.	do.
do.	C. E. Smith	do.	do.
do.	W. B. Smith	do.	do.
do.	F. A. Treacher	do.	do.
do.	N. White	do.	do.
do.	H. Tapley	Aug 27 1913	Aug 26 1916
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	Dec 27 1916

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Assistant Gaoler	R. Sims	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1914
Senior Warder	D. McKenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	M. Hally	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1914
do.	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1914
1st Class Warder	J. McFarlane	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1914
do.	R. C. Blyton	Jul 10 1909	Aug 9 1915
do.	H. Radford	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1916
2nd Class Warder	J. W. Jackson	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1916
do.	E. Alderson	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
do.	W. C. Grant	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1916
do.	H. Champney	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1914
do.	F. J. Miles	do.	do.
do.	F. Reuter	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1914
do.	F. Buckingham	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1914
do.	F. Down	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1914
do.	A. H. Chamberlain	do.	May 17 1914
do.	V. G. Westwood	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1914
Office Assistant	J. Williamson	Aug 18 1913	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1914
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D. (Dub), D.P.H., D.T.M.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1914
2nd Assistant Health Officer	C. N. Davis, M.D. (Lond), D.F.H., D.T.M.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1914
Assistant	F. G. C. Walker, A.L.C.	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1914
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1915
Inspector	H. Bland	May 26 1904	May 25 1916
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1915
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1914
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	June 30 1916
Assistant Inspector	F. W. Ambrose	Jul 10 1911	
do.	G. R. Arthur	May 13 1912	
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	
do.	R. C. Courtenay	Oct 1 1910	
do.	W. J. Dean	May 16 1900	
do.	F. Ehrenfeld	Aug 28 1911	
do.	J. S. Graham	Oct 1 1911	
do.	G. B. Haines	Jun 1 1913	
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	
do.	D. P. W. Jones	Apl 1 1910	
do.	E. van der Linde	Nov 1 1911	
do.	W. R. O. W. Melville	Jun 7 1911	
do.	T. Moran	Jul 19 1891	
do.	A. Popp	Mar 13 1911	
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	
do.	H. V. Starling	Oct 3 1905	
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	
do.	G. J. Turnbull	Apl 1 1910	
do.	P. Veit	May 26 1911	
do.	A. Wagstaff	May 17 1912	
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	
Japanese Interpreter	Tokichi Torigoye	May 1 1913	
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. Summerkill	Aug 30 1907	Aug 31 1915
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss A. Bradford	Aug 7 1902	Sep 16 1914
do. Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	Dec 20 1916
Matron, Mokanshau Sanatorium	Miss M. L. Barclay	Aug 28 1908	Oct 3 1914
Nurse	Miss L. A. Arnot	Dec 18 1908	Jan 24 1915
do.	Miss M. E. Burton	Jun 22 1913	Jul 6 1916
do.	Miss V. M. Cobbett	May 19 1911	Jun 25 1914
do.	Miss A. W. Cochrane	Jun 27 1913	
do.	Miss D. M. Dalton	Jul 25 1913	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Nurse	Miss E. A. Dove	Jun 19 1908	Jul 25 1914
do.	Miss M. Fraser	Jan 27 1911	Mar 4 1914
do.	Miss M. S. A. Grimes	Apl 24 1908	May 31 1914
do.	Miss A. E. Hatch	Dec 1 1911	Jan 8 1915
do.	Miss L. Herrenberg	Jul 25 1913	
do.	Miss M. Hirata	Feb 15 1912	
do.	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	Apl 24 1915
do.	Miss A. M. Jackman	Jun 30 1911	Aug 5 1914
do.	Miss E. McNelly	Mar 7 1913	Apr 13 1916
do.	Miss K. K. Smiddy	Dec 1 1911	Jan 8 1915
do.	Miss R. E. Smiddy	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
do.	Miss A. E. Swarbrick	Jun 22 1913	
do.	Miss E. J. Swinton	Dec 1 1913	
do.	Mrs. E. Thomas	Jun 21 1907	Jul 28 1916
do.	Miss E. Tucker	Jun 22 1913	
do.	Miss A. Turner	Jun 2 1911	Jul 9 1914
do.	Miss S. Uyeno	Jan 9 1912	
do.	Miss K. Wilkerson	Aug 18 1905	Aug 31 1915
do.	Miss A. A. P. Zagallo	Sep 22 1911	Oct 29 1914
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1915
Probationer	Miss E. Horne	Aug 1 1913	Jul 31 1916
do.	Mrs. F. Isaac	Aug 13 1911	Aug 12 1914
do.	Miss A. M. Lachlan	Nov 1 1912	Oct 31 1915
do.	Miss A. Macgregor	Dec 1 1912	Nov 30 1915
do.	Miss J. Macgregor	Aug 23 1913	Aug 22 1916
Attendant, Victoria Nursing Home	G. Macdonald	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1916
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	W. Palmer	Nov 3 1910	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Engineer and Surveyor	C. H. Godfrey	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1915
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1915
Chief Assistant Engineer	J. E. Needham	Dec 2 1904	Jan 3 1914
Assistant Engineer	F. G. Helsby	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1916
2nd Assistant Engineer	L. H. W. Crockwell	Feb 24 1911	Apl 1 1914
do.	H. E. Pollard	Jul 21 1907	Aug 13 1916
do.	M. H. Shorto	Oct 21 1912	Nov 4 1915
do.	H. C. de Rijke	Apl 16 1911	Apl 15 1914
Engineering Assistant	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1916
do.	C. Lüthy	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1915
Chief Architectural Assistant	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1916
Architectural Assistant	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1916
do.	R. L. Wall	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
Chief Surveying Assistant	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1915
Surveying Assistant	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1915
do.	A. J. Clements	Nov 20 1911	Nov 19 1914
do.	A. C. B. Craddock	Sep 5 1912	Dec 4 1915
do.	A. F. Gimson	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1915
do.	W. A. L. Pardoe	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1916
do.	G. H. Rendall	May 18 1902	Dec 31 1914
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1915
do.	T. W. B. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	Apl 15 1916
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1914
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	Dec 31 1915
Clerical Assistant	A. Hubbard	Sep 25 1911	
do.	G. T. Symons	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1915
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1915
Junior Clerk	T. R. Evans	Nov 6 1913	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1914
do.	Miss A. Scott	Mar 1 1911	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1916
Assistant do.	W. H. Etterley	Sep 9 1910	Oct 17 1916
Park Keeper	C. S. Coulter	Mar 12 1910	
Clerk of Works	J. Eitter	Mar 1 1882	
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1914
District Inspector, Pingchiao Quarry	J. Fringle	Mar 11 1911	
Assistant Inspector do.	C. Ward	Aug 22 1910	
District Inspector	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1914
do.	E. Crouch	Sep 22 1911	
do.	W. V. Field	Sep 17 1910	
do.	A. T. Gray	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1914
do.	R. J. Harris	Apl 1 1912	
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	
do.	H. E. Jones	May 13 1907	
do.	M. MacLennan	Nov 1 1906	
do.	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	
do.	A. Scougall	Oct 16 1912	
do.	A. R. Scott	Sep 2 1912	
do.	A. R. White	Jun 1 1908	
Assistant District Inspector	P. A. Russell	Dec 16 1913	
do.	P. Ryan	do.	
do.	F. O. R. Turner	Oct 1 1913	
do.	J. Watson	Nov 27 1913	
Overseer	E. Brown	Oct 3 1908	
do.	F. W. Butler	Aug 8 1910	
do.	D. J. Stuart-Murray	Sep 15 1909	
Custodian, Town Hall	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Electrical Engineer	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.E.E., M.I.Mech.E.	Mar 21 1901	Apl 30 1916
Deputy do.	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.	May 15 1902	Jun 22 1914
Chief Electrical Assistant	W. J. Williams, A.M.I.E.E.	May 29 1911	May 28 1914
Chief Mechanical Assistant	F. G. Payne, A.M.I.Mech.E.	Jul 8 1904	Aug 14 1916
Consumers' Engineer	R. A. Williams, B.Sc. (Wales) A.M.I.E.E. A.M.I.Mech.E.	May 22 1910	Jun 6 1916
Station Superintendent, Fearon Road	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1914
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	Aug 26 1914
2nd Foreman Mechanic	A. Wright	Sep 23 1907	
Shift Engineer	N. Bowey	Jan 12 1913	
do.	A. D. Buchanan	do.	
do.	S. T. Clark	May 24 1912	
do.	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	
do.	C. Knight	Jul 25 1913	
do.	A. Mitchell	Mar 14 1910	
do.	T. Rogers	Jul 6 1913	
do.	C. C. Whitehead	Feb 23 1913	
Mains Engineer	G. F. Hoyland	Feb 2 1913	Feb 16 1916
do.	O. L. Ilbert, A.M.I.E.E.	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1914
Mains Assistant	H. W. Thwaites	Apl 26 1907	
do.	F. J. Gayes	Mar 17 1912	
Mains Foreman	A. Leach	Jun 18 1911	
do.	J. J. Marshgreen	do.	
do.	G. A. Marshgreen	Aug 25 1912	
Assistant Power Engineer	C. S. Taylor, A.M.I.E.E.	Mar 10 1913	Mar 9 1916
Foreman Electrician	J. E. Wilson	May 4 1913	
Installation Inspector	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	
Assistant do.	J. F. Jones	Oct 20 1912	
do. do.	J. J. Murphy	Jul 6 1913	
Assistant	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	
Chief Meter Tester	V. Olsen, Assoc. A.I.E.E.	Aug 15 1910	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Meter Tester	M. P. Baker	Apl 6 1913	
do.	F. H. Laurence	Apl 13 1913	
do.	F. Ward	Mar 13 1907	
Draughtsman	C. E. Pearson	Jul 1 1912	
Chief Clerk	W. J. C. Budd	Jan 8 1904	Feb 16 1916
Clerk	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	Oct 6 1916
do.	W. T. Bertenshaw	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1915
do.	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1915
do.	J. W. Harding	Sep 29 1911	Oct 16 1914
do.	H. McAdam	Sep 1 1911	
Junior Clerk	J. S. Agassiz	Mar 3 1913	
do.	W. H. D. Bentley	Jan 29 1912	
do.	R. B. Roach	Dec 16 1912	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss A. M. Gutierrez	Oct 15 1910	
do.	Miss C. Richards	May 24 1911	
Storekeeper	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	
Assistant Storekeeper	H. J. Andrews	Jun 1 1913	
do.	P. C. Mortimer	Mar 13 1913	
Show Room Assistant	S. T. N. Rocksberg	July 11 1904	
Collector	C. H. Bailey	Jun 1 1912	
do.	M. Conlon	Feb 1 1908	
do.	W. G. Green	Jun 1 1912	
do.	A. Murphy	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1915
do.	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	
do.	J. G. Wilson	Jul 25 1912	
Meter Reader	W. Anderson	Jun 17 1898	
do.	T. Murphy	May 10 1909	
do.	F. W. Snape	Apl 20 1910	

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	Professor R. Buck	Nov 24 1906	Dec 23 1915
Assistant Conductor	H. Millies	Oct 20 1910	Nov 21 1916
Musician	O. Barz	Jan 6 1911	Jan 19 1914
do.	W. Biswang	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	J. Brandt	Dec 23 1912	Jan 7 1916
do.	O. Ehmann	Sep 30 1913	Nov 4 1916
do.	P. Engel	Oct 2 1912	Nov 6 1915
do.	M. Gareis	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1915
do.	B. Klaeber	Oct 14 1912	Oct 29 1915
do.	A. de Kryger	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1915
do.	J. Morscher	Oct 14 1912	Oct 29 1915
do.	A. Plemenik	Jun 20 1907	Aug 2 1916
do.	G. Preussler	Nov 7 1906	Dec 23 1915
do.	J. Prüfener	do.	do.
do.	A. Strok	Nov 1 1913	
do.	G. Alberto	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	J. Alinsod	Jun 30 1902	Jun 30 1914
do.	G. Belamide	May 12 1903	May 11 1915
do.	P. Brevia	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	F. Calibo	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	M. de la Cruz	Mar 25 1913	Mar 24 1916
do.	P. Dias	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	G. Fernando	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1915
do.	Q. Ignacio	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1914
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	A. Mendosa	Mar 3 1901	Jun 30 1914
do.	M. Muyot	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914
do.	P. Natividad	Oct 12 1908	Oct 11 1914
do.	B. Nazario	Jul 1 1908	Jun 30 1914
do.	J. Pintado	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1914

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, where existing.
Musician	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Nov 21 1915
do.	H. Sanjuan	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1914
do.	R. Santos	do.	do.
do.	M. Toledo	May 12 1903	Oct 24 1915
do.	D. Trinidad	Sep 1 1908	Aug 31 1914
do.	N. Zamora	Aug 21 1910	Aug 20 1916

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1915
Assistant Master	R. Ross, B.A. (Oxon)	Jan 29 1910	Mar 11 1916
do.	G. E. Fletcher, B.A. (Oxon)	May 6 1911	Jun 18 1914
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. H. Astill	Sep 1 1905	Aug 31 1914
do.	Miss M. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1915
do.	Mrs. F. L. Garner	Jan 1 1903	Dec 31 1915
do.	Miss L. Goodfellow	Jan 7 1901	
do.	Miss E. Hoodless	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1915
do.	Miss L. Hutchison	Mar 15 1910	Feb 28 1914
do.	Miss M. Mercer	Jul 18 1908	Sep 2 1915
do.	Mrs. E. Murray	Mar 13 1911	Jun 12 1914
do.	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Sep 30 1915
do.	Miss A. A. Samson	Jan 13 1912	Mar 3 1915
do.	Miss P. M. Simon	Dec 4 1909	Jan 18 1916
Student Mistress	Miss A. M. Manning	Jul 1 1913	
do.	Miss B. Rasmussen	Apl 3 1913	

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.**BOYS' SIDE.**

Headmaster	A. J. Stewart	Jun 7 1901	Dec 28 1916
Assistant Master	W. C. Divers	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1914
do.	W. H. Semmens	Apl 7 1911	May 13 1914
Assistant Mistress	Miss A. A. Wilson	Mar 1 1906	
Matron	Mrs. E. M. Gheeting	Dec 29 1913	

GIRLS' SIDE.

Headmistress	Miss E. H. Mayhew	Oct 8 1906	Oct 8 1915
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. Davey		
do.	Miss P. M. Glover	Mar 7 1913	Apl 14 1916
do.	Miss M. P. Putnam	Jan 8 1912	Sep 30 1915
do.	Miss L. Sharpe	Apl 21 1912	
Matron	Miss F. M. Gaunt	Mar 18 1912	Sep 30 1915
Assistant Matron	Mrs. Thompson	Jun 5 1913	

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1916
Assistant Master	L. C. Healey	Aug 14 1912	Sep 25 1915
do.	R. F. H. Kirk	Nov 19 1911	Jan 4 1915
do.	S. Rayner	Aug 15 1908	Sep 28 1914
do.	L. H. Turner	Nov 20 1909	Jan 5 1916

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	R. G. Dowie	Sep 1 1912	Aug 31 1915
Assistant Master	A. G. Beaumont	Sep 1 1913	
do.	S. Hore	Aug 28 1912	Aug 27 1915
do.	J. Wood	Oct 25 1913	Dec 8 1916

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian	Mrs. H. Allan	Jun 1 1913	
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Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement, Where existing.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.			
Treasurer	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	
Deputy Treasurer	J. C. Bosustow	Jul 11 1901	Apl 6 1914
Assistant Treasurer	J. T. Ford, A.C.A.	Mar 6 1908	Apl 6 1914
Assistant	W. J. Burke-Scott	Mar 17 1913	Mar 16 1916
do.	G. H. Charlton	Nov 1 1910	Oct 31 1916
do.	T. H. Hutchison	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1915
do.	H. E. Kimpton	Jun 1 1911	
do.	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1915
do.	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1915
do.	H. M. Mann, A.C.A.	Feb 3 1911	Mar 4 1914
do.	H. E. Middleton	Jun 1 1909	
Junior Clerk	C. Wilson	Mar 21 1910	

SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary	W. E. Leveson	Oct 1 1897	Mar 31 1915
Assistant Secretary	J. B. A. Mackinnon	Mar 1 1906	Feb 28 1915
do.	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Dec 31 1914
Assistant	A. G. Nugent	Jan 1 1911	Dec 31 1916
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Oct 31 1914
Stenographer and Typist	Miss M. M. Jones	Dec 3 1907	
do.	Miss V. Agassiz	Feb 17 1911	

TAX OFFICE.

Overseer of Taxes	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1914
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1889	Jun 30 1914
Assistant	W. C. H. Knight	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1915
do.	V. H. Bourne	Feb 16 1911	May 31 1915
Junior Clerk	A. J. Hadley	Oct 8 1910	
do.	V. D. Bentley	May 1 1913	
Inspector of Taxes	A. K. Henning	Oct 1 1897	
do.	D. McAlister	Jun 1 1899	
Tax Collector	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	
do.	J. J. H. Dearn	May 17 1898	
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	
do.	C. R. Greenberg	Mar 7 1910	
do.	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	
do.	I. Konsberg	Sep 3 1896	
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	
do.	E. Mellows	Oct 22 1903	
do.	T. O'Hare	Nov 1 1911	
do.	W. T. Rose	Mar 16 1910	
do.	H. C. W. Schröder	Apl 4 1902	
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	
do.	E. Zillig	Jul 1 1904	

FINANCE MATTERS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ESTIMATES.

The original Estimates submitted for the Ratepayers' approval involved the raising of a loan of Tls. 250,000. The adoption of Resolution V dealing with the Report of the Municipal Buildings Committee has had the effect of increasing the authorized loan to Tls. 750,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial transactions of the year are summarized below :—		Tls.
Ordinary Income		2,858,006
<i>Deduct.</i>		
Ordinary Expenditure		2,484,283
Surplus on Ordinary Budget		373,723
Extraordinary Income		1,089,243
<i>Deduct.</i>		
Extraordinary Expenditure		1,075,493
Final Surplus carried forward to 1914		13,750

The Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 373,723 is Tls. 104,308 in excess of the figure estimated, this increase being accounted for as under :—

	Expended	
	Over	Under
	Tls.	Tls.
Volunteer Corps		5,489
Fire Brigade		1,253
Police Force	3,069	
Health Department		37,953
Public Works Department		13,512
Public Band	3,871	
Educational Department	178	
Public Library	678	
Finance Department		1,670
Secretariat	1,331	
General Charges	24,977	
Interest	8,366	
Stock and Stores	13,440	
	55,410	59,877
<i>Add :—</i>		
Income—increase		99,841
Balance—being net increase in the		
Surplus on the Ordinary Budget		
over the estimated figure	104,308	
	159,718	159,718

Volunteer Corps—Underspent Tls. 5,489.

Four months' leave pay granted to Lieut.-Col. Barnes on vacating command of the Corps accounts for the excess shown under the heading "Pay—Foreigners." This excess has been, however, more than counterbalanced by the savings effected under "Uniform" and "Ammunition."

Fire Brigade—Underspent Tls. 1,253.

With the exception of the heavy outlay under "Plant, maintenance and repairs" the year's expenditure compares favourably with the figures estimated.

Police Force—Overspent Tls. 3,069.

The expenditure for the year has more closely approximated the estimates than has been the case for some years past. There is a noticeable falling off in the "Receipts for Special Services," while the appropriation for "Stock and Stores—Uniform" proved to be inadequate.

The following figures are of interest as showing the growth of expenditure during the past five years under "Pay and Allowances" :—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Pay and Allowances.					
Foreign Branch	307,066	323,730	355,085	357,309	372,593
Sikh Branch	107,242	98,575	103,421	111,306	110,249
Chinese Branch	149,842	155,179	167,789	176,131	178,996
Total	<u>564,150</u>	<u>577,484</u>	<u>626,295</u>	<u>644,746</u>	<u>661,838</u>

Health Department—Underspent Tls. 37,953.

A saving of Tls. 36,674 has been effected under "Office," a shortage of rat-proofing materials greatly retarding Plague Prevention measures. The expenditure on "Hospitals" exceeded the estimates by Tls. 1,679. Under "Extra-Departmental" the interest on the General Hospital building overdraft only absorbed Tls. 5,111, against an estimate of Tls. 8,000.

Public Works Department—Underspent Tls. 13,512.

The income derived from "Supervision Fees" is Tls. 7,091 in excess of the figure estimated. Savings have been effected on "Buildings," "Creeks and River," "Drainage" and "Parks and Open Spaces." The appropriations for "Maintenance of Roads," "Cleansing Roads" and "Lighting" on the other hand have all been slightly exceeded.

Public Band—Overspent Tls. 3,371.

The appropriation for "Passages" proved inadequate, while "Private Services" only produced Tls. 2,610, against an estimate of Tls. 4,000.

Educational Department—Overspent Tls. 178.

These accounts call for no comment.

Public Library.—Overspent Tls. 678.

The estimate of Tls. 1,000 included in the Budget represented the annual grant formerly voted for the Library, which was taken over by the Council during the year.

General Charges—Overspent Tls. 24,977.

The above excess is accounted for as under :—

Gratuities.	Tls.	Tls.
Bell Tower Watchman N. Cohen, resigned	740	
Zee Ching Liang, on completion of 50 years' service	<u>1,380</u>	2,120
General Educational Committee, sundry expenses		148
Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Landale		1,346
Celebration of H.M. the Kaiser's Accession		1,137
Local Disturbances		5,213
Trust Funds—debentures written down to par		<u>13,155</u>
		23,119
<i>Add.</i>		
Differences between estimated and actual figures		<u>1,858</u>
		<u>24,977</u>

Interest—Overspent Tls. 8,366.

The estimate contained no provision for interest on the $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ Loan; on the other hand the interest on Trust Funds proved less than was anticipated; a further saving being effected on the unissued balance of the authorized loan.

Redemption of Debentures.

It will be noted that the unexpended balance of the year's appropriation (Tls. 93,700) has been temporarily transferred to the Balance Sheet, in place of following the course adopted during 1911 and 1912 of transferring the amount to the credit of Extraordinary Income. As pointed out in my Report on the Accounts for 1911, the latter method of treating the appropriation is only financially sound so long as it does not involve increasing Extraordinary Income by more than it would otherwise have been necessary to raise by loan. The year under review shows a Final Surplus of Tls. 13,750, in view of which it would have been financially unsound to have issued any more debentures of the current year's loan; it therefore follows that it would have been equally unsound to have increased Extraordinary Income by the unexpended balance of the Redemption Appropriation.

Ordinary Income.

The increase of Tls. 99,841 over the figure estimated is fully dealt with in the Report of the Overseer of Taxes.

Extraordinary Expenditure.

The actual expenditure under this heading during the year has been Tls. 1,075,493, against an estimated expenditure of Tls. 1,034,225. The following is a list of items included in the Budget, but upon which no outlay has been incurred :—

	Tls.
Bridges.	
Stone Bridge	2,000
Drainage.	
Yangtsepoo Road, cross culvert	1,670
Land.	
Rifle Range Extension	450
Markets for the Northern District	20,000
Isolation Hospital Extension	100
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension	
Wayside Park	3,000
Buildings.	
West Hongkew Police Station, Boundary Wall	200
Sinza Police Station, Boundary Wall	3,500
Miscellaneous	4,400
Gaol, Sentry Tower	400
Quetta Road Market	3,000
Isolation Hospital, additions	3,500
Latrines	1,000
Hongkew Recreation Ground, pavilion and lavatories	3,000
	46,220

Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 23,888 for which no provision was made in the Budget, the details making up this figure being given below :—

	Tls.
Drainage.	
Broadway East, replacing sewer	3,033
Changpang, culvert between Chungking and Chengtu Roads	4,474
Bubbling Well Road, culvert between Moulmein and Gordon Roads	9,490

Carried forward 16,997

	Tls.
	<i>Brought forward</i> 16,997
Land.	
Sikh Gurdwara Site, raising	43
House Refuse Depot, additional land	2,256
Surplus Land	2,229
Buildings.	
Hongkew Police Station	
Extension of Sikhs' Quarters, balance of cost	131
Central Offices Extension	2,232
	23,888

An amount of Tls. 22,710 has been expended on the construction of the Bund Bridge over the Yangkingpang, and this figure, less the amounts contributed by the French Municipal Council and the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., has now been transferred to the Financial Statement.

Under the heading of "Land" the cost of the Victoria Nursing Home Extension is stated at Tls. 45,008, and an amount of Tls. 554,982 is charged against the Central Offices Extension. These figures include the cost of land to be subsequently incorporated in adjoining roads. The desirability of showing the total cost of a large land purchase (irrespective of the purpose to which a portion of the land will be subsequently allocated) is the reason for the method adopted in the accounts. The credit of Tls. 81,958 for "Land transferred to Roads" is made up as follows:—

	Tls.
Victoria Nursing Home Extension	11,319
Central Offices Extension	70,639
	81,958

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

The results of the year's working are given below:—

	Profit	Loss
	Tls.	Tls.
Pingchiao Quarry	8,523	
Convict Labour	17,657	
Concreteware Manufactory	13,407	
Tungchow Road Workshop		2,094

Pingchiao Quarry.—The profit for the year shows an increase of Tls. 4,298 as compared with the figures for 1912, this result following on an increased output. Owing to transport difficulties the stock of material at the Quarry is steadily increasing. The whole of the profit is represented by cash, and has therefore been transferred to the credit of Public Works Department—Roads.

Convict Labour.—As compared with 1912 the profit for the year under review shows a decrease of Tls. 2,982. The output of Gaol-made articles is well maintained, but the outside work performed by convicts is considerably less than during 1912. Owing to the large increase in the stock of coir yarn, and to expenditure on buildings, the whole of the profit earned is not available for distribution, consequently the Cash Contribution in relief of Police Force expenditure has been reduced to Tls. 9,500.

Concreteware Manufactory.—Shows an increased profit of Tls. 4,111. The stock of steel bars has been largely increased during the year with the result that only Tls. 6,000 is available for transfer to Public Works Department—Drainage.

Tungchow Road Workshop.—As the result of the first year's working of this industry a loss of Tls. 2,094 has been incurred. There is reason to anticipate that the undertaking will be able to cover its expenses during the ensuing year.

LOANS.**SILVER LOANS.**

The Authorised Loan for 1913 was Tls. 750,000. Tenders were invited for debentures to the extent of Tls. 500,000 carrying interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, and no difficulty was experienced in placing the whole issue at par. The previous issue of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent debentures was in the year 1900 when a Loan of Tls. 33,900 was floated at par.

In addition to the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan, debentures to an amount of Tls. 156,300, carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum were issued at an average price (inclusive of brokerage) of Tls. 105.52 per cent.

The Budget appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures (Tls. 142,200) was applied in redeeming the $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Loan of 1893 (Tls. 46,200), and debentures to the value of Tls. 2,300 in the 5 per cent Loan of 1896. The balance of the appropriation (Tls. 93,700) being transferred to the Balance Sheet.

As the result of the year's transactions the Council's liabilities on Silver Loans (excluding the Electricity Department) have been increased by Tls. 607,800.

The Loans outstanding for General Purposes at December 31 (Tls. 2,556,700), represent 89.46 per cent of the year's Ordinary Income.

STERLING LOAN.

No additional debentures have been issued during the year on account of the Sterling Loan. Sterling Current Account has been debited with an amount of £3,067 6s. 7d. representing the cost of two motor appliances purchased for the use of the Fire Brigade.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement A compares Income and Expenditure during the years 1909 to 1913.

Statement B gives percentages, calculated upon Income, of the figures contained in A.

CONCLUSION.

For the second year in succession the growth of Ordinary Expenditure has been more than counter-balanced by the increase in Ordinary Income, the actual figures being as under :—

	1912	1913	Increase.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income	2,734,245	2,858,006	123,761
„ Expenditure	2,372,766	2,484,283	111,517
			12,244

Although the position indicated above can be regarded as satisfactory, it should be borne in mind that the area of the Settlement is restricted and that, therefore, Municipal Income (on the existing basis of taxation) has also a limit beyond which any appreciable expansion is impossible. Expenditure, on the other hand, covers a larger area than the limits of the Settlement and will inevitably increase with the gradual development of outlying districts; in addition to which Interest and Redemption Charges on the Loans outstanding will show a marked increase during the next few years.

Up to the present, residents beyond the Settlement limits have only been required to contribute half the rate levied on those within the Settlement boundaries, and while this was no doubt equitable in the past, the time now appears to have arrived for abolishing this differential treatment. The question does not involve very important financial issues at present, but the growing tendency to build outside the boundary lines will undoubtedly bring the matter to a head in the near future.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,
Treasurer.

OVERSEER OF TAXES' REPORT.

The revenue for the year under review shows a marked increase over the previous year and the receipts under almost every heading have exceeded the Budget estimate, which, however, anticipated a fair increase.

The total Ordinary Income collected from all sources amounts to Tls. 2,858,006, against Tls. 2,734,245 for the preceding year, showing an increase of Tls. 123,761.

Compared with the Budget estimate the revenue shows an increase of Tls. 99,841, made up as under :—

Description.	1913.		Increase.
	Budget.	Income.	
Land Tax	Tls. 672,000	Tls. 674,739	Tls. 2,739
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	545,000	558,245	13,245
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	715,000	739,427	24,427
Wharfage Dues	200,000	215,245	15,245
Licence Fees	491,800	535,097	43,297
Rent of Municipal Properties	65,850	66,098	248
Contributions from Public and Municipal Undertakings.	68,515	69,155	640
	2,758,165	2,858,006	99,841

Land Tax.—The total income from this source amounted to Tls. 674,739, showing an increase of Tls. 3,199 over last year's figures. During the year 207 new lots, representing an assessment of Tls. 512,470, have been added to the register and taxed. The following table shows the income derived from each district as compared with the previous year :—

District	1913.	1912.
	Tls.	Tls.
Central	321,816	323,453
Northern	112,103	112,083
Eastern	130,806	127,343
Western	110,014	108,661
	674,739	671,540

General Municipal Rate—Foreign.—The revenue from this source shows a substantial increase, the figures for the year being Tls. 558,245, against Tls. 541,851 for 1912, an increase of Tls. 16,394.

There are very few vacant houses in the Settlement, as will be seen by the accompanying summary, but rentals have not materially increased. During the year 71 new foreign houses have been assessed showing an aggregate assessment of Tls. 110,054 while 14 houses have been demolished representing an assessment of Tls. 31,139.

Building operations have been extensively pursued beyond Settlement limits, especially in the neighbourhood of the new public school. This district, with the tramway service on the one hand and the Hongkew Recreation Ground on the other, bids fair to become a favourite residential locality. Another district has been opened up on the extension of the Yuyuen Road beyond the western boundary of the Settlement. Residents in these districts, while enjoying the privileges of the Settlement, are only called upon to pay 6 per cent rates as against 12 per cent within the Settlement.

✓ *General Municipal Rate—Chinese.*—There appears to have been a boom in the building trade and an unusually large number of Chinese houses have been erected during the year and occupied almost immediately. As a result the income from Chinese rates also shows a large increase over the previous year, the figures being Tls. 739,427, against Tls. 716,846 in 1912, an increase of Tls. 22,581.

Details of the houses and assessments on December 31, 1913, and the income derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement :—

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
<i>Inside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	3,152	3,065	52,787	51,262
Unoccupied	102	151	622	1,199
Total	3,254	3,216	53,409	52,461
Assessment	Tls. 4,887,539	Tls. 4,870,218	\$8,695,486	\$8,358,605
Income	Tls. 544,010	Tls. 528,376	Tls. 735,998	Tls. 712,403
<i>Outside Limits</i>				
Houses.—Occupied	418	382	971	1,054
Unoccupied	19	19	16	60
Total	437	401	987	1,114
Assessment	Tls. 287,171	Tls. 259,055	\$84,382	\$91,862
Income	Tls. 14,235	Tls. 13,475	Tls. 3,429	Tls. 4,443

The increase in the number of houses within the Settlement limits during the past 20 years is shown by the following table :—

Description.	1913.	1908.	1903.	1898.	1893.
Foreign	3,254	2,919	2,129	1,199	984
Chinese	53,409	50,826	43,606	34,298	30,132
	56,663	53,745	45,735	35,497	31,116

Wharfage Dues.—This source of income produced Tls. 15,245 over the estimate. The following comparative table gives the Council's quarterly receipts for the past five years as collected by the Customs on behalf of the Council :—

		1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
March	Quarter	53,036	40,550	47,902	43,001	40,020
June	"	50,763	52,053	46,597	44,618	45,278
September	"	55,535	52,648	47,408	40,128	44,845
December	"	55,911	59,531	38,871	45,647	47,493
		<u>215,245</u>	<u>204,782</u>	<u>180,778</u>	<u>173,394</u>	<u>177,636</u>

Licence Fees.—The total income from Licence Fees amounts to Tls. 535,097, against Tls. 494,608 in 1912, or an increase of Tls. 40,489. The estimates have been exceeded by Tls. 43,297; this is mainly due to the increase in the number of opium shops. It is interesting to note that while receipts from pony and carriage licences have decreased, the deficiency is more than covered by the increase in motor car licences, thus showing that Shanghai is quickly adopting modern means of locomotion. Chinese lodging houses have apparently done a lucrative business, pawn shops have somewhat recovered, while rickshas are slightly over the estimates and last year's figures. The increase in cart and wheelbarrow licences may be attributed to the revival of the building trade.

Appended to this report is a comparative statement giving full particulars of all licences issued and details of collection during 1911/13, also a table showing the income derived from each class of licence fee during the past ten years.

The excess and deficiency on the Budget Estimates are as under :—

<i>Excess on :—</i>	Tls.	<i>Deficiency on :—</i>	Tls.
Tavern	773	Foreign Liquor Seller	517
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	63	Tea Shop	16
Chinese Club	346	Cargo Boat	29
Chinese Lodging House	1,672	Ferry and Passenger Boat	48
Chinese Wine Shop	1,584	Steam Launch	79
Foreign Theatre	244	Private Pony and Carriage	215
Chinese Theatre	714	Livery Stable	357
Pawn Shop	4,392	Sedan Chair	437
Opium Shop	22,886	Firearms	600
Chinese Boat	708		
Sampan	110		<u>Tls. 2,298</u>
Motor Car	1,876		
Cart	3,445		
Private Ricksha	1,209		
Public Ricksha	1,519		
Wheelbarrow	3,670		
Dog	384		
	<u>45,595</u>		
<i>Less—Deficiency</i>	<u>2,298</u>		
<i>Net Excess</i>	<u>43,297</u>		

Motor Cars.—These vehicles were first licensed in 1903 when there were 5 Cars in Shanghai. The following statement shows the average number licensed per quarter during the past ten years :—

1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
<u>342</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>19</u>

Public Rickshas.—The last four years have witnessed the gradual disappearance of the old iron-tired ricksha. The following table gives the average number licensed per month during that period as compared with the rubber-tired vehicles. During December, 1913, the number of iron-tired rickshas dropped to 21.

Year.	Average per Month.		
	Iron-tyred	Rubber-tyred	Total
1910	6,692	1,094	7,786
1911	5,367	1,141	6,508
1912	6,092	2,353	8,445
1913	2,423	6,199	8,622

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees from this source amount to Tls. 15,464, against Tls. 15,752, showing a decrease of Tls. 288. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averages 43 per month, against 47 per month in 1912.

Markets.—The fees collected during the year amount to Tls. 42,083, against Tls. 40,227 during 1912, showing an increase of Tls. 1,856. The receipts are, however, slightly below the Budget estimate, owing to the fact that the extension of the Hongkew Market was not completed as early as was anticipated, and that the construction of the Quetta Market was deferred.

The following comparative summary gives the amount collected from each market in dollars :—

	1913.	1912.
Maloo	\$16,161.50	\$16,106.50
Elgin	5,775.50	5,086.50
Hongkew	21,530.50	19,932.50
East Hongkew	3,503.50	3,409.00
Wayside	1,428.50	1,299.00
Yangtzepoo	1,289.00	1,251.00
Quetta	—	—
Mohawk	1,451.50	1,243.50
Sinza	6,276.50	5,604.00
	<u>\$57,416.50</u>	<u>\$53,932.00</u>

Ricsha Tickets.—The issue and redemption of Ricsha Tickets continues somewhat unsatisfactory. It is necessary constantly to change the series in order to minimise the chances of forgery. Since August 14, 1913, a new series of 30 cash tickets was issued, in books of 36 for a dollar. These are being redeemed at face value and a discount of 5 per cent is allowed to purchasers of tickets to the value of \$100 during one month.

The turnover during the year on tickets sold and redeemed amounted to \$37,837, against \$38,374 for the previous year. The number of tickets dealt with, compared with the two previous years, is as follows :—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Tickets sold	728,856	722,024	605,164
„ redeemed	760,858	744,368	664,169

In conclusion, it is satisfactory to record the fact that, in spite of the very unsettled state of Shanghai and the surrounding districts, both politically and commercially, during last summer, the work of the Tax Office has been carried on without serious interruption and the revenue collection has been attended with very little friction. It has been necessary on very few occasions to resort to the assistance of the Consular and Mixed Courts for the recovery of rates, etc. owing.

The following are appended to this report :—

Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.

Summary of Chinese houses and assessments.

Comparative statement of licence fees for the years 1911/13.

Statement of revenue from licence fees during the past ten years.

E. L. ALLEN,
Overseer of Taxes.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1913.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1912.						MARCH QUARTER 1913.						JUNE QUARTER 1913.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1913.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Chinese	11,883	14,841	12,698	10,370	1,022	50,814	11,829	14,949	12,821	10,505	968	51,072	11,860	14,947	13,076	10,623	908	51,414	11,877	15,042	13,318	10,845	961	51,943
Houses occupied by Foreigners	140	924	287	119	32	1,502	130	949	305	108	3	1,495	139	949	309	119	53	1,569	132	959	318	121	38	1,568
Houses unoccupied	151	221	474	353	60	1,259	156	256	507	297	64	1,280	150	187	332	242	51	962	88	152	175	173	55	643
Total	12,174	15,986	13,459	10,842	1,114	53,575	12,115	16,154	13,633	10,910	1,035	53,847	12,119	16,083	13,717	10,984	1,012	53,935	12,097	16,153	13,711	11,139	1,054	54,154
Assessments \$	4,194,954	2,109,443	385,330	1,068,678	21,862	8,450,467	4,219,166	2,183,181	1,005,011	1,100,360	86,812	8,594,530	4,228,931	2,194,000	1,017,154	1,121,816	83,406	8,645,287	4,236,631	2,210,938	1,023,386	1,126,466	83,866	8,713,287
Rates collected from Chinese \$	120,285	55,976	26,729	30,946	1,237	238,173	121,007	57,354	27,146	31,319	1,207	238,033	121,663	58,036	28,242	31,938	1,059	240,938	122,739	58,743	28,835	33,597	1,141	244,855
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	7,503	5,508	756	260	38	9,065	2,379	5,796	921	237	38	9,381	2,655	5,802	899	256	38	9,680	2,410	5,798	895	278	37	9,418
Total \$	122,788	61,484	27,485	31,206	1,275	244,238	123,386	63,150	28,067	31,556	1,245	247,414	124,318	63,838	29,141	32,194	1,097	250,638	125,149	64,541	29,730	33,675	1,178	254,273
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	2,883	1,389	1,952	800	59	7,083	3,058	1,901	1,953	1,419	57	8,388	2,462	1,629	1,249	1,343	58	6,741	1,784	1,438	830	953	46	5,061
Average Assessment per house \$	344.58	131.96	73.23	98.67	82.46	167.73	348.36	135.14	73.72	100.86	83.88	159.51	348.98	136.42	74.03	102.13	82.41	160.29	350.22	136.87	74.64	103.82	81.46	160.90
Average Rate per house \$	10.34	3.96	2.20	2.96	1.24	4.73	10.45	4.06	2.21	3.02	1.26	4.79	10.47	4.09	2.22	3.06	1.24	4.81	10.51	4.11	2.24	3.11	1.22	4.83
Average unoccupied houses	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	5 1/2%	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	3 1/2%	2 1/2%	6 1/2%	2 1/2%	1%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	3%	2 1/2%	0 1/2%	0 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	5 1/2%	1 1/2%

SUMMARY OF CHINESE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

	DECEMBER QUARTER, 1912.				MARCH QUARTER, 1913.				JUNE QUARTER, 1913.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1913.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
Brought forward from previous quarter		53,577		\$ 8,394,964		53,575		\$ 8,450,467		53,847		\$ 8,594,530		53,935		\$ 8,645,287		53,577		\$ 8,394,964
New houses assessed	332		50,307		490		76,580		278		47,127		222		36,950		1,322		210,964	
Houses rebuilt and reassessed	191		92,986		166		81,552		172		47,165		342		76,528		871		298,231	
Houses outside Settlement limits	1		120						61		6,084		122		11,628		184		21,560	
Sundry increases in Assessments		524	8,118	151,531		656	40,326	198,458		511	12,492	112,863		686	11,906	137,012		2,377	69,114	599,869
		54,101		8,546,495		54,231		8,648,925		54,358		8,707,398		54,621		8,782,299		55,954		8,994,833
Less—Houses pulled down	526		79,540		305		33,104		339		38,530		387		48,078		1,557		199,252	
Houses pulled down, etc., outside Settlement limits					79		8,778		84		9,454		80		9,168		243		27,400	
Sundry reductions in Assessments		526	16,488	96,028		384	12,513	54,395		423	14,127	62,111		467	11,766	69,012		1,800	54,894	281,546
Totals		53,575		8,450,467		53,847		8,594,530		53,935		8,645,287		54,154		8,713,287		54,154		8,713,287
Increase over previous quarter				55,503		272		144,063		88		50,757		219		68,000		577		318,323
Decrease on previous quarter		2																		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1911-13.

Description	1913.					1912.					1911.				
	Number of Licen ces.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.				
			Number.	Amount. Tls. cts.			Number.	Amount. Tls. cts.			Number.	Amount. Tls. cts.			
Tavern	252	16,573.00	° 63	4,143.25	277	15,871.01	• 69	3,967.76	236	15,270.50	• 59	3,817.62			
Foreign Liquor Seller	412	19,483.43	° 103	4,870.86	394	19,391.70	• 98	4,847.93	412	19,340.03	• 103	4,810.01			
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	103	663.00	° 26	165.75	96	582.00	• 24	145.50	102	708.00	• 25	177.00			
Chinese Club	127	3,145.83	° 32	786.46	115	2,808.32	• 29	792.08	112	2,787.50	• 28	696.87			
Chinese Lodging House	1,473	10,672.00	° 368	2,668.00	1,375	7,772.50	• 344	1,943.13	1,304	6,833.00	• 236	1,708.25			
Chinese Wine Shop	3,632	28,883.50	° 908	7,143.87	3,322	26,375.00	• 830	6,568.25	3,420	25,323.50	• 857	6,320.87			
Tea Shop	7,219	9,483.70	602	790.31	6,896	8,976.90	575	748.07	6,887	9,576.30	571	798.02			
Foreign Theatre	214	4,744.00	18	395.33	225	4,396.00	19	366.33	231	3,992.00	19	338.00			
Chinese Theatre	273	8,714.50	23	726.21	271	7,291.00	23	604.25	268	6,616.50	21	551.37			
Pawn Shop	1,047	19,391.66	° 262	4,847.92	1,231	17,724.27	• 248	3,644.88	1,024	19,524.38	• 256	4,881.07			
Opium Shop	5,586	86,386.00	465	7,198.83	4,482	67,664.00	374	3,638.67	3,949	62,631.50	219	2,219.58			
Cargo-boat, Foreign	786	1,945.89	66	162.16	823	1,980.60	69	165.04	864	2,013.13	72	167.76			
" Chinese	8,591	3,524.88	† 1,432	897.48	8,041	3,320.77	† 1,340	853.46	8,280	3,410.51	† 1,380	568.42			
Ferry and Passenger Boat	717	1,051.58	60	87.63	723	1,073.49	60	89.46	718	1,074.39	60	89.53			
Steam Launch	1,309	2,220.95	109	185.08	1,286	2,358.70	107	188.23	1,281	2,268.79	107	189.07			
Chinese Boat	22,492	4,707.69	1,874	892.31	21,618	3,732.86	1,801	312.74	19,721	3,564.91	1,643	297.07			
Sampan	1,514	1,109.82	† 232	184.97	1,455	981.46	† 242	162.68	1,423	1,063.41	† 237	177.23			
Private owned	Pony	2,495	° 874	3,446.37	3,579	13,933.77	• 895	3,720	3,720	° 930	3,489.58				
	Carriage	3,014	° 753	2,997	13,933.77	• 749	3,483.44	2,967	° 742	13,968.32					
	Ricsha	20,624	° 5,156	11,177.35	19,268	42,678.49	• 4,817	10,669.62	18,410	40,580.90	• 4,603	10,145.23			
Livery Stable	Houses	1,481	122	1,312	109	946	79	682	2,111.25						
	Ponies	7,791	° 419	2,011.00	7,857	24,385.21	635	2,032.10	8,184	25,535.02	682	2,111.25			
	Carriages	6,301	° 925	6,236	6,236	6,236	6,421	6,421	6,421	6,421	6,421				
Motor Car	1,369	12,576.22	° 342	3,094.08	1,073	10,042.62	• 268	2,510.66	867	8,028.72	• 217	2,007.18			
Cart	Pony Carts and Wagrons	588	49	161.25	580	1,948.00	48	162.33	604	2,028.00	50	169.00			
	Hand Carts	9,282	773	1,547.00	7,804	15,697.50	650	1,300.63	7,235	14,470.00	603	1,266.83			
	Trolleys	4,891	408	203.79	3,656	1,828.00	305	162.33	3,653	1,826.50	305	162.21			
Public Ricsha	108,458	151,518.66	8,621	12,626.56	101,342	151,094.37	8,445	12,583.70	78,090	116,629.73	6,568	9,719.14			
Sedan Chair	183	363.13	° 46	90.78	878	797.65	• 94	109.41	794	1,729.03	• 199	432.26			
Wheelbarrow	77,241	28,670.41	6,437	3,222.53	69,483	34,785.16	5,790	2,899.60	63,719	31,927.16	6,310	2,660.59			
Firearms	20	2,400.00	° 5	600.00	30	4,155.00	• 7	1,631.25	14	1,725.00	• 3	431.25			
Dog	2,439	1,784.19	203	148.68	1,841	1,383.93	183	115.33	1,776	1,314.37	148	109.53			

*Quarterly Average.

† Bi-monthly Average.

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE FROM LICENCE FEES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Tavern	4,153	5,664	5,845	5,458	6,251	7,396	14,914	15,270	15,871	16,573
Restaurant	3,903	5,312	5,225	4,660	4,760	4,295				
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	454	585	687	690	668	630	729	708	582	663
Foreign Liquor Seller	10,146	16,246	18,915	18,764	18,363	17,552	16,776	19,240	19,392	19,483
Chinese Club						2,342	2,975	2,788	2,808	3,146
Chinese Lodging House	4,104	4,214	4,283	4,768	6,647	7,146	7,032	6,833	7,773	10,672
Chinese Wine Shop		6,082	6,869	7,410	7,583	9,958	15,102	19,134	25,324	26,273
Tea Shop	5,109	5,101	5,340	5,460	5,896	8,567	9,522	9,576	8,977	9,484
Foreign Theatre	1,027	1,059	1,387	1,658	2,249	4,611	5,039	3,992	4,396	4,744
Chinese Theatre	1,935	2,806	2,428	2,727	3,728	4,197	5,630	6,617	7,251	8,714
Pawn Shop	17,065	13,035	16,510	17,342	16,881	16,130	18,908	19,524	17,724	19,392
Opium House	58,456	63,395	65,268	61,094	48,454	40,420				
Opium Shop	2,747	5,509	5,434	4,290	5,770	21,955	55,129	62,631	67,664	86,386
Cargo Boat	5,831	6,077	5,998	5,781	5,264	5,292	5,539	5,424	5,301	5,471
Ferry and Passenger Boat	781	1,006	1,182	1,163	1,108	1,082	1,092	1,074	1,073	1,052
Steam Launch	1,756	1,654	1,854	2,198	2,253	2,274	2,243	2,269	2,269	2,221
Chinese Boat	4,424	4,798	3,862	3,835	3,652	3,365	3,254	3,565	3,753	4,708
Sampan	1,733	1,973	1,966	1,663	1,470	1,341	1,199	1,063	981	1,110
Private Owned Pony and Carriage	10,956	10,918	11,781	12,232	15,368	16,185	14,886	13,958	13,934	13,785
Livery Stable	29,125	30,741	32,761	29,717	27,611	27,634	26,754	25,335	24,355	24,143
Motor Car	293	493	1,054	1,520	2,428	3,027	5,449	8,029	10,043	12,376
Cart	13,294	14,867	16,162	16,960	15,894	18,300	19,715	18,325	19,384	22,945
Private Owned Ricsha	27,226	29,617	31,464	31,645	37,252	41,039	41,265	40,581	42,678	44,709
Public Ricsha	83,675	86,461	107,180	108,311	107,699	112,540	128,568	116,630	151,004	151,519
Sedan Chair	4,826	6,461	6,690	5,778	5,450	4,264	2,889	1,729	798	363
Wheelbarrow	42,470	40,670	35,330	37,632	33,302	36,914	34,878	31,927	34,795	38,670
Firearms					2,025	2,175	1,650	1,725	4,125	2,400
Dogs	873	931	899	810	956	1,047	983	1,314	1,384	1,784
	337,618	364,127	396,915	393,739	391,357	426,822	446,152	445,451	494,608	535,097

*Note.—Taverns and Restaurants were amalgamated under the heading of "Taverns" in 1910.

Chinese Clubs were first licensed in 1909.

Opium Houses were abolished in 1910.

The Firearms Licence was inaugurated in 1908.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR
THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1913.

ORDINARY INCOME.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.								
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property.— <i>Less</i>								
15 per cent								
Central District	...	...	...	...	323,400		321,816.52	
Northern District	...	...	...	...	111,800		112,102.72	
Eastern District	...	...	...	...	127,400		130,806.22	
Western District	...	...	...	...	109,400		110,013.64	
						672,000		674,739.10
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.								
Foreign.								
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses....					531,786		544,010.40	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.					13,214		14,235.12	
						545,000		558,245.52
Chinese.								
At 12 per cent on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses....					711,074		735,998.09	
At 6 per cent on the same, beyond Settlement limits as above					3,926		3,428.50	
						715,000		739,426.59
WHARFAGE DUES.								
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.								
March Quarter	...	...	...	...	}	200,000	53,036.04	215,244.71
June Quarter	...	...	...	...			50,763.10	
September Quarter	...	...	...	...			55,534.37	
December Quarter	...	...	...	...			55,911.20	
<i>Carried forward</i>						2,132,000		2,187,655.92

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							2,132,000		2,187,655.92
LICENCE FEES.									
Tavern ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,800		16,573.00	
Foreign Liquor Seller ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		19,483.43	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon ...	...	...	...	...	...	600		663.00	
Chinese Club ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800		3,145.83	
Chinese Lodging House ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000		10,672.00	
Chinese Wine Shop ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,000		28,583.50	
Tea Shop ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500		9,483.70	
Foreign Theatre ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		4,744.00	
Chinese Theatre ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000		8,714.50	
Pawn Shop ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000		19,391.66	
Opium Shop ...	...	...	...	...	...	63,500		86,386.00	
Cargo Boat ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500		5,470.77	
Ferry and Passenger Boat ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100		1,051.58	
Steam Launch ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300		2,220.95	
Chinese Boat ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,707.69	
Sampan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,109.82	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000		13,785.49	
Livery Stable ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,500		24,143.34	
Motor Car ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500		12,376.32	
Cart ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,800		22,944.80	
Private-owned Ricscha ...	...	...	...	...	...	43,500		44,709.39	
Public Ricscha ...	...	...	...	...	...	150,000		151,518.66	
Sedan Chair ...	...	...	...	...	...	800		363.13	
Wheelbarrow ...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000		38,670.41	
Firearms ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		2,400.00	
Dog ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400		1,784.19	
							491,800		535,096.86
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.									
Markets.									
Maloo ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		11,843.38	
Elgin ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900		4,233.11	
Hongkew ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,300		15,781.79	
East Hongkew... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,568.01	
Wayside ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,047.11	
Yangtzepoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	900		944.71	
Quetta ...	...	...	...	...	...	300			
Mohawk ...	...	...	...	...	...	900		1,064.02	
Sinza ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200		4,600.93	
Town Hall ...	...	...	...	...	...		44,000		42,083.06
Firemen's Quarters.							750		720.00
Central Station ...	...	...	...	...	...	800		1,555.61	
Hongkew Station ...	...	...	...	...	...	320		415.00	
Sinza Station ...	...	...	...	...	...	880		612.00	
Cadastral Lot 168C ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,582.61
do. 171C ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,300		5,992.38
do. 979N ...	...	...	...	...	...				4,500.00
do. 1069N ...	...	...	...	...	...				1,056.23
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters	...	...	...	...	...		3,600		2,066.84
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		7,500		6,701.42
							700		395.49
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., (see Sterling Extraordinary Income)									
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25 % on the cost of public lighting ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		5,002.08	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913 ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		4,000.00	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty ...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000		33,638.12	
Electricity Department, Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	26,515		26,515.00	
							68,515		69,155.20
Totals carried to Summary							2,768,165		2,858,006.01

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
<i>Foreigners.</i>									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	12,900		14,837.39	
<i>Allowances.</i>									
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	420			
<i>Chinese.</i>									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	1,700		1,791.73	
							15,020		16,629.12
<i>Passages</i>							2,030		1,425.70
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>									111.38
<i>Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>							150		449.55
<i>Locomotion</i>							450		781.26
<i>Fuel</i>							300		267.13
<i>Light</i>							600		716.58
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							800		946.82
<i>Insurance</i>							830		716.58
<i>Telephone Service</i>							300		319.00
<i>Postage</i>							280		128.19
<i>Uniform</i>							7,200		3,092.90
<i>Band</i>							1,000		1,133.77
<i>Artillery Ponies, keep and stabling</i>							5,000		4,646.68
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>							640		175.85
<i>Ammunition</i>							8,600		6,953.61
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>							2,500		2,123.18
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>							80		77.61
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>							3,000		3,864.54
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							1,300		926.07
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>							49,980		44,267.74
							2,600		1,776.82
Totals carried to Summary							47,980		42,490.92
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>100 Short Rifles, Bayonets and Accessories</i>							3,000		3,167.74
<i>200 Winter Coats</i>							1,200		906.09
<i>50 Sets of Saddlery</i>							1,350		1,515.63
<i>Accoutrements</i>							670		123.72
<i>Ponies</i>							500		490.00
<i>Engineer Company—Stores</i>							500		436.41
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>							260		272.37
<i>" for Quarters</i>									997.77
<i>Ammunition</i>							5,000		5,061.23
Totals carried to Summary							12,480		12,972.96
Credit.									
Value of Stores sold and issued							11,500		9,523.94
Totals carried to Summary							Cr. 11,500		Cr. 9,523.94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,260		15,410.63	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,380		13,777.24	
								30,640		29,187.87
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,110		1,142.58
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		137.11
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,115		1,368.59
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,285		3,238.32
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		1,622.60
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		1,409.56
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		883.34
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,790		1,600.17
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,535		3,980.87
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,700		8,069.16
<i>Hose Renewals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,650		4,643.83
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,300		2,183.31
<i>Stud.</i>										
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600		2,479.85	
Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	400		406.93	
Veterinary Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		236.10	
Repairs to Harness and Stable Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		556.31	
								3,800		3,479.19
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		426.51
<i>Company Cups</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		201.88
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		1,169.86
								64,275		64,444.75
<i>Less—Receipts from Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,423.19
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		64,275		63,021.56
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Ladders and Life Saving Appliances</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,300.06
<i>Hose Fittings and Attachments</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,928.96
<i>General Appliances and Tools</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,600		1,270.59
<i>Fire Float Equipment</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		468.83
<i>Hose Reserve</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,300		2,226.53
<i>Beds for Native Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		260		248.35
<i>Office Furniture</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		275.12
<i>Pump for Sinca Motor Hose Tender</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		
<i>New Engines for Motor Chemical</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,540.94
<i>Water Heater</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		550		541.67
<i>Horses and Ponies</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				350.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,332.46
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,710		13,483.51

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.										
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>										
Foreign Branch.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	347,420		350,526.36	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,250		16,318.80	
Allowances.										
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,685.31	
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,550		2,399.99	
Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300.00	
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		238.00	
Drill Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	170		124.30	
								369,130		372,592.76
Sikh Branch.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,475		90,422.50	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,750		13,472.91	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250		2,030.12	
Allowances.										
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800		3,669.05	
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		48.58	
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		605.60	
								111,975		110,248.76
Chinese Branch.										
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	182,145		177,603.56	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	270		245.91	
Allowances.										
Gatemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	270		174.05	
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	465		423.02	
Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		419.32	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...			130.48	
								183,600		178,996.34
<i>Superannuation</i>										
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,300		39,128.54	
Recruiting Expenses in England	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,800		42,983.36	
Uniform and Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500		6,358.95	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000		50,237.40	
							11,010		12,751.32	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>										
Pay of Sikh Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	720		712.48	
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	800		714.60	
Hospital Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		7,663.99	
								11,520		9,091.07
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>										
Pay of Mafoos	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490		1,573.08	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,390		3,167.05	
Repairs to Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		201.19	
								5,080		4,941.32
<i>Fuel</i>										
	...	...	...	...	...	...		19,540		21,229.96
<i>Light.</i>										
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,920		11,489.73	
Oil for Police Lamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250		1,276.25	
								15,170		12,765.98
<i>Water</i>										
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,350		3,746.43	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,905		7,679.48	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600		2,583.30	
Funeral Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,610		3,679.87	
							500		1,089.51	
Carried forward							878,890		880,106.35	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							878,890		880,106.35
POLICE FORCE—continued.									
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>									
Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,115		30,659.96	
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,875		8,452.89	
Photographs ...	...	...	...	...	...	400		213.00	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,520		2,960.45	
							40,910		42,486.30
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i> ...							2,000		1,886.89
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>									
Furniture, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,950		2,401.59	
Arms ...	...	...	...	...	...	200		245.17	
							2,130		2,646.76
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i> ...							1,200		2,716.43
<i>Musketry Course</i> ...							1,300		975.78
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i> ...							800		
<i>Mixed Court.</i>									
Pay of Court Officials ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,720		15,844.30	
Pay and Expenses of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,710		30,255.71	
Sundry Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,240		11,716.62	
<i>Legal Expenses</i> ...							56,690		57,816.63
Secret Service ...	...	...	...	...	...			1,085.00	
Vehicle Number Plates ...	...	...	...	...	...			740.50	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,850		1,136.37
<i>Less.</i>							986,750		3,444.82
<i>Mixed Court Fines</i> ...									995,041.83
" Filing and Hearing Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000		25,959.07	
" Pay and Expenses of Police, transferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,710		15,942.92	
Receipts for Special Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	27,500		30,255.71	
Proceeds from Sale of Unclaimed Property ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		22,406.86	
Dog Redemption Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	750		1,035.76	
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500		1,682.98	
							100,960		9,500.00
Totals carried to Summary ...							885,790		106,183.30
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,100		8,782.81	
Furniture for Mixed Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	500		251.38	
Lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	165		201.87	
Motor Car and Accessories ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		3,166.74	
Bicycles ...	...	...	...	...	...	390		637.31	
Uniform and Equipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000		46,130.80	
Prisoners' food ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500		2,509.50	
Cylin ...	...	...	...	...	...	500		555.00	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		737.53	
Totals carried to Summary ...							52,355		62,972.94
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...		54,000		51,248.93
Totals carried to Summary ...							Cr. 54,000		Cr. 51,248.93

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.										
HEALTH OFFICE.										
GENERAL.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,020		93,840.30	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		3,528.23	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,530	119,550	42,414.31	139,782.84
<i>Supernuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,145		9,764.00
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,890		1,889.20
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,560		3,707.16
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,170.15
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		612.85
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,662.67
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		949.56
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,131.90
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		600		439.00
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		239.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		5,628.24
<i>Disinfection</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		5,128.48
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,644.92
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		37.08
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		450.85
<i>Rent of Sub-District Offices</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,750		1,864.87
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		850		710.68
								194,835		178,813.15
PLAGUE PREVENTION.										
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,640		9,980.82	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		203.62	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		719.11	
<i>Disinfection</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		3,276.99	
<i>Rat-proofing Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000		14,817.99	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		97.61	
								47,390		29,096.14
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.										
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		2,717.73	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,650		2,135.79	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		23.26	
								5,750		4,876.78
								247,975		212,786.07
<i>Less.</i>										
Receipts from Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000		16,899.89	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000		15,463.99	
Ordure Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,480		91,601.55	
								123,480		124,965.43
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		124,495		87,820.64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated,		Actual,	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>										
HOSPITALS										
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.										
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>							29,975		30,370.71	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>							3,250	33,225	2,747.41	33,118.12
<i>Fuel</i>								3,500		3,429.45
<i>Light</i>								1,500		1,074.93
<i>Water</i>								175		356.75
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>								150		183.42
<i>Insurance</i>								350		347.96
<i>Telephone Service</i>								150		231.67
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>								3,500		3,422.50
<i>Messing</i>								13,000		12,248.67
<i>Washing</i>								2,500		1,901.21
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>								2,500		3,367.16
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								500		384.05
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>								61,050		60,045.89
								55,000		31,672.10
Totals carried to Summary								26,050		28,373.79
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.										
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>							11,000		11,386.99	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>							1,500	12,500	1,521.97	12,908.96
<i>Fuel</i>								1,300		1,228.28
<i>Light</i>								1,000		675.30
<i>Water</i>								110		110.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>								150		140.22
<i>Insurance</i>								360		360.45
<i>Telephone Service</i>								120		128.00
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>								1,000		772.58
<i>Messing</i>								4,000		4,799.05
<i>Washing</i>								650		673.30
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>								850		929.76
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								300		230.79
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>								22,340		23,057.09
								4,500		6,829.11
Totals carried to Summary								17,840		16,227.98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>				
HOSPITALS—<i>continued.</i>				
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	2,250		2,059.80	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,750		1,865.87	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,000		3,925.67
<i>Light</i>		375		435.48
<i>Water</i>		450		328.49
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		100.80
<i>Insurance</i>		100		84.68
<i>Telephone Service</i>		65		65.25
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		55		41.00
<i>Messing</i>		750		727.34
<i>Washing</i>		2,800		2,905.04
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		450		488.09
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000		1,316.69
		200		122.48
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>	5,750	10,345	4,365.01	10,541.01
Registration Fees, etc.	2,000		2,352.34	
Contribution from French Municipal Council ...	600		600.00	
		8,350		7,317.35
Totals carried to Summary		1,995		3,223.66
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,200		731.20	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	320		344.93	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,520		1,076.13
<i>Light</i>		200		205.04
<i>Water</i>		100		81.20
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		62.80
<i>Insurance</i>		100		62.45
<i>Telephone Service</i>		35		35.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		25		26.00
<i>Messing</i>		350		334.15
<i>Washing</i>		750		572.30
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		100		71.06
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		172.82
		50		53.63
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		3,630		2,732.58
		3,000		2,135.00
Totals carried to Summary		630		597.58

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>				
HOSPITALS— <i>continued.</i>				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE.)				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,200		1,294.91	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,120	3,320	2,373.98	
<i>Fuel</i>		500		3,668.89
<i>Light</i>		175		458.91
<i>Water</i>		100		123.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100		52.80
<i>Insurance</i>		50		52.45
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25		49.50
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		650		31.00
<i>Messing</i>		1,500		572.83
<i>Washing</i>		230		1,205.88
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		450		195.34
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100		298.31
				118.11
		7,200		
				6,827.62
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		5,250		4,432.00
Totals carried to Summary		1,950		2,395.62
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	750		652.13	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	650		641.65	
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,400		1,293.78
<i>Fuel</i>		800		276.80
<i>Light</i>		120		139.23
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50		40.49
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		25		15.00
<i>Messing</i>		50		31.08
<i>Washing</i>		2,500		2,176.04
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		175		205.65
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		404.36
		200		132.87
		5,620		4,715.30
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors</i>		1,500		1,269.91
Totals carried to Summary		4,120		3,445.39

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.									
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
<i>Foreigners.</i>									
Part Service of Assistant Inspector						360		360.00	
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital						240		240.00	
Chinese							600		600.00
							3,000		2,861.10
							3,600		3,461.10
<i>Superannuation</i>						60		60.00	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>						3,000		2,840.80	
<i>Fuel</i>						300		122.83	
<i>Insurance</i>						75		73.90	
<i>Telephone Service</i>						55		79.00	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>						250		119.74	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						100		254.27	
							3,840		3,550.54
							7,410		7,011.64
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>						500		350.00	
" Grave making						3,400		3,382.50	
" Grave spaces						2,500		2,785.00	
" Reservations						400		320.00	
							6,800		6,837.50
Totals carried to Summary							640		174.14
SWIMMING BATH.									
<i>Pay</i>									
<i>Foreigner.</i>									
Part Service of Assistant Inspector						150		180.00	
Chinese						240		226.33	
							390		406.33
<i>Superannuation</i>						15		18.00	
<i>Light</i>						75		59.40	
<i>Water</i>						450		892.80	
<i>Insurance</i>						50		40.50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						100		50.71	
							690		561.41
							1,080		967.74
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>							700		755.83
Totals carried to Summary							380		211.91
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.									
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>									
Municipal Surgeons						8,000		8,000.00	
Attendance on Families						1,000		1,564.17	
							9,000		9,564.17
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>									
Quarantine Station							6,000		6,000.00
Grant to General Hospital						8,000		5,111.66	
" Shantung Road Hospital						3,000		3,000.00	
" St. Luke's Hospital						3,000		3,000.00	
" Paulun Hospital						1,500		1,500.00	
							15,500		12,611.66
Totals carried to Summary							80,500		28,175.83
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus</i>							650		194.14
<i>Office Furniture</i>							225		172.34
<i>Hospital Fittings and Furniture</i>							4,825		7,944.05
Totals carried to Summary							5,700		8,310.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.									
GENERAL.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreigners.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	152,080		149,889.53	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	1,150		1,066.40	
Allowances.									
Rent—District Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		684.33	
Chinese.									
Pay	...	...	...	...	...	15,595	169,825	14,867.59	166,507.85
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		14,700		14,605.28
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		5,200		3,333.24
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...		400		419.58
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		400		278.05
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		8,500		9,177.52
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		450		573.26
Light	...	...	...	...	...		600		655.90
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,837.64
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		200		185.74
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		1,190		1,180.10
Drawing Materials and Plans	...	...	...	...	...		2,800		3,362.33
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		800		1,203.40
Less—Building Permit Fees						2,500	207,565	3,537.65	204,319.89
Private Works Supervision Fees	...	...	...	...	...	9,500		16,591.36	
Miscellaneous Permit Fees	...	...	...	...	...	6,500		6,370.03	
Sale of Plans and Tracings	...	...	...	...	...	800		694.97	
Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	14,540		14,522.32	
Totals carried to Summary							33,840		41,716.33
BUILDINGS.							173,725		162,603.56
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Components:—</i>									
Volunteer Corps	...	...	...	...	...		880		559.84
Fire Brigade	...	...	...	...	...		2,030		2,583.29
Police Force:—									
Stations and Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	12,235		14,249.42	
Gaoi	...	...	...	...	...	5,900		5,306.58	
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	4,220		3,154.04	
Health Department:—							22,355		22,710.04
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5,655		4,195.75	
Victoria Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	...	2,935		3,398.81	
Mental Ward	...	...	...	...	...	555		332.54	
Maternity Ward	...	...	...	...	...	220		61.91	
Nurses' Quarters	...	...	...	...	...	480		2,297.69	
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	3,615		2,778.60	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1,205		872.67	
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	...	...	...	...	...	255		135.51	
Police Hospital (Chinese)	...	...	...	...	...	355		402.14	
Mokanshan Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	...	390		606.14	
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	780		711.84	
Public Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	465		114.89	
Public Works Department:—							16,910		15,908.49
Town Hall	...	...	...	...	...	4,450		4,359.59	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1,480		1,538.74	
Educational Department:—							5,930		5,898.33
Public School	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,439.27	
Thomas Hanbury School	...	...	...	...	...	1,615		1,372.55	
Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1,730		1,354.07	
Ellis Katoorie Public School for Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	415		168.01	
Finance Department							5,260		4,333.90
Secretariat	...	...	...	...	...		310		182.74
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		700		415.45
Totals carried to Summary							365		194.77
							54,740		52,786.85

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>				
CREEKS AND RIVER.				
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>				
Bridges	14,460		12,652.46	
Bundings	9,000		7,191.84	
Jetties and Pontoons	2,570		3,659.23	
		26,030		23,503.53
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>		11,195		10,836.12
		37,225		34,339.65
<i>Less.—Receipts for hire of Dredger</i>		500		1,500.00
Totals carried to Summary		36,725		32,839.65
DRAINAGE				
<i>Reconstructing Sewer in Muscum Road, North of Soochow Road...</i>	2,070		2,201.92	
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>	5,480		5,920.03	
		7,550		8,121.95
<i>Less.—Concreteware Manufactory—</i> <i>Cash Contribution</i>		5,000		6,000.00
Totals carried to Summary		2,550		2,121.95

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.										
ROADS.										
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.										
<i>Pay</i>										
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...		40,895		34,077.95
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		418.33
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		550		515.54
<i>Materials.</i>										
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		85,000		90,841.42
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,200		5,568.03
<i>Boundary Stones</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		90		157.87
<i>Street Name Plates</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		580		437.36
<i>Working Expenses of Steam Rollers</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,500		8,866.16
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		330		215.63
<i>Maintenance of Carts and Harness</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		790		713.79
<i>Danger Lamps, oil, repairs, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		790		943.76
<i>Stud</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000		9,145.90
<i>Raking and Repairing Mud Roads</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7,550		9,770.81
<i>Road side Railings</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,400		3,871.50
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		379.89
<i>Less</i> —Pingobiao Quarry, Cash Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	165,775		165,423.04
Refund from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,420		8,523.14	
								18,420	6,422.12	14,945.26
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		147,355		150,477.78
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.										
<i>Pay</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420		3,420.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	82,420	29,944.93	33,364.93
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		342.00
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		520		517.43
<i>Furniture</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		580		525.02
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		710		703.84
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		137.00
<i>Materials.</i>										
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000		13,316.83	
Gritting Wood Paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		457.84	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15,450		13,774.67
<i>Maintenance of Carts and Harness</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,180		1,874.72
<i>Stud</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,380		4,275.67
<i>Barging away Road Detritus</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		33,000		35,265.50
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,610		2,284.02
								200		159.81
<i>Less</i> —Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves	...	...	...	...	...	...		91,480		93,221.61
								2,200		2,220.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		89,280		91,004.61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
LIGHTING.									
<i>Electricity</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		63,270		63,630 43
<i>Gas</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		20,860		20,033 78
<i>Oil</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		200		203 42
<i>Extensions.</i>									
Electricity and Gas	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		2,192 35
Totals carried to Summary ...							85,130		86,109 98
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	8,440		8,515 01	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	13,700		13,001 22	
							22,140		21,516 23
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		738 22
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		650		674 06
<i>Stud</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		685		684 00
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		600		442 50
<i>Water</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		450		198 60
<i>Lighting Gardens</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,415 52
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		225		220 50
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		849 03
<i>Working Expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		367 33
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		450		391 73
<i>Painting and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,950		2,472 76
<i>Trees, Shrubs, Seeds and Turf</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,300		957 10
<i>Yard, Sand, Gravel and Manure</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,050		851 69
<i>Poles and Tree Fastenings</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,120		2,121 39
<i>Matcheds and Fences</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		920		671 09
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		700		1,023 27
							37,540		35,595 09
<i>Less—Receipts for hire of Plants, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		100		106 03
Totals carried to Summary ...							37,440		35,489 06
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Surveying and Levelling Instruments</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		550		886 26
<i>Typewriting Machine</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		160		157 00
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		931 13
<i>Seats and Chairs for Parks and Open Spaces</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		500		1,274 25
<i>Lawn Mowers for Parks and Open Spaces</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		300		236 49
<i>Motor Car and Accessories</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		2,400		2,518 50
<i>Steam Roller</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		4,279 35
<i>Tar Macadam Plant</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		800		1,666 26
<i>Water Sprinklers</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...		460		328 06
<i>Mechanical Mixer for Rat Proofing Material</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		400		179 07
<i>Road Materials, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...		150,000		121,406 80
Totals carried to Summary ...							140,570		133,863 17
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued ...	...	...	...	...	...		140,000		140,683 19
Totals carried to Summary ...							Cr. 140,000	Cr.	140,683 19

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	32,300		32,840.87	
Manilamen	...	...	...	...	...	18,170		17,826.19	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	300		279.14	
							50,770		50,446.20
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,010		4,990.72
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,120		2,579.38
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...				52.31
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		579.20
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		404.20
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...		450		563.98
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		527.72
<i>New Music</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		364.18
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...	...		250		278.12
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		25		14.62
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		125		134.50
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		150		161.29
							59,400		61,096.42
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	...					1,500		1,500.00	
Share of Receipts for Private Services	...	...				4,000		2,610.42	
Proceeds from Subscription Concerts	...	...				500		214.75	
							6,000		4,325.17
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					53,400		56,771.25
STOCK AND STORES.									
Instruments	...	...	...	...	...				86.44
Totals carried to Summary	...	...							86.44

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.										
PUBLIC SCHOOL.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,660		38,453.61	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	900		893.33	
								39,960		39,346.94
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,820		3,735.55
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		925		1,028.52
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		98.32
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		260.18
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		68.60
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		850		825.05
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		155		155.25
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		95		101.26
<i>Laboratory</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		247.62
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		900		846.94
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		80.94
<i>Form Prizes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		245		326.45
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		200		266.98
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		278.70
								48,490		47,667.30
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		17,756.68	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	800		1,000.06	
								20,800		18,756.74
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		27,690		28,910.56
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		120.39
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		250		120.39

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.										
BOYS' SIDE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,620		6,277.81	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	850		909.30	
							6,470		7,187.11	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	850		850.03	
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...			113.03	
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		294.96	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		407.80	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		223.36	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		155.48	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	65		61.87	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		18.00	
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		154.23	
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200		2,861.95	
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		639.49	
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		295.20	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		538.35	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		218.05	
								11,685		14,048.91
GIRLS' SIDE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		4,811.69	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	550		489.88	
							5,050		5,301.57	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	620		685.41	
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,319.48	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...			113.25	
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		181.53	
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		328.47	
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		169.43	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		138.04	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	65		61.88	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		18.00	
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		75.74	
<i>Messing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		1,931.85	
<i>Clothing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		855.37	
<i>Washing</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		354.32	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		947.28	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		390.98	
								10,785		12,872.60
<i>Less—School Fees—Boys' Side</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900	22,470	7,377.84	26,921.51
<i>Sale of Text Books and Clothing—Boys' Side</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		372.52	
<i>School Fees—Girls' Side</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,435.95	
<i>Sale of Text Books and Clothing—Girls' Side</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		326.54	
							11,500		12,512.85	
<i>Interest and Dividends</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070		2,524.70	
								13,570		15,037.55
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,900		11,883.96
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries—Boys' Side</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...			857.67	
<i>Do, Girls' Side</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	887.24	
										1,244.91
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		1,244.91

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,310		15,317.70	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,550		6,143.88	
								21,860		21,461.58
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,525		1,536.96
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		595		589.94
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		80		59.80
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		50		45.20
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		659.56
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		121.50
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		75		72.00
<i>Text Books</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		700		543.61
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		155.54
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		300		254.87
								26,105		25,500.66
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000		11,733.40	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		886.36	
								13,000		12,619.76
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,105		12,880.80
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		186.07
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		186.07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.										
<i>Pay</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,415		9,900.68	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,160	15,575	3,508.71	13,409.39
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,140		897.08
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...		450		568.41
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		494.27
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...		100		24.71
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...		80		6.20
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		801.68
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		112.50
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...		55		62.00
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		561.35
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...		1150		42.05
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...		1300		237.06
								19,090		17,216.70
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500		9,346.85	
Sale of Text Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	630		711.62	
								8,130		10,058.47
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,960		7,158.23
STOCK AND STORES.										
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		929.16
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		500		929.16
GRANTS IN AID.										
St. Joseph's Institute	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
St. Xavier's College...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		2,500.00
Shanghai Jewish School	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,000.00
Institution of the Holy Family	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,500.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC LIBRARY.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigner	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,014.17	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...			595.43	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,609.66
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				70.00
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				55.72
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				158.60
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				27.00
<i>Books and Periodicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				112.84
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				721.81
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				20.51
										35.78
<i>Less—Subscriptions</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,120.28	2,811.86
Sale of Books and Magazines	...	...	...	...	...	...			13.35	1,133.63
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,678.23
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Furniture</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...				113.40
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...				113.40
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.										
TREASURER'S OFFICE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,245		45,557.29	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,960		7,065.45	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		53,205		52,622.74
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,440		4,465.72
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		800		808.14
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		120		142.09
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		350		298.02
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		55		47.24
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,141.75
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		400		408.35
								400		437.62
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		61,770		61,311.57
								3,600		4,200.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		58,170		57,111.57
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Compradore and Shroffs	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,630		6,018.50
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,630		6,018.50
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,350		712.53
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,350		712.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.									
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	87,240		37,643.84	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	6,110		5,906.43	
							43,350		43,550.32
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		3,405		3,392.50
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		130		188.01
Light	...	...	...	...	...		200		269.86
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		65		68.63
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		850		418.97
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,005.19	
Printing Annual Report and Budget	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		4,508.25	
Printing Municipal Gazette	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		3,707.73	
							9,500		10,221.17
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		500		906.86
							57,500		59,016.32
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	...	...					2,000		2,400.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					55,500		56,616.32
TAX OFFICE.									
<i>Pay</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	50,655		50,829.65	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	1,150		1,162.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	18,803		18,661.94	
							70,610		70,643.59
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		5,000		5,087.96
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		1,585		1,593.43
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...		1,320		1,364.71
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		100		93.72
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		4,600		4,668.46
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		120		99.06
Light	...	...	...	...	...		175		262.55
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,563.64
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		95		84.48
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		25		15.75
House Numbers and Licence Plates	...	...	...	...	...		6,000		6,357.02
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		400		290.40
							93,530		94,114.76
Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.	...						5,300		5,670.58
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					88,230		88,444.18
STOCK AND STORES.									
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...		500		415.12
Totals carried to Summary	...	...					500		415.12

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Legal Retainer and Opinions		1,000		340.00
Audit Fee		2,400		2,400.00
Semaphore Service... ..		2,500		2,475.29
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor		500		316.59
Attached Employé		3,630		4,130.00
Director of Chinese Studies		1,800		2,115.00
Reporter's Retainer		600		600.00
Pension of Accountant resigned (£500)		3,635		3,647.77
Gratuities.				
Widow of the late Sub-Inspector Bourke		600	600.00	
Bell Tower Watchman N. Cohen, resigned			740.00	
Zee Ching Liang, on completion of 50 years' service			1,380.00	
				2,720.00
London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)		725		764.64
Casual Ward—rent and sundry expenses		2,100		1,706.48
Status of the late Sir Robert Hart		5,000		5,000.00
General Educational Committee, sundry expenses				148.20
Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Landale				1,346.06
Celebration of the Kaiser's Accession				1,136.90
Local Disturbances :—				
S.V.C. Mobilization and Landing of Naval Parties :—				
Commissariat			2,746.36	
Locomotion			1,534.92	
Miscellaneous			932.11	
Relief of Refugees :—				
Matchsheds			518.00	
Light			63.30	
Hospital Expenses			215.66	
			6,010.35	
Less—Contribution from Admirals Li and Tseng			796.96	
				5,213.39
Grants in Aid :—				
Municipal Service Club	720		720.00	
Shanghai Boy Scouts	420		420.00	
Door of Hope	5,500		6,060.29	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children	1,500		1,500.00	
Shanghai Museum	1,000		1,000.00	
Sinza Refuge	500		500.00	
		9,640		10,200.29
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.				
Volunteer Corps			117.00	
Fire Brigade	300		300.00	
Police Force.				
Stations	3,335		3,336.00	
Quarters	6,770		7,399.16	
Reformatory	2,500		2,500.00	
Health Department.				
Nurses' Quarters, etc.	1,630		2,002.07	
Public Works Department.				
Public Recreation Ground	600		600.00	
Dépôts, etc.	1,790		2,064.72	
Road Widening	2,810		2,803.60	
Rent of rooms in Telephone Building	2,000		2,303.62	
		21,735		23,426.17
Trust Funds—debentures written down to par				13,155.47
Totals carried to Summary		55,865		80,842.25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*continued.*

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.							Estimated.		Actual.	
							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
INTEREST.										
Municipal Loans							270,410		276,093.82	
<i>Less.</i>										
Charged to Electricity Department							153,315	117,095	145,107.49	130,992.33
Superannuation Fund										53,872.20
Police Deferred Pay								69,500		1,588.53
Municipal Savings Bank										6,905.97
Deposit Accounts										981.64
								186,595		194,340.67
<i>Less.</i>										
Trust Funds Investments									53,684.27	
Industrial Accounts								79,600	10,329.44	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Current and Fixed Deposit A/cs									9,779.00	
Miscellaneous									5,187.28	
										78,979.99
Totals carried to Summary								106,995		115,360.68
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.										
Debentures of the Loan 1892 and part Loan 1896 redeemed								142,200		48,500.00
Balance of appropriation transferred to Balance Sheet..										93,700.00
Totals carried to Summary								142,200		142,200.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1912		30,053.87		30,053.87
Surplus on Ordinary Budget		269,415.00		373,723.42
Debentures—				
5½ per cent		750,000.00	500,000.00	
6 " 			156,300.00	
Premia less Brokerage on 6% Debentures				656,300.00 8,634.94
Trust Funds—amounts written off during the year.				
Superannuation Fund			15,767.30	
Deferred Pay			2,135.02	
				17,902.32
Miscellaneous.				
Sale of old Fire Engine			586.00	
" " Rifles			570.10	
Sundries			1,472.43	
				2,628.53
Totals carried to Summary		1,049,468.87		1,089,243.08

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Bridges.				
Stone Bridge, rebuilding superstructure of temporary footbridge	2,000			
Sinza Road Bridge, in concrete over the Tzepang ...	4,500		3,807.74	
Broadway, concrete footway on south side of bridge ...	500		708.98	
Bund Bridge in concrete over the Yangkingpang Tls. 22,710.16				
<i>Less.</i>				
Contributions				
French Municipal Council .. Tls. 11,355.08				
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. 5,677.54				
				5,677.54
Under Construction :—				
Yangtzepoo Road Bridge, in concrete over Yangtzepoo Creek, balance of cost	18,900		17,965.01	
Lahore Road Bridge, in wood over the Chowdongpang, balance of cost	800		792.20	
Shanhaikwan Road Bridge, in concrete over the Tzepang, balance of cost	2,500		1,779.60	
		29,200		30,731.07
<i>Less</i> —Contribution on account of Lahore Road Bridge ...		1,080		1,083.00
		28,120		29,648.07
Bundings.				
Soochow Creek.				
Concrete Bunding, between North Shanse and North Fokien Roads, half cost	7,700		11,552.07	
Defence Creek.				
Concrete Bunding, between Peking Road Bridge and the Soochow Creek, half cost	9,130		10,187.27	
Under Construction :—				
Hongkew Creek.				
Concrete Bunding, between Sawgin Road and the mouth of the Sawginkiang, balance of cost	13,000		12,790.00	
Tzepang.				
Concrete Bunding, south of Shanhaikwan Road, balance of cost	600		600.00	
		30,430		35,129.34
Drainage.				
Constructing the following new sewers :—				
Northern District :—				
Range Road, between Haskell Road and the Hongkew Creek	8,300		9,758.25	
Eastern District :—				
Kwenming Road, extension of trunk sewer to Tongshan Road	4,465		4,284.44	
Ewo Road, extension of trunk sewer to low water mark ...	4,400		1,393.25	
Yangtzepoo Road, cross culvert at Mysore Road ...	1,670			
Broadway East, replacing sewer			3,033.29	
Western District :—				
Chang Pang, culvert between Chungking and Chengtu Roads			4,473.60	
Bubbling Well Road, culvert between Moulmein and Gordon Roads			9,490.23	
		18,835		32,433.06
Landing Stages.				
Whangpoo River.				
Wayside Public Wharf, Dock, etc. in timber				
" " " Pontoon and connecting Bridges } Portion of cost	20,000		21,141.21	
" " " Goods Shed in concrete				
Hongkew Creek.				
Two Wooden Jetties, between East Yuhang and East Yalu Roads	600		536.72	
Two Concrete Jetties, between Sawgin Road and the Sawginkiang	600		701.70	
		21,200		22,379.63
Land.				
Volunteer Corps.				
Rifle Range Extension, balance of cost	450			
Construction of New Rifle Butts, etc., balance of cost ...	9,000		9,630.18	
Police Force.				
Sikh Gurdwara Site, raising			43.29	
<i>Carried forward</i>	9,450	98,585	9,673.47	119,590.10

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				Estimated.		Actual.	
				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
			<i>Brought forward</i>	9,450	98,585	9,673.47	119,590.10
<i>Land—continued.</i>							
Health Department.							
Yangtzepoo Market, balance of cost	...	...	...	250		14.07	
Quetta Road Market, balance of cost	...	...	...	2,180		1,736.11	
Additional Markets for Northern District	...	...	...	20,000			
Victoria Nursing Home Extension	...	...	...	45,000		45,007.67	
Isolation Hospital Extension	...	...	...				
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension (nominal)	...	...	...	100			
Bubbling Well Cemetery, raising and laying out of additional section	...	...	...	1,500		2,400.92	
House Refuse Depot, additional land	...	...	...			2,255.83	
Latrine Sites	...	...	...	1,000		1,376.11	
Parks and Open Spaces.							
Public Recreation Ground, sub-soil drainage	...	...	...	1,500		3,792.00	
Wayside Park, balance of cost	...	...	...	3,900			
Educational Department.							
Ellis Kadoorie School, draining, turfing, etc.	...	...	...	1,000		1,095.91	
General.							
Central Offices Extension.							
Cadastral Lot 171	...	...	...	500,000		500,000.00	
Land Office Fees and Legal Expenses	...	...	...			145.85	
Compensation to Tenant, for termination of lease	...	...	...			53,836.21	
Umpire's Fees in connexion with the above	...	...	...			1,000.00	
Surplus Land	...	...	...			2,228.94	
<i>Less—Land transferred to Roads</i>				81,958.23	584,980	624,563.09	
Sale of Surplus Land				15,508.00			
						97,466.23	
					584,980		527,096.86
<i>Buildings.</i>							
Police Force.							
Central Station.							
Iron Bridge to flagstaff	...	...	...	100		45.00	
Louza Station.	...	...	...				
Fire Hydrants	...	...	...	1,150		1,047.53	
West Hongkew Station.	...	...	...				
Completion of Boundary Wall	...	...	...	200			
Yangtzepoo Station.	...	...	...				
Gurdwara for Sikh Police	...	...	...	300		445.15	
Scullery and Larder for Constables' Mess	...	...	...	300		348.01	
Sinza Station.	...	...	...				
Wall round Compound	...	...	...	3,500			
Gordon Road Station.	...	...	...				
Cells for Prisoners	...	...	...	2,000		4,873.47	
Stables for Patrol Ponies	...	...	...	3,200			
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4,400			
Gaol.	...	...	...				
Sentry Tower	...	...	...	400			
Under Construction :—							
Hongkew Station.							
New Kitchens for Foreigners, balance of cost	...	...	...	1,500		1,450.31	
Extension of Sikhs' Quarters to include Verandah, balance of cost	...	...	...			131.12	
Bubbling Well Station.	...	...	...				
Bathhouse for Prisoners, balance of cost	...	...	...	350		392.51	
Gaol.							
Warders' (Sikhs') Quarters, balance of cost	...	...	...	30,000		19,696.23	
Gaol Laundry, Fittings, balance of cost	...	...	...	1,700		571.66	
Health Department.							
Quetta Road Market	...	...	...	3,000			
Hongkew Market Extension	...	...	...	20,000		18,202.57	
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations and additions	...	...	...	17,500		22,341.17	
Isolation Hospital, additions	...	...	...	3,500			
Latrines	...	...	...	1,000			
Under Construction :—							
Victoria Nursing Home, Maternity Ward, balance of cost	...	...	...	1,100		2,096.06	
<i>Carried forward</i>				93,200	683,565	71,640.79	646,686.96

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	95,200	683,563	71,640.79	646,686.96
<i>Buildings.—continued.</i>				
Public Works Department.				
Markham Road, district inspector's office	1,200		593.16	
Sinza Road Depot, store shed	2,000		2,188.24	
Kiosk and Well for tide recorder on Soochow Creek	300		144.47	
Under Construction :—				
Tungchow Road Work-shop, balance of cost	200		418.33	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Hongkew Recreation Ground, pavilion and lavatories, half cost	3,000			
Hongkew Recreation Ground, permanent boundary fence on East Side	800		484.39	
Public Garden, additional lavatory	1,000		1,089.09	
Under Construction :—				
Reserve Garden, superintendent's office, balance of cost	1,280		947.78	
Educational Department.				
Public School for Chinese, covering portion of playground, etc.	600			
Public School for Chinese, wall round compound	500		1,190.92	
" " latrines	300			
" " two additional bath-rooms	280		281.75	
Chinese Polytechnic—nominal	1,000		632.93	
Under Construction :—				
Public School, ventilation scheme, balance of cost	700		386.00	
" additional building at Rifle Range, balance of cost	54,500		38,433.63	
Ellis Kadoorie School, balance of cost	2,800		2,173.86	
General.				
Central Offices Extension			2,231.76	
		165,660		
<i>Less—Sale of Buildings</i>			122,837.10	
			10,033.25	112,803.85
<i>Roads.</i>				
Acquiring land for new roads and extension of existing roads } " " for widening existing roads }	100,000		47,052.31	
			83,995.21	
Land transferred from municipal properties			131,047.52	
			81,958.23	
Making up and metalling the above	50,000		65,829.51	
Permanent Paving	35,000		37,166.57	
		185,000		316,001.83
Totals carried to Summary		1,034,225		1,075,492.64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.		
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.		Income.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income:—			2,758,165			2,858,006.01
Ordinary Expenditure:—						
Volunteer Corps		47,980			42,490.92	
Fire Brigade		64,275			63,021.56	
Police Force		885,790			888,858.53	
Health Department.						
Office	124,495			87,820.64		
Hospitals.						
Victoria Nursing Home ...	26,050			28,373.79		
Isolation Hospital ...	17,840			16,227.98		
do. Chinese ...	1,995			3,223.66		
Police Hospital—Sikhs ...	630			697.58		
do. Chinese ...	1,950			2,295.62		
Sanatorium	4,120			3,445.39		
Cemeteries, etc.	640			174.14		
Swimming Bath	380			211.91		
Extra-Departmental	30,500			28,175.83		
		208,600			170,616.54	
Public Works Department.						
General	173,725			162,603.56		
Buildings	54,740			52,786.85		
Creeks and River	36,725			32,839.65		
Drainage	2,550			2,121.95		
Roads.						
Maintenance	147,355			150,477.78		
Cleansing	89,280			91,004.61		
Lighting	85,130			86,109.98		
Parks and Open Spaces ...	37,440			35,489.06		
		626,945			613,433.44	
Public Band		53,400			56,771.25	
Educational Department.						
Public School	27,690			28,910.56		
Thomas Hanbury School and						
Children's Home	8,900			11,883.96		
Public School for Chinese...	13,105			12,880.80		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for						
Chinese	10,960			7,158.23		
Grants-in-aid	6,000			6,000.00		
		66,655			66,833.55	
Public Library		1,000			1,678.23	
Finance Department.						
Treasurer's Office	58,170			57,111.57		
Comptroller's Office	6,630			6,018.50		
		64,800			63,130.07	
Secretariat.						
Secretary's Office	55,500			56,616.32		
Tax Office	88,230			88,444.18		
		143,730			145,060.50	
General Charges		55,865			80,842.25	
Interest		106,995			115,360.68	
Redemption of Debentures ...		142,200			142,200.00	
Stock and Stores:—						
Volunteer Corps	12,480			12,972.96		
Fire Brigade	11,710			13,483.51		
Police Force	52,355			62,972.94		
Health Department	5,700			8,310.53		
Public Works Department ...	140,570			133,863.17		
Public Band				86.44		
Public School	250			120.39		
Thomas Hanbury School and						
Children's Home	500			1,241.91		
Public School for Chinese...	100			186.07		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for						
Chinese	500			929.16		
Public Library				113.40		
Finance Department	1,350			712.53		
Secretariat	500			416.12		
Less—Stores issued, etc.	226,015			235,411.13		
Volunteer Corps	11,500			9,523.94		
Police Force	54,000			51,248.93		
Public Works Department	140,000			140,683.19		
	205,500					
		20,515			33,955.07	
Surplus carried to Extraordinary						
Income		2,488,750	2,758,165		2,484,282.59	2,858,006.01
		269,415			373,723.42	
		2,758,165	2,758,165		2,858,006.01	2,858,006.01
Extraordinary Income			1,049,468.87			
Extraordinary Expenditure		1,034,225.00			1,075,492.64	1,089,243.08
Surplus, carried forward to 1914		15,243.87			13,750.44	
		1,049,468.87	1,049,468.87		1,089,243.08	1,089,243.08

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—continued.

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Balance at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, on December 31, 1912</i>	...	...	...	£ 743 10 2
<i>Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.</i>				
1,950 fully paid Shares of £20 per Share, Final dividend for 1912 @ £1.10.0 per Share	£2,759	8	10	
do.	do.	Interim dividend for 1913 @ 15s. per Share	1,479 1 6	
				4,238 10 4
				£4,982 0 6

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

<i>Fire Brigade.</i>						
Motor Turntable Escape	...	...	...	...	£1,680 18 9	
Motor Turbine Pump and Escape	...	...	...	...	1,386 7 10	£3,067 6 7
<i>Interest.</i>						
On Loan	...	...	...	...	...	800 0 0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Coupon Ticket Books	...	...	...	...	...	16 0
<i>Balance at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, carried forward to 1914</i>	...	...	...		1,113 17 11	
						£4,982 0 6

BALANCE SHEET.

		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.				
70 SILVER LOANS :—				
Loan of 1895 at 5 per cent	...	...	107,670.00	
Do. 1896 " 5 "	...	...	99,000.00	
Do. 1897 " 5 "	...	...	268,400.00	
Do. 1900 " 5½ "	...	...	31,700.00	
Do. 1901 " 6 "	...	...	45,100.00	
Do. 1902 " 6 "	...	...	139,500.00	
Do. 1903 " 6 "	...	...	425,400.00	
Do. 1904 " 6 "	...	...	163,000.00	
Do. 1905 " 6 "	...	...	285,900.00	
Do. 1907 " 6 "	...	...	500,000.00	
Do. 1908 " 6 "	...	...	650,000.00	
Do. 1909 " 6 "	...	...	300,000.00	
Do. 1910 " 6 "	...	...	313,800.00	
Do. 1911 " 6 "	...	...	350,000.00	
Do. 1912 " 6 "	...	...	340,000.00	
Do. 1913 " 6 "	...	...	756,300.00	
Do. 1913 " 5½ "	...	...	500,000.00	
				5,275,700.00
Allocation of Loans as under :—				
General Purposes.				
Loans at 5 per cent	...	400,000.00		
Do. 5½ "	...	531,700.00		
Do. 6 "	...	1,625,000.00		
Electricity Department.			2,556,700.00	
Loans at 5 per cent	...	75,000.00		
Do. 6 "	...	2,644,000.00		
			2,719,000.00	
			<u>5,275,700.00</u>	
" STERLING LOAN of 1905 at 4 per cent : Authorised £50,000, Issued £20,000				
at Ex. 2/7 1/2	...			153,293.41
" REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES—Balance of Appropriation Unexpended 1913				
	...			93,700.00
" TRUST FUNDS :—				
Superannuation Fund	...		981,423.49	
Municipal Savings Bank	...		127,554.76	
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home	...		42,719.50	
Sikh Police Deferred Pay	...		30,022.33	
Police Recreation Fund	...		4,854.85	
Miscellaneous	...		1,688.79	
Deposits :—				
Foreign and Chinese Liquor Sellers	...	5,047.02		
Firearms Dealers	...	750.00		
Livery Stables	...	100.00		
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	...	71.78		
Foreign and Chinese Theatres	...	3,512.08		
Public Rikshas	...	2,259.05		
Volunteer Equipment	...	1,090.41		
Ordure Contractor	...	14,813.70		
Building Contractors	...	5,400.00		
Road Materials Contractors	...	2,100.00		
House Refuse and Garbage Contractor	...	146.40		
Probationary Nurses	...	815.10		
Mixed Court	...	25,754.36		
			61,869.90	
				1,250,123.62
" SUNDRY CREDITORS				
" HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—Overdraft	...	35,783.52		145,875.70
" Less—CASH WITH COMPRADORE	...	4,423.90		
				31,359.62
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY LIABILITIES				
" GENERAL BALANCE	...			550,924.79
				6,273,121.83
				<u>13,774,098.97</u>

I have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. THOMSON, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

DECEMBER 31, 1913.

ASSETS.								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
By LAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			5,107,303.79
" BUILDINGS—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,909,899.72		
<i>Less—Depreciation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,515.20		1,874,384.52
" STOCK AND STORES—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580,761.55		
<i>Less—Depreciation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,904.31		531,857.24
" SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LD.— 1,950 Shares £20 each at Tls. 310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			604,500.00
" SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LD.— 1,000 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			93,000.00
" CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA— Deposit for the benefit of the widow of the late G. M. Hart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,000.00
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS— Pingchiao Quarry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,123.12		
Convict Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,037.75		
Concreteware Manufactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,642.53		
Tungchow Road Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,772.34		172,575.74
" INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,555.21
" TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS— Municipal Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254,600.00		
Shanghai Race Club Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,200.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld., Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,100.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld., Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479,500.00		
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld., Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00		
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld., Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000.00		
French Municipal Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,000.00		
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld., Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600.00		
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Fixed Deposit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,068.50		
<i>Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home:—</i> Chinese Government Loan "E" Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250.00		
Municipal Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,100.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld. Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.00		
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000.00		
Country Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500.00		
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,250.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld. Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,919.50		
								42,719.50		1,366,788.06
" SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			166,028.11
" HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Sterling Current Account £1,113.17.11 @ 2/7 ½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			8,537.64
" ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY ASSETS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,843,568.72
										13,774,098.97

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.,
Treasurer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	A.					B.				
	1909 Tls.	1910 Tls.	1911 Tls.	1912 Tls.	1913 Tls.	1909 %	1910 %	1911 %	1912 %	1913 %
Volunteer Corps	36,732.03	36,748.22	43,664.98	43,038.29	42,490.92					
Stock and Stores	1,370.74	10,613.47	1,052.61	2,644.39	3,449.02					
	38,102.77	47,361.69	44,717.59	45,682.68	45,939.94	1.51	1.85	1.73	1.67	1.61
Fire Brigade	46,108.11	48,989.85	47,089.13	53,987.01	63,021.56					
Stock and Stores	1,405.20	5,700.67	2,901.76	1,592.44	13,483.51					
	47,513.31	54,690.52	49,990.89	55,579.45	76,505.07	1.88	2.14	1.94	2.03	2.68
Police Force	721,532.17	766,990.01	854,499.28	854,250.70	888,858.53					
Stock and Stores	16,744.19	7,140.97	14,410.17	9,174.80	11,724.01					
	738,276.36	774,130.98	868,909.45	863,425.50	900,582.54	29.28	30.30	33.55	31.58	31.51
Health Department	170,526.73	161,628.72	204,152.64	206,896.64	170,646.64					
Stock and Stores	11,152.65	5,807.19	6,680.81	3,972.17	8,310.53					
	181,679.33	167,435.91	210,833.45	210,868.81	178,957.07	7.20	6.55	8.14	7.71	6.26
Public Works Department	567,763.25	567,633.06	583,315.59	588,340.27	613,433.44					
Stock and Stores	16,722.00	4,766.46	25,986.15	Cr. 8,418.25	Cr. 6,820.02					
	584,485.25	572,399.52	609,301.74	579,922.02	606,613.42	23.18	22.40	23.53	21.22	21.23
Public Band	42,263.63	45,636.25	49,621.51	50,793.89	56,771.25					
Stock and Stores	11.14	—	—	—	86.44					
	42,274.77	45,636.25	49,621.51	50,793.89	56,857.69	1.68	1.79	1.91	1.86	1.99
Educational Department	38,608.54	44,834.34	45,590.41	55,180.34	66,833.55					
Stock and Stores	659.36	544.05	928.64	1,440.46	2,480.53					
	39,267.90	45,378.39	46,519.05	56,620.80	69,314.08	1.55	1.77	1.80	2.07	2.43
Public Library					1,678.23					
Stock and Stores					113.40					
					1,791.63					.06
Finance Department		45,759.70	55,083.45	58,154.89	63,130.07					
Stock and Stores		3,800.93	295.14	1,413.68	712.53					
		49,560.63	55,378.59	59,568.57	63,842.60		1.94	2.13	2.18	2.23
Secretariat	160,275.29	131,147.38	129,802.49	141,321.03	145,060.50					
Stock and Stores	1,489.38	693.19	754.06	427.55	415.12					
	161,764.67	131,840.57	130,556.55	141,748.58	145,475.62	6.42	5.16	5.04	5.18	5.09
General Charges	37,593.99	56,855.54	51,545.72	66,601.56	80,842.25	1.49	2.23	1.99	2.43	2.82
Interest	86,251.72	90,863.46	94,690.57	103,353.85	115,360.68	3.42	3.56	3.66	3.78	4.03
Redemption of Debentures	143,800.00	164,000.00	135,625.00	138,600.00	142,200.00	5.71	6.42	5.24	5.07	4.98
Total Ordinary Expenditure	2,101,010.12	2,200,153.46	2,347,690.11	2,372,765.71	2,484,282.59	83.32	86.11	90.66	86.78	86.92
Surplus	420,590.21	354,902.56	241,937.74	361,479.67	373,723.42	16.68	13.89	9.34	13.22	13.08
Total Ordinary Income	2,521,600.33	2,555,056.02	2,589,627.85	2,734,245.38	2,858,006.01	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Working Account.

Dr.	Working Account.		Cr.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1912 ...		6,823.92	By Stone, etc., sold and supplied Tons 50,720.33	74,209.97
" Supervision Charges	4,146.00		" Penalty for non-fulfilment of contract ...	1,200.00
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ...	950.00		" Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1913 ...	16,723.40
" Quarrying	12,458.24			
" Transport	31,697.39			
" Stone-breakers	12,016.53			
Add—Spare parts taken into use at cost ...	3,061.00			
	15,077.53			
" Steam Launch—				
Working Expenses	1,019.15			
" Repairs to Buildings	105.53			
" Lease	1,600.00			
" Interest	2,467.38			
" Depreciation	3,876.82			
" Miscellaneous	3,408.27			
		76,786.31		
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account		8,523.14		
TAELS ...		92,133.37	TAELS ...	92,133.37

Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Cr.

Dr.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		41,123.12	By Buildings: Balance at December 31, 1912	9,835.01	
" Lease Account: Credit against value of Materials to be supplied under terms of lease		11,099.85	Less—Depreciation	597.40	
" Sundry Creditors		717.20			9,437.61
			" Plant and Machinery: Balance at December 31, 1912	22,238.61	
			Less—Depreciation ... Tls. 3,348.72		
			Spare parts taken into use 3,061.00		
				6,409.72	
				15,828.89	
			Additions	3,714.97	
			" Steam-launch "Swift"		19,543.86
					600.00
			" Furniture and Sundries: Balance at December 31, 1912	504.32	
			Less—Depreciation	130.70	
				373.62	
			Additions	92.73	
			" Stock at Quarry:—		466.35
			Stone and Sand	16,723.40	
			Explosives	2,146.95	
					18,870.35
			" Sundry Debtors		143.92
			" Cash at Quarry	264.54	
			" " in General Funds	3,613.54	
					3,878.08
TAELS ...		52,940.17	TAELS ...		52,940.17

CONVICT LABOUR.**Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
To Stock at December 31, 1912			7,774.91	By Sales		41,601.41
" Cost of Materials	24,000.38			" Stock at December 31, 1913		13,559.87
" Supervision Charges	2,400.00					
" Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	950.00					
" Interest	1,622.26					
" Depreciation	249.16					
" Miscellaneous	507.26					
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		29,729.06				
		17,657.31				
TAEIS ...		55,161.28		TAEIS...		55,161.28

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
To Capital Account		27,037.75		By Land		9,063.00
" Advance from General Funds		1,843.35		" Buildings :—		
" Sundry Creditors		517.45		Balance at December 31, 1912	9,400.00	
" Adjustment Account				Less—Depreciation	200.00	
Balance of Profit carried forward ...		8,157.31			9,200.00	
				Additions	2,812.55	
						12,012.55
				" Plant :—		
				Balance at December 31, 1912	423.57	
				Less—Depreciation	49.16	
						374.41
				" Stock at December 31, 1913		13,559.87
				" Sundry Debtors		2,546.03
TAEIS...		37,555.86		TAEIS...		37,555.86

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.**Working Account.**

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
To Stock at December 31, 1912—				By Concreteware and Cement sold and used—		
Concreteware	12,543.82			Concreteware	44,249.49	
Cement	525.93			Cement	34,370.91	
		13,069.75				78,620.40
" Manufacturing Account—				" Manufacturing Account—		
Concreteware made		37,214.16		Profit on Manufacture		4,874.29
" Cement purchased		32,192.50		" Stock at December 31, 1913—		
" Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment A/c		13,106.83		Concreteware	11,787.35	
				Cement	601.20	
						12,388.55
TAEIS ..		95,883.24		TAEIS...		95,883.24

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>		<i>Tls.</i>	<i>Tls.</i>
To Capital Account	75,943.54			By Land		75,082.50
Less—Amount written off Plant				" Buildings—		
A/c on re-valuation	4,301.01			Balance at December 31, 1912	10,893.19	
		71,642.53		Less—Depreciation	235.26	
" Advance from General Funds		2,232.68			10,657.93	
" Reserve Account		31,704.84		Additions	615.44	
" Sundry Creditors		1,351.34				11,273.37
" Adjustment Account				" Plant—		
Balance of Profit carried forward ...		7,406.83		Manufacturing Machines, Moulds, etc.		
				Balance at December 31, 1912	6,901.01	
				Less—Depreciation	262.00	
				Amount written off		
				on re-valuation	4,301.01	
					4,563.01	
				Additions	2,338.00	
					216.97	
						2,554.97
				" Stock at December 31, 1913—		
				Concreteware and Cement	12,388.55	
				Steel Bars, etc.	9,402.93	
						21,791.48
				" Sundry Debtors		3,635.90
TAEIS...		114,338.22		TAEIS...		114,338.22

POLICE RECREATION FUND.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Tls.		Tls.
Fines	1,274.20	Books, magazines and newspapers	468.85
Rewards	6,222.90	Shooting prizes and cost of ammunition	311.38
		Repairs to house-boats	591.35
		Grant towards Christmas dinner	144.26
		" " Ice	665.80
		Erecting pavilion for Police Recreation Club	
		on Race Course	175.00
		Services of Band at Police Sports	80.00
		Tennis requisites	101.41
		Miscellaneous	104.20
		Balance at December 31, 1913	4,854.85
	<u>Tls. 7,497.10</u>		<u>Tls. 7,497.10</u>

GURDWARA BUILDING FUND.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Tls.		Tls.
Balance at December 31, 1912	1,943.17	Erection of a wall round the Gurdwara Site,	
Cash collected from Sikhs, \$30	21.93	final payment	1,941.39
		Fire Insurance	23.62
		Balance at December 31, 1913	.69
	<u>Tls. 1,965.10</u>		<u>Tls. 1,965.10</u>

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1913.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1913.
Central Offices	Tls. 575,500.00	Tls. 484,342.56	Tls.	Tls. 1,059,842.56
Town Hall	69,420.00			69,420.00
Volunteer Corps.—				
Headquarters	66,000.00			66,000.00
Rifle Range	357,500.00		Cr. 72,575.26	284,924.74
" " Extension	237,588.95			237,588.95
" " New Stop Butts	13,837.23	9,630.18		23,467.41
Riding School	7,222.00			7,222.00
Fire Brigade.—				
Central Station	46,000.00			46,000.00
Sinza Station	12,080.00			12,080.00
Workshop	2,570.00			20,570.00
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Central	212,500.00			212,500.00
Hongkew	104,300.00			104,300.00
Louza	126,000.00			126,000.00
Sinza	54,560.00			54,560.00
Wayside	13,108.50			13,108.50
West Hongkew	29,205.00			29,205.00
Yangtzepoo	6,911.50			6,911.50
Gaol	71,352.00			71,352.00
Eastern Depot	20,150.00			20,150.00
Western Depot	34,053.75			34,053.75
Carter Road Quarters	7,930.00			7,930.00
Dog Kennels	1,282.00			1,282.00
Sikh Gurdwara	4,618.67	43.29		4,661.96
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home	138,712.14	33,688.94		172,401.08
Isolation Hospital	235,215.00			235,215.00
" " for Chinese	63,300.00			63,300.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	6,423.91			6,423.91
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00			3,550.00
Markets.—				
East Hongkew	5,163.00			5,163.00
Elgin	39,600.00			39,600.00
Hongkew	192,778.05		Cr. 35,329.55	157,448.50
Maloo	104,832.00			104,832.00
Mohawk	3,790.00			3,790.00
Quetta	2,777.44	1,736.11	Cr. 510.60	4,002.91
Sinza	22,698.04			22,698.04
Wayside	2,535.00			2,535.00
Yangtzepoo	2,833.18	14.07		2,847.25
Slaughter House	32,669.00			32,669.00
Cattle Sheds	42,825.00			42,825.00
House Refuse Depot	7,721.35	2,255.83		9,977.18
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	9,640.00			9,640.00
Tungchow Road Workshop—East Hongkew	12,960.00		Cr. 12,960.00	
Wayside Public Wharf	90,489.61		Cr. 4,031.37	86,458.24
Depôts.—				
Great Western Road	816.00			816.00
Markham Road	9,660.00			9,660.00
Markham Road, Stoneware Yard	4,658.50			4,658.50
North Chekiang Road	9,432.00			9,432.00
North Honan Road	28,160.00			28,160.00
Sinza Road	35,010.00			35,010.00
Soochow Creek	4,920.40			4,920.40
Thorne Road	42,592.50			42,592.50
Wayside	2,628.00			2,628.00
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Brenan Piece	9,080.66			9,080.66
Hongkew Recreation Ground	709,581.77		Cr. 12,479.16	697,102.61
Quinsan Square	154,080.00			154,080.00
Wayside Park	66,176.74		Cr. 16,804.36	49,372.38
Nurseries.—				
Hungjao Road	13,211.40			13,211.40
Sicawei Road	7,083.80			7,083.80
Carried forward	4,209,296.09	531,710.98	Cr. 154,690.34	4,586,316.73

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1913.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1913.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	4,209,296.09	531,710.98	Cr. 154,690.34	4,586,316.73
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys			54,278.63	54,278.63
Public School for Girls	152,236.00			152,236.00
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home	52,247.00			52,247.00
Public School for Chinese	94,095.00			94,095.00
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	42,694.50	1,095.91		43,790.41
Latrines and Urinals.—				
Avenue Road	372.00			372.00
Broadway East,	940.50			940.50
Buntoongloong	1,834.00			1,834.00
Boone Road	352.00			352.00
Carter Road	399.00			399.00
Durpee Road	2,690.00			2,690.00
East Hanbury Road	1,512.00			1,512.00
East Seward Road	1,000.00			1,000.00
East Yalu Road	112.35			112.35
Fokien Road	756.00			756.00
Haining Road	512.00			512.00
Hwakee Road	1,144.00			1,144.00
Jehol Road		442.22		442.22
Kansuh Road	127.50			127.50
Lay Road	186.00			186.00
Mohawk Estate	342.00			342.00
Moji Road	60.30			60.30
North Chekiang Road... ..	693.00			693.00
Park Road	1,140.00			1,140.00
Pingchiao Road	870.00			870.00
Rangoon Road	50.00			50.00
Sinza Road	720.00			720.00
Stonebridge Road		933.89		933.89
Thorburn Road	114.80			114.80
Thorne Road	240.00			240.00
Taising Road	252.00			252.00
Wuchow Road	848.10			848.10
Drainage Creeks.—				
Near Wayside Road	4,008.00			4,008.00
" Connaught Road... ..	152.00			152.00
" Robison Road	570.00			570.00
" Siccawei Road	590.00			590.00
Surplus Land.—				
Avenue Road	2,382.61		Cr. 834.61	1,548.00
Baikal Road	983.60			983.60
Bubbling Well Road	1,379.00			1,379.00
Connaught Road	1,920.00			1,920.00
Dalny Road	788.00			788.00
Dalny and Yulin Roads	4,054.00			4,054.00
East Yuhang Road and Tungchow Road East Side	6,693.00			6,693.00
Gordon Road	3,026.86			3,026.86
Jessfield Road	981.43			981.43
Kirin Road		1,996.80		1,996.80
Markham Road	1,870.00			1,870.00
Medhurst Road	228.89		Cr. 2.84	226.05
Moulmein Road	811.19			811.19
Nanyang Road	451.50			451.50
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	14,960.00			14,960.00
Old Boundary Stone Site	21.00			21.00
Peking Road	8,114.42		Cr. 7,024.00	1,090.42
Rangoon Road	1,067.00			1,067.00
Rifle Range			30,775.79	30,775.79
Sinza Road	3,135.00			3,135.00
Siccawei Road	230.00			230.00
Shanhaikwan Road	5,684.00	4.86	Cr. 1,144.00	4,544.36
Thorburn Road	1,260.80			1,260.80
Tatung Road	123.00			123.00
Ward Road	255.00			255.00
Warren Road		29.48		29.48
Wayside Road	3,979.20			3,979.20
West Soochow Road	600.00			600.00
Whashing Road	543.38			543.38
Yates Road	1,992.00			1,992.00
Yehow Road	2,052.00			2,052.00
Yuyuen Road	4,793.40	2,195.10		6,988.50
Tls.	4,647,536.42	536,411.94	Cr. 76,644.57	5,107,303.79

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1913.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year less Sales and Adjustments	Value at December 31 1913.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Municipal Offices.—				
Secretariat Offices and Quarters	40,912.93	818.26	2,231.76	42,326.43
Public Works Offices and Quarters	18,230.66		Cr. 18,230.66	
Police and Volunteer Quarters	34,377.76	687.56		33,690.20
Health Offices and Quarters				
Town Hall	119,454.07	2,389.08		117,064.99
Volunteer Corps.—				
Headquarters	21,260.22	425.20		20,835.02
Rifle Range	6,191.59	123.83		6,067.76
Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Central	26,629.52	532.59		26,096.93
Hongkew	10,698.69	213.97		10,484.72
Sinza	39,712.70	794.25		38,918.45
Victoria	2,864.80	57.30		2,807.50
Workshop	3,472.51	69.45		3,403.06
Bell Tower, Shantung Road	2,170.31	43.41		2,126.90
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Central	37,222.89	1,744.46	45.00	85,523.43
Louza	41,991.61	859.83	1,047.53	42,199.31
Hongkew	50,942.57	1,018.85	1,581.43	51,505.15
West Hongkew	55,823.36	1,116.47		54,706.89
Wayside	41,723.93	834.48		40,889.45
Yangtzepoo	10,354.10	207.08	793.16	10,940.18
Sinza	44,700.72	894.01		43,806.71
Gordon Road (Depot)	118,416.84	2,368.34	4,873.47	120,921.97
Bubbling Well	25,713.86	514.28	392.51	25,592.09
Gaol	223,913.20	4,478.26	20,267.89	239,702.83
Carter Road Quarters	6,510.93	130.22		6,380.71
Dog Kennels	992.25	19.85		972.40
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	107,355.36	2,147.11	24,437.23	129,645.48
Isolation Hospital	164,659.98	3,293.20		161,366.78
" " for Chinese	19,966.89	399.34		19,567.55
Police Hospital for Sikhs	4,971.57	99.43		4,872.14
" " " Chinese	18,489.06	369.78		18,119.28
Mokanshan Sanatorium	1,856.05	37.12		1,818.93
Public Swimming Bath	19,126.36	382.53		18,743.83
Sub District Office	1,166.45	23.33		1,143.12
Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	28,534.12	570.68		27,963.44
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,435.87	68.72		3,367.15
Markets.				
East Hongkew	8,142.65	162.85		7,979.80
Elgin	10,332.54	206.65		10,125.89
Hongkew	13,490.68	269.81	18,202.57	31,423.44
Maloo	72,922.54	1,468.45		71,464.09
Mohawk	2,170.31	43.41		2,126.90
Sinza	10,538.33	210.77		10,327.56
Wayside	3,993.38	79.87		3,913.51
Yangtzepoo	3,734.12	74.68		3,659.44
Slaughter House	17,362.50	347.25		17,015.25
Cattle Sheds	18,126.47	362.53		17,763.94
Quarters, Woosung Road	5,846.56	116.93		5,729.63
<i>Carried forward</i>	1,570,503.81	31,045.47	55,641.89	1,595,100.23

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1913.	Depreciation.	Additions during the year less Sales and Adjustments	Value at December 31, 1913
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,570,503.81	31,045.47		1,595,100.23
Public Works Department.—				
Depôts.				
Hart Road	557.88	11.16		546.72
Markham Road			593.16	593.16
North Chekiang Road	2,396.03	47.92		2,348.11
Soochow Road	3,212.23	64.24		3,147.99
Sinza Road	4,229.76	84.60	2,188.24	6,333.40
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops	2,797.23	55.94		2,741.29
Wayside	694.50	13.89		680.61
Steam Roller Shed (Yunnan Road)	281.30	5.63		275.67
Office, Northern District	2,097.21	41.94		2,055.27
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders	580.90	11.62	144.47	713.75
Tungchow Road Workshop, East Hongkew	17,626.46		Cr. 18,044.79	
Casual Ward	2,731.95	54.64	418.33	2,677.31
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground	2,931.27	58.63	484.39	3,357.03
Public Garden	15,964.75	319.30	1,089.09	16,734.54
Reserve Garden	12,754.97	255.10	947.78	13,447.65
Nursery, Hungjao Road	291.70	5.83		285.87
Quinsan Square	389.06	7.78		381.28
Educational Department.—				
Public School, for Boys	12,354.48		38,433.63	50,788.11
" for Girls	42,550.13	851.00	386.00	42,085.13
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home	34,314.70	686.29		33,628.41
Public School for Chinese	48,731.33	974.63	1,472.67	49,229.37
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	45,979.35	919.59	2,173.86	47,233.62
Tls.	1,823,971.00	35,515.20	85,928.72	1,874,384.52

STOCK AND STORES

Property.	Value at January 1, 1913.	Deprecia- tion.	Adjustments and Additions during the year less Sales.	Value at December 31, 1913.
Volunteer Corps.—	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Furniture and Sundries	2,975.71	297.57	1,270.14	3,948.28
Maxim and Nordenfeldt Guns	2,302.22	345.33		1,956.89
Morris Tubes	1,567.77	78.39		1,489.38
Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers and Breeching Up Tools, Sub-target Machine	32,980.95	4,907.42	2,886.54	30,960.07
Light Horse Saddles and Equipment	513.87	102.77	1,515.63	1,926.73
Battery Harness and Ponies	1,420.04	284.01	326.58	1,462.61
Infantry Equipment	2,779.51	555.90	117.24	2,340.85
Engineer Company Stores			436.41	436.41
Ammunition	27,592.82		Cr. 4,274.46	23,318.36
Winter Overcoats	2,669.34	533.87	906.09	3,041.56
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam Engines, Motor Fire Engine, Motor Fire Escape & Steam Fire Float	40,294.57	3,863.46	27,144.38	63,575.49
Fire Hose	9,890.00	3,890.00		6,000.00
Harness	617.40	123.48		493.92
Trucks, General Plant, etc.	18,103.97	1,722.40	3,619.61	20,001.18
Horses and Ponies	2,682.86	670.72	350.00	2,362.14
Fire Bells	2,234.68	111.73		2,122.95
Smoke Helmets and Fittings	213.67	21.37		192.30
Automatic Water Heater			541.67	541.67
Furniture and Sundries	1,335.49	133.55	523.47	1,725.41
Police Force.—				
Furniture Fittings and Carriages	58,967.04	5,896.70	7,375.92	60,446.26
do. at Mixed Court	1,866.32	186.63	251.38	1,931.07
Motor Cars and Accessories	7,226.41	722.64	3,166.74	9,670.51
Fire Hose and Appliances	7,083.62	1,416.72	202.05	5,868.95
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc.	15,436.13	2,315.42	Cr. 18.24	13,102.47
Ambulance Litters, Bicycle Lamps, Whistles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, Tools, Carts, etc.	13,423.41	1,342.34	1,014.54	13,095.61
Saddlery Accoutrements and Stable Furniture	929.38	185.88	341.06	1,084.56
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings	6,480.00	648.00	1,040.84	6,872.84
Stores in godown	1,350.00			1,350.00
Printing Type	223.80	22.38		201.42
Lethal Chamber for destroying Dogs	676.80	67.68		609.12
Studio Camera and Accessories	443.14	44.31		398.83
Athletic Apparatus	200.47	20.05		180.42
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine	178.64	17.86		160.78
Police Telephone Boxes	1,143.23	114.32		1,028.91
Uniform	10,861.95		Cr. 1,324.25	9,537.70
Prisoners' Food... ..	192.54		Cr. 112.38	80.16
Cylin	132.45		Cr. 112.51	19.94
Health Department.—				
Motor Car	1,670.84	167.08		1,503.76
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries	49,221.85	4,922.19	8,310.53	52,610.19
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, Fittings, Plans of Settlement, etc.	11,088.40	1,108.84	1,817.18	11,796.74
Motor Cars and Accessories	5,332.51	533.25	2,518.50	7,317.76
Steam Road Rollers, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Diaphragm Pumps	20,484.15	1,311.28	1,278.91	20,451.78
Hand Rollers, Lawn-mowers, Sweeping Machines, Garden Seats and Public Lamp Pillars	25,147.48	1,903.47	1,738.48	24,982.49
Carriages, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc.	11,890.07	928.76	Cr. 2,151.44	8,809.87
Harness	887.88	177.58		710.30
Tools, Danger Lamps, Shovels, Rakes, Tar Boiling Plant and Spraying Machines, etc.	7,322.85	634.74	901.77	7,589.88
Stores in Godown	11,182.93		1,568.23	12,771.16
Pontoons, connecting Bridges and Jetty	37,490.60	2,811.80		34,678.80
Boundary Stones, Road Materials, Iron Gully and Manhole Covers	24,006.03		Cr. 19,206.63	4,799.40
Tungchow Road Workshop Plant	887.55		Cr. 887.55	
Flags	590.25	118.05		472.20
Pass Brooms, and spare parts for Carts, Machine Brushes and Steam Rollers			4,714.98	4,714.98
Town Hall.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,022.50	302.25		2,720.25
Casual Ward.—				
Furniture and Sundries	124.90	12.49		112.41
Public Band —				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc.	1,188.15	178.22	86.44	1,096.37
Furniture	172.45	25.87		146.58
Music	425.00			425.00
<i>Carried forward</i>	489,126.59	45,778.77	47,877.85	491,225.67

STOCK AND STORES—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1913.	Depreciation.	Adjustments and Additions during the year less Sales.	Value at December 31, 1913.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	489,126.59	45,778.77	47,877.85	491,225.67
Public School.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,643.55	464.36	120.39	4,299.58
Laboratory Apparatus	178.47	26.77		151.70
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home.—				
Furniture and Sundries	2,043.95	204.40	1,244.91	3,084.46
Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,835.95	483.60	186.07	4,538.42
Band Instruments	137.20	20.58		116.62
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,768.10	476.81	929.16	5,220.45
Public Library.—				
Books			7,500.00	7,500.00
Furniture and Sundries			1,113.40	1,113.40
Finance Department.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,183.84	318.38	390.09	3,255.55
Safes	2,303.21	230.32	322.44	2,395.33
Secretariat.—				
Furniture and Sundries	9,003.20	900.32	415.12	8,518.00
Riesha Tickets	264.95		173.11	438.06
Tls.	520,489.01	48,904.31	60,272.54	531,857.24

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914.

ESTIMATED FOR 1914

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914

ESTIMATES FOR 1914

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1913.

The Council submits to the Ratepayers the following Estimate of Municipal Income for 1914, together with the appropriations of expenditure which are recommended for the year.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 2,872,205
and the <i>Expenditure</i> at	2,652,335
leaving a surplus of	219,870
Adding thereto the Surplus brought forward from 1913	13,750
plus the amount of the proposed <i>Loan</i> for 1914	400,000
and sundry other miscellaneous receipts	10,000
an <i>Extraordinary Income</i> is formed of	643,620
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> is recommended aggregating	632,115
and it is proposed to carry forward the <i>Surplus</i> resulting of	Tls. 11,505

ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax, Tls. 675,000.—The levy proposed is the same as that for last year. viz. $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent, with a rebate of 15 per cent.

General Municipal Rate, Foreign, Tls. 565,000; Chinese, Tls. 750,000.—The material increase in the aggregate Municipal Rate collected during 1913, which has been due to a variety of causes, together with the fact that the Surplus of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure has out-turned Tls. 373,700, has appeared to the Finance Committee to bring reduction of the Rate again in sight. The General Municipal Rate was raised from 10 to 12 per cent in 1908, at a time when this Surplus fell considerably below the then agreed minimum, Tls. 200,000. At present, although the Council is unable to give any undertaking or promise of reduction, yet if the present satisfactory results are maintained for a further year, there appears no reason why the framers of the Budget for 1915 should not take the question of reduction into serious consideration. This prospect cannot be disassociated from the question of boundary revision, for while road maintenance, policing, sanitation and other charges are incurred beyond the present boundary to a continually advancing extent, yet the present Budget is unable to include any receipts under the heading of Land Tax from the outlying suburbs, and so little as Tls. 21,000 from the half Municipal Rate to be collected therein.

Together with the ordinary Municipal Rate to be collected during the year, it is proposed to impose a Special Rate upon advertising hoardings or stations of Tls. 0.20 to Tls. 5 per square foot per annum. This proposal is in response to a very general complaint as to the disfigurement of the roads and streets by large advertising posters and other trade announcements. It is the Council's intention that the Rate shall be made prohibitive in residential districts, and almost nominal in business thoroughfares where advertisements are an ordinary factor of commercial life. No estimate of the proceeds has been inserted in the Budget, and the matter will be the subject of a Special Resolution at the Ratepayers' Meeting.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 210,000.—Upon the basis of the last two quarters of 1913 this estimate might have been placed at Tls. 220,000. The Council, however, is apprehensive that the high quarterly return may not be maintained.

Licence Fees, Tls. 538,100.—No alteration in the scale of fees is proposed. The anticipated revenue from Opium Shops follows the actual returns for last year. A close estimate of this item in the present condition of the opium trade is impossible; on the other hand there appears no reason to suppose that the number of licensed retail dealers will increase or decrease materially for the present.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 59,250.—Market Fees are set down at Tls. 48,350, being an increase of Tls. 4,350 over last year's estimate. The extension of the Hongkew Market is still in progress, and the market will not be in full operation until the summer. It is proposed that the fees in all markets be increased from July 1 to \$1 per basket space of 4 feet by 2 feet, and \$3 per stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet. The present scale was fixed about twenty years ago, and the increase appears amply justified, corresponding with improved conditions. It is also proposed to levy a fee of \$1 per mensem on all street hawkers of food stuffs. The imposition of this fee follows the practice already in operation in the French Settlement, and will, it is hoped, tend to reduce the number of fruit vendors and other untaxed competitors of the smaller dealers.

Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings, Tls. 74,855.—The Tramway Royalty is estimated at Tls. 35,600 against Tls. 32,000 last year, and the interest on the Electricity Department Net Revenue Account is increased from Tls. 26,000 to Tls. 30,000.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

Land Tax at the rate of 6/10ths of one per cent., on the assessed values, from renters of land within the limits of the Settlement, from January 1, 1914, payable half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 12 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, from the occupants, from April 1, 1914, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 6 per cent., on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., from the occupants, from April 1, 1914, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable quarterly in advance.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house under the following tariff :—

		<i>Hk. Tls.</i>
<i>On Silk.</i> —Steam Filature,	per picul	0.320
Raw and White,	"	0.160
Yellow, Native,	"	0.135
Wild, Raw,	"	0.100
" Filature,	"	0.120
Re-reeled, Native,	"	0.250
" Filature,	"	0.300
Cocoons,	"	0.060
<i>On Tea.</i> —Black and Green,	"	0.015
Brick,	"	0.010
Dust,	"	0.003
<i>On Treasure.</i> —	per Tls. 1,000	0.300

On all other dutiable goods 2% on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as "duty free" by the Customs $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% on the declared value.

Licence Fees.—From April 1 until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance unless

otherwise specified as follows :—

Tavern	* From Tls. 45 to Tls. 125 per quarter.
Foreign Liquor Seller, payable by all dealers in Foreign	} Tls. 50 per quarter.
Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Chinese Lodging House	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	* From Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 0.20 per table per month.
Foreign Theatre, Music Hall, Circus, Dancing	} * From Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Saloon, Exhibition or Show	
Chinese Theatre	* From Tls. 6 to Tls. 100 per month.
Pawnshop	* From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Opium Shop	* From Tls. 10 to Tls. 50 per month.
Cargo Boat	* From \$0.25 to \$4.50 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Launch	\$2 per month, or \$5 if carrying passengers.

* According to class.

Chinese Boat	* From \$0.10 to \$0.60 per month payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private-owned Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey.	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private-owned Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.
Livery Stable ;—	
Horse, pony, mule or donkey	\$3 per quarter.
Carriage	\$12 per quarter.
Motor Car, etc.	* From Tls. 5 to Tls. 15 per quarter.
Cart	* From Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 6 per month.
Private-owned Ricsha	\$3 per quarter.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	† \$2 per ricsha per month.
Private-owned Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Firearms, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	\$1 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.85
" " Sheep "	\$0.10
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.20
<i>Special Permit Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.50
" " Sheep "	\$0.25
" " Calf "	\$0.25
" " Pig "	\$0.40
<i>Export Fees :—</i>	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
" " Sheep " " "	\$0.05
" " Calf " " "	\$0.20
<i>Water Supply :—</i>	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.02
" " " Entrails	\$0.02
<i>Market Fees :—</i>	
Shop	From \$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
Stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet	\$3 per month.
Basket " " 4 " " 2 "	\$1 "
Street hawkers	\$1 "
<i>Permit Fees :—</i>	
For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
" bundings	Tls. 2.50
" placing ladders for house repairs	Tls. 0.50
" erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	Tls. 0.50
" mud-filling, etc,	Tls. 0.50
" ceremonial arches	Tls. 5.00
" " if to cross streets 25 ft. wide	Tls. 50
" calico sunshade over streets	Tls. 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50.
" mat sunshade over streets	Tls. 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00.

* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence-plate.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Volunteer Corps, Tls. 52,025.—This estimate contemplates the expenditure of Tls. 6,000 more than that incurred in 1913, due almost entirely to ammunition requirements and to the fact that the price has been increased, as notified in the November Army Orders.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 76,000.—In proposing an estimate as high as last year's the Watch Committee has recorded the view that increased efficiency in the work of the Brigade has been secured and will be maintained, such indeed as must prove in the end an economy to the Community. A higher scale of pay for the Coolie Corps, now described as Artificers, and the cost of conversion of the old pattern hydrants are off-set against a number of small economies of management, while as much as Tls. 12,750 is again required for minor appliances.

Police Force, Tls. 9,06,660.—The Foreign Branch of the Force is proposed to be increased by 4, the Sikh Branch by 35, and the Chinese by 16. The Force has been under strength during the year and the Captain Superintendent is of opinion that it is essential that the numbers be brought up to the authorised complement, with these small additions, during the year. The estimates provide for the two cadets already appointed and the creation of the post of Chief Detective Officer. An actual estimate of the receipts and payments at the Mixed Court is included, based upon the 1913 figures, and the Sikh Branch is to be re-armed. The Police Budget otherwise lacks any especial feature, being along the lines of the past few years.

Health Department, Tls. 2,15,625.—Of the appropriation for Plague Prevention last year, Tls. 47,390, little more than Tls. 30,000 has been spent, to some extent owing to the shortage of available materials. While it is understood, as heretofore, that if urgent plague measures are found necessary by the Health Officer they will be carried out without strict compliance with the estimates, the Council is of opinion that Tls. 40,000 is a sufficient formal appropriation for 1914. The decreasing cost of house refuse disposal is the result of careful organisation, aiming at disposal for useful purposes rather than dumping big heaps along the Soochow Creek. A remarkable reduction in the cost of this work has been effected during recent years. The re-building of the General Hospital will proceed during the year, and the Council's undertaking as regards the Hospital overdraft will involve a grant of not less than Tls. 10,000. Expenditure on fittings and furniture is required for additional nurses' quarters when required, and for the Mental Ward.

Public Works Department, Tls. 6,75,705.—The estimate is Tls. 48,000 higher than last year, the principal increases being divided under General, Pay and office expenses, Tls. 16,000, Maintenance of Buildings, Tls. 5,000, Drainage, re-construction of old sewers, Tls. 4,000, Stock and Stores, additional plant and equipment, Tls. 10,000, and road materials Tls. 10,000.

Educational Department, Tls. 91,635.—In announcing an educational budget of this magnitude the Council has the impression that a justifiable reproach is being taken away, for while it is but three years since it was scornfully said that the Community spent less on education than on its Band, there is every indication that the cost of the Council's schools will within a year exceed by double that of the Municipal Orchestra. At the same time the Community may rest assured that the outlay is well considered, and that the fraction of its revenue which is spent on education, somewhat over three per cent, will ultimately be indirectly remunerative. Each school budget has been examined by the special school committee concerned, the whole has been passed and approved by the Permanent Education Committee, while the routine scrutiny of the Finance Committee has been applied to this as to other sections of the estimates.

The remaining figures call for no special explanation or comment. Under *General Charges* will be found the sum of Tls. 17,000 for the rent of temporary accommodation during the re-building of the Central Offices.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Bridges, Tls. 13,600.—The North Szechuen Road Bridge over the Yukungpu carries a single line of tram track as well as heavy vehicular traffic. It is the sole remaining wooden bridge on the tram route, and its replacement by a concrete structure is proposed. The Markham Road Bridge has been sagging for some time and was recently certified by the Engineer to be unsafe. It has therefore been closed except for a single footway, and the superstructure is to be renewed with as little delay as possible.

Bundings, Tls. 31,945.—A short section of wooden bunding of the Soochow Creek between the Chekiang and Thibet Roads is in need of extensive repairs, and the Works Committee has considered it preferable to replace it in concrete. As the upper reaches of the Creek develop they are being bunded in wood, the Council sharing the cost with the various mill-owners and others concerned. The bunding of the Sawgin-kiang near the Kashing Road Bridge is recommended so that the new Sawgin Road may be completed.

Drainage, Tls. 34,470.—The drainage of Dixwell Road is to be undertaken at a cost exceeding Tls. 10,000 under arrangement with the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., by whom the road was surrendered. That of the East Yalu Road is urgently necessary for the proper sanitation of a new and rapidly developing district east of the Hongkew Creek. The insanitary condition of the Changpang, doubtless due to its direct connexion with the French culverts and sewers and the Yangkingpang, has been the subject of numerous complaints during recent years. It is proposed to culvert it throughout its entire length, as successive Annual Budgets will admit. The present year's appropriation is for continuing the culvert westward as far as Yates Road.

Landing Stages, Tls. 35,560.—The bulk of this large sum is required to complete the new public landing place at Wayside; the details of which scheme were fully discussed last year. Tls. 8,000 is required for half of the cost of a new passenger jetty opposite the Nanking Road, which it is hoped will provide accommodation for smaller launches and ferry boats and so obviate congestion at the present Passenger Pontoons.

Land, Tls. 1,38,240.—Tls. 15,000 is required to complete the site of the new Hongkew Fire Station at the east end of the Thorne Road Depot. The lease of the present station will expire in a few years, and a larger station with accommodation for modern fire appliances is contemplated to front on the open space being formed at the junction of the Range and Woosung Roads. Tls. 60,000 is required to complete the site of the Victoria Nursing Home by the purchase of Lot 986. The property is fully developed with small houses which will provide very necessary additional quarters for the nurses, while at the same time facilitating the scheduled improvement of the Woosung Road. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding a suitable site for an additional market in the Northern District, and the appropriation of Tls. 20,000 is brought forward from last year. The Council has secured an option of a site for the new Thomas Hanbury Boys' School at a cost of Tls. 56,000, a large portion of which will be defrayed by the sale of the accumulated School securities, valued approximately at Tls. 42,000. The present school building is to be retained as a Girls' School with considerably increased accommodation.

Buildings, Tls. 1,95,300.—This estimate comprises a large number of necessary extensions and improvements to existing Municipal buildings, and calls for little explanation. Completion of the Hongkew Market was approved by the Council in the autumn, and the work is in progress. Under "Educational Department" the only item calling for Ratepayers' especial notice is the sum of Tls. 20,000 for a third Public School for Chinese in the Eastern District. By the munificence of Mr. Chi-cheh Nieh a site for this school has been secured at the corner of the Baikal and Kinchow Roads. Mr. Nieh's offer has been provisionally accepted and, upon the unanimous recommendation of the various educational authorities concerned, it is proposed to give the building of this school precedence over the school to be erected on the Polytechnic site in the Central District. The bulk of the cost of erecting the new Central Municipal Offices will fall on the year 1915, and it is not anticipated that more than Tls. 75,000 will be required during this year.

Roads, Tls. 1,80,000.—The reduction of this appropriation last year has proved ineffective, and although the expenditure on new roads has been small, the number of scheduled widenings which have been carried out during the year has been the cause of an excess amounting to Tls. 30,000. As has been frequently stated, this item in the Budget is one which cannot even approximately be foreseen, but the Council, as heretofore, by insisting upon adherence to the scheduled plans of road extensions and widenings, has lost no opportunity of improving the streets opposite all new building works undertaken. The details of of expenditure are set out fully in the Report, and particular attention is drawn to page 40B containing the particulars of the compensation paid. It has been with considerable regret that the Council has decided to forego for this year any extension of the permanent paving work in the Central District. The delay, however, will afford an opportunity of judging of the value and efficiency of the various types of blocks which have been laid in the Szechuen Road.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1914.

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.			
At 6/10ths of 1 per cent on assessed value of property as follows:—			
Central District Tael 65,873,000			
Northern " 24,121,000			
Eastern " 25,901,000			
Western " 22,149,000			
	138,044,000		
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties	5,691,000	794,118	
	132,353,000	119,118	
Less 15 ^c / ₁₀₀			675,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.			
FOREIGN.			
At 12 per cent on Tls. 4,930,000, being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses	591,600		
At 6 per cent on Tls. 290,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	17,400		
	609,000		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	44,000	565,000	
CHINESE.			
At 12 per cent on \$8,760,000, being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 74	772,560		
At 6 per cent on \$84,000, being the same beyond Settlement limits as above at exchange 74	3,730		
	776,290		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	26,290	750,000	
			1,315,000
WHARFAGE DUES.			
Council's share of Dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House			210,000
LICENCE FEES.			
Tavern	16,800		
Foreign Liquor Seller	20,000		
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	700		
Chinese Club	3,200		
Chinese Lodging House	11,500		
Chinese Wine Shop	29,000		
Tea Shop	9,500		
Foreign Theatre	4,700		
Chinese Theatre	9,000		
Pawn Shop	19,000		
Opium Shop	86,000		
Cargo Boat	5,500		
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,100		
Launch	2,300		
Chinese Boat	5,000		
Sampan	1,200		
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	14,000		
Livery Stable	24,000		
Motor Car	14,000		
Cart	23,500		
Private-owned Ricksha	45,000		
Public Ricksha	150,000		
Sedan Chair	400		
Wheelbarrow	38,500		
Firearms	2,400		
Dog	1,800		
		538,100	
			2,738,100

Carried forward

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,738,100
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo	12,250		
Elgin	4,500		
Hongkew	19,800		
East Hongkew	2,700		
Wayside	1,200		
Yangtszepoo	1,000		
Quetta	800		
Mohawk	1,200		
Sinza	5,400		
		48,350	
Town Hall		750	
Firemen's Quarters—			
Central Station	1,550		
Hongkew Station	410		
Sinza Station	700		
		2,660	
Cadastral Lot 168 C.		1,400	
Cadastral Lot 979 N.		750	
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters		4,840	
Miscellaneous		500	
			59,250
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. (<i>see</i> Sterling Extraordinary Income).			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Discount of 25% on the cost of public lighting ...		5,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend on 1,000 shares from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914 ...		4,000	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5% on gross receipts from Tramway Service ...		35,600	
Electricity Department, Interest at 6% per annum on balance of Net Revenue Account at December 31, 1912 ...		30,255	
			74,855
Total Carried to Summary ...			2,872,205

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
<i>Pay</i>			
<i>Foreigners.</i>			
Commandant	7,860		
Sergeant-Major	1,920		
Quartermaster Sergeant	1,680		
Staff Sergeant for 9 months	1,080		
		12,540	
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Town Hall, Riding School and Orderly Room Staff		1,820	
			14,360
<i>Passages</i>		1,025	
<i>Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc.</i>		465	
<i>Locomotion</i>		480	
<i>Fuel</i>		250	
<i>Light</i>		760	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		1,000	
<i>Insurance</i>		750	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		400	
<i>Postage</i>		250	
<i>Uniform</i>		7,000	
<i>Band</i>		2,000	
<i>Artillery Ponies</i>		4,000	
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements</i>		400	
<i>Ammunition</i>		8,500	
<i>Camp of Exercise</i>		2,500	
<i>Subscription to N.R.A.</i>		80	
<i>Maintenance of Range</i>		3,215	
<i>Celebration of 90th Anniversary</i>		1,500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,000	
		36,575	
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc.</i>		1,530	
			35,045
Total carried to Summary			49,105
STOCK AND STORES.			
100 Carbines for Light Horse			900
100 Winter Coats			600
5 Sets of Saddlery			320
Components of Saddlery			480
Accoutrements			620
Ponies			500
Engineer Company—Stores			500
Furniture and Sundries			200
Ammunition			10,000
Total carried to Summary			14,120
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of Stores to be issued			11,500
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 11,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreign Branch.									
Pay.									
Captain Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,200		
Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800		
2 Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,580		
2 Second Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,300		
2 Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300		
Chief Detective Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,910		
2 Chief Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,480		
Chief Detective Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300		
11 Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,360		
2 Detective Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,620		
Head Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,640		
12 Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,920		
5 Detective Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,430		
Assistant Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,980		
80 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,465		
20 Acting Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,630		
13 Detective Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,830		
4 Senior Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,710		
105 Constables									
75 for 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,160		
18 for 10 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,600		
12 for 8 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,720		
							84,480		
<i>Less—Pay of Constables promoted: already allowed for under the</i>									
pay of higher ranks	...	...	...	...	...	8,640			
Resignations	...	...	...	...	...	16,000			
							24,640	59,840	
4 Detective Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,740	
5 Plain Clothes Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,130	
13 Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...		15,045	
3 Japanese Interpreters	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,520	
Legal Assistant for 10 months	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
Clerical Assistant at Gaol	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...		16,500	
Allowances.									
Rent—Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	720		
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,030		
Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		
Drill Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	170		
								4,460	
									367,320
<i>Carried forward</i>									367,320

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>												367,320
POLICE FORCE—continued.												
Sikh Branch.												
Pay.												
2 Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,270	
Head Warder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
50 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		11,200	
12 Sergeant Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,750	
415 Constables.												
250 for 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,860		
40 for 9 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,320		
25 for 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		
										61,980		
<i>Less—Pay of Constables promoted: already allowed for under the pay of higher ranks</i>										1,060		
											60,920	
104 Warders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17,380	
Granthi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		270	
18 Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,285	
											96,375	
Deferred Pay											14,000	
Language Bonus											2,250	
Allowances.												
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,080		
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650		
											4,830	
Chinese Branch.												
Pay.												
82 Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,650	
6 Detective Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,990	
1009 Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		122,130	
69 Detective Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,980	
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,920	
18 Clerks and Writers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,120	
17 Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,460	
15 Interpreters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,915	
Fitter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		135	
2 Reformatory Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		180	
Guarantor Checker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		135	
60 Messengers and Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,535	
27 Wharf Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,300	
											185,450	
Language Bonus											270	
Allowances.												
Gatemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290		
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		
Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375 *		
											1,165	
Carried forward												
												186,885
												671,665

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
									671,660
POLICE FORCE—continued.							<i>Brought forward</i>		
<i>Superannuation</i>								43,600	
<i>Passages</i>								30,000	
<i>Recruiting Expenses in England</i>								6,000	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>								52,000	
<i>Locomotion</i>								15,305	
<i>Medical Aid.</i>									
Pay of Sikh Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	720		
Medicines							800		
Hospital Charges							10,000	11,520	
<i>Patrol Ponies.</i>									
Pay of Mafoos							1,600		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250		
Repairs to Saddlery							400		
<i>Fuel</i>								5,250	
<i>Light—General</i>							12,425	22,100	
Oil for Police lamps							1,285		
<i>Water</i>								13,710	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,620	
<i>Insurance</i>								7,500	
<i>Telephone Service</i>								2,600	
<i>Funeral Expenses</i>								3,750	
<i>Expenses of Prisoners.</i>								500	
Food							30,550		
Clothing							8,575		
Photographs							650		
Miscellaneous							2,850		
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i>								42,625	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>								2,000	
Furniture, etc.							1,875		
Arms							250		
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i>								2,125	
<i>Musketry Course</i>								2,000	
<i>Legal Expenses</i>								1,100	
<i>Mixed Court.</i>								500	
Pay of Court Officials							16,335		
Pay and Expenses of Police							33,750		
Grant to Sinza Refuge							500		
Sundry Expenses							11,000		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								61,585	
								3,500	
									332,790
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines</i>								25,500	
" Filing and Hearing Fees								16,000	
" Pay and Expenses of Police transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,750		1,004,450
Receipts for Special Services							27,500		
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
Dog Redemption Fees							1,000		
Convict Labour—Cash Contribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500		
									117,250
Total carried to Summary									887,200
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>								7,750	
" for Mixed Court								300	
<i>Fire Hose</i>								1,000	
<i>Prison Van</i>								400	
<i>Lamps</i>								200	
<i>15 Bicycles</i>								1,300	
<i>30 Revolvers</i>								810	
<i>650 Carbines</i>								8,000	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>								50,000	
<i>Prisoners' Food</i>								2,500	
<i>Cylin</i>								700	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>								500	
Total carried to Summary									73,460
<i>Credit</i>									
Value of Stores to be issued									54,000
Total carried to Summary									Cr. 54,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.			
HEALTH OFFICE.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Health Officer	12,960		
2 Assistant Health Officers	15,375		
2 Assistants	6,750		
4 Inspectors	15,750		
24 Assistant Inspectors	49,300		
Japanese Interpreter	840		
		100,975	
Language Bonus		4,000	
Chinese.— <i>Pay.</i>			
20 Foremen	3,130		
370 House Refuse Coolies	26,800		
Disinfectors, Market Coolies, Office Staff, etc.	14,500		
		44,430	
<i>Superannuation</i>		149,405	
<i>Passages</i>		10,145	
<i>Locomotion</i>		2,350	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,500	
<i>Light</i>		1,200	
<i>Water</i>		800	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		2,800	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,000	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,200	
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>		1,100	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		500	
<i>Disinfection</i>		6,000	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		4,500	
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>		3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250	
<i>Rent of Sub-district Offices</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,000	
		750	
<i>Carried forward</i>			193,000
			193,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			193,000
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HEALTH OFFICE—continued.			
PLAGUE PREVENTION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
Rat Catchers	4,500		
Rat Proofers	7,500		
Transport Coolies	2,700		
		14,700	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>		850	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>		850	
<i>Disinfection</i>		2,500	
<i>Rat-proofing Materials</i>		21,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		200	
			40,100
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.			
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff.</i>			
70 Coolies		3,000	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Material</i>		2,650	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			5,750
			238,850
<i>Less—Receipts from Laboratory</i>		16,500	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory ...		1,000	
Slaughterhouse Fees		15,000	
Ordure Disposal		93,480	
			125,980
Total carried to Summary			112,870

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS.			
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	34,100		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	3,750		
		37,850	
<i>Fuel</i>		4,000	
<i>Light</i>		1,750	
<i>Water</i>		350	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		400	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		250	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		4,000	
<i>Messing</i>		13,000	
<i>Washing</i>		2,250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		3,250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		500	
		67,800	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		35,000	
			32,800
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	11,500		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,600		
		13,100	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,300	
<i>Light</i>		1,000	
<i>Water</i>		110	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Insurance</i>		360	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		120	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		1,000	
<i>Messing</i>		5,000	
<i>Washing</i>		650	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
		24,340	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		6,000	
			18,340
<i>Carried forward</i>			51,140

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			51,140
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS—continued.			
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	2,250		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,900		
<i>Fuel</i>		4,150	
<i>Light</i>		400	
<i>Water</i>		350	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		65	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		55	
<i>Messing</i>		850	
<i>Washing</i>		3,100	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,500	
		200	
		11,370	
<i>Less.—Fees from Patients</i>	5,000		
<i>Registration Fees, etc.</i>	2,250		
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	600		
		7,850	
			3,520
POLICE HOSPITAL (SIKHS).			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,200		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	320		
<i>Fuel</i>		1,520	
<i>Light</i>		200	
<i>Water</i>		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		75	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		35	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		25	
<i>Messing</i>		375	
<i>Washing</i>		750	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		75	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	
		50	
		3,555	
<i>Less.—Fees from Patients</i>		2,500	
			1,055
<i>Carried forward</i>			55,715

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Brought forward	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 55,715
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff		1,400		
Pay of Chinese Staff		2,500		
Fuel			3,900	
Light			450	
Water			150	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			75	
Insurance			60	
Telephone Service			50	
Drugs and Instruments			25	
Messing			650	
Washing			1,500	
Maintenance and Repairs			230	
Miscellaneous			450	
			100	
Less—Fees from Patients			7,630	
			5,250	
				2,380
SANATORIUM.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff		750		
Pay of Chinese Staff		650		
Locomotion			1,400	
Fuel			350	
Light			175	
Printing, Stationery, etc.			50	
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants			25	
Messing			50	
Washing			2,500	
Maintenance and Repairs			200	
Miscellaneous			450	
			200	
Less—Receipts from Visitors... ..			5,400	
			1,500	
				3,900
Total carried to Summary				61,995
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.				
Pay.				
4 Matrons	Tls. 4,750			
36 Nurses	22,720			
4 Probationer Nurses	850			
Attendant	1,380			
Custodian	1,200			
	30,900			
Sundry Expenses.				
Superannuation	5,600			
Passages	8,680			
Uniform	2,200			
Language Bonus	720			
Special Duty	2,100			
Expenses of Engaging Staff	1,000			
	20,300			
	51,200			
Note :—				
The above expenses have been allocated to the various hospitals as under :—				
Victoria Nursing Home	Tls. 34,100			
Isolation Hospital	11,500			
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	2,250			
Police Hospital (Sikhs)	1,210			
" (Chinese)	1,400			
Sanatorium	750			
	51,200			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Part Service of Assistant Inspector	360		
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital	240		
		600	
Chinese		3,500	
			4,100
<i>Superannuation</i>		60	
<i>Grave Contractor, etc.</i>		3,200	
<i>Fuel</i>		200	
<i>Insurance</i>		75	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		250	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			3,940
			8,040
<i>Less—Fees for Cremation</i>		500	
" <i>Grave making</i>		3,750	
" <i>Grave Spaces</i>		2,750	
" <i>Reservation</i>		400	
			7,400
Total carried to Summary			640
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigner.			
Part Service of Assistant Inspector		150	
Chinese		240	
			390
<i>Superannuation</i>		15	
<i>Light</i>		75	
<i>Water</i>		400	
<i>Insurance</i>		50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		100	
			640
			1,030
<i>Less—Receipts from Bathers</i>			750
Total carried to Summary			280
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>			
Municipal Surgeons		8,000	
Attendance on Families		1,000	
			9,000
<i>Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station</i>			6,000
<i>Grant to General Hospital</i>		10,000	
" <i>Shantung Road Hospital</i>		3,000	
" <i>St. Luke's Hospital</i>		3,000	
" <i>Paulun Hospital</i>		2,000	
			18,000
Total carried to Summary			33,000
STOCK AND STORES.			
Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus			1,345
Office Furniture			250
Hospital Fittings and Furniture			5,245
			6,840
Total carried to Summary			6,840

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Engineer and Surveyor ...		10,800	
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor ...		7,500	
2 Assistant Engineers ...		10,380	
4 Second Assistant Engineers ...		12,085	
2 Engineering Assistants ...		8,400	
Chief Architectural Assistant ...		6,000	
2 Architectural Assistants ...		7,200	
Chief Surveying Assistant ...		5,100	
9 Surveying Assistants ...		27,700	
2 Additional Surveying Assistants for 6 months		3,000	
Chief Clerk ...		4,800	
7 Clerical Assistants ...		12,525	
Building Surveyor ...		3,975	
2 Clerks of Works ...		8,460	
15 District Inspectors ...		29,125	
4 Assistant District Inspectors ...		5,520	
Custodian of Town Hall ...		1,980	
		164,550	
Consulting Engineer ...		1,300	
Language Bonus ...		660	
Chinese.			
Writers ...	2,500		
Storekeeper ...	300		
Draughtsmen, Tracers, etc. ...	7,200		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies ...	2,200		
Survey Staff ...	4,500		
Chinese Tuition ...	300		
		16,800	
			183,310
<i>Superannuation</i> ...		16,200	
<i>Passages</i> ...		7,400	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> ...		500	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...		400	
<i>Locomotion</i> ...		9,400	
<i>Fuel</i> ...		450	
<i>Light</i> ...		650	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...		3,000	
<i>Insurance</i> ...		200	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...		1,200	
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i> ...		4,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...		1,000	
			44,400
			227,710
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i> ...		3,800	
<i>Private Works Supervision Fees</i> ...		12,000	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit Fees</i> ...		6,500	
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i> ...		800	
<i>Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.</i> ...		14,800	
			37,500
Total carried to Summary ...			189,810

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds :—</i>			
Volunteer Corps			1,380
Fire Brigade			3,225
Police Force :—			
Stations and Quarters		14,900	
Gaol		5,400	
Mixed Court		2,500	
			22,800
Health Department :—			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc.		5,705	
Victoria Nursing Home		2,010	
Mental Wards		705	
Maternity Ward		400	
Nurses' Quarters		645	
Isolation Hospital		2,885	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese		1,650	
Police Hospital (Sikhs)		285	
Police Hospital (Chinese)		630	
Mokanshan Sanatorium		525	
Cemeteries		970	
Public Swimming Bath		490	
			16,800
Public Works Department :—			
Town Hall		5,685	
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc.		2,155	
			7,840
Educational Department :—			
Public School for Boys		490	
Public School for Girls		1,450	
Thomas Hanbury School		1,095	
Public School for Chinese		1,750	
Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese		1,755	
			6,540
Finance Department			275
Secretariat			530
Miscellaneous			455
Total carried to Summary			59,845
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to :—</i>			
Bridges		10,765	
Bundings		7,500	
Jetties and pontoons		6,000	
			24,265
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>			11,805
<i>Less.</i>			
Receipts for hire of Dredger			36,070
			1,000
Total carried to Summary			35,070
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in :—</i>			
Kiukiang Road between the Bund and Honan Road		3,880	
Kiangse Road between the Soochow Creek and Peking Road		5,830	
Poochow Road between Kiangse Road and Honan Road		1,170	
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i>		5,795	
<i>Less.</i>			
Concreteware Manufactory—Cash Contribution			16,675
			10,000
Total carried to Summary			6,675

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Metalling Labour		39,500	
Locomotion		450	
Insurance		550	
Materials :—			
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.		90,000	
Tools, renewals and repairs		7,000	
Boundary Stones		150	
Street Name-plates		500	
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers		9,980	
Chinese Government Land Tax		330	
Maintenance of Carts and Harness		700	
Danger Lamps—oil, repairs, etc.		870	
Stud		9,500	
Raking and Repairing Mud Roads		8,500	
Roadside Railings		2,400	
Miscellaneous		400	
		170,830	
Less—Pingshiaio Quarry—Cash Contribution	15,000		
Refund from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface	6,420		
		21,420	149,410
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Overseers	3,600		
Chinese.			
Cleansing Labour	29,735		
Superannuation... ..		33,335	
Locomotion		360	
Insurance		520	
Medical Aid		710	
Materials.		100	
Water	13,500		
Gritting Wood Paving	500		
		14,000	
Tools, renewals and repairs		2,120	
Working Expenses of Steam Water Wagon		300	
Maintenance of Carts and Harness		3,380	
Stud		34,000	
Barging away Road Detritus		2,400	
Miscellaneous		150	
		91,375	
Less—Refund by Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves		2,200	
			89,175
Total carried to Summary			238,585

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
LIGHTING.			
<i>Electricity</i>			61,500
<i>Gas</i>			20,270
<i>Oil</i>			200
<i>Extensions.</i>			
Electricity and Gas			2,000
Total carried to Summary			86,970
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.			
<i>Pry.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Superintendent	4,500		
Assistant Superintendent	2,220		
Park-keeper	1,620		
Indian Watchmen	810		
Chinese.		9,150	
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc.	4,800		
Labour	9,000		
		13,800	
<i>Superannuation</i>		830	
<i>Locomotion</i>		770	
<i>Stud</i>		685	
<i>Fuel</i>		600	
<i>Water</i>		300	
<i>Lighting Gardens</i>		1,400	
<i>Insurance</i>		225	
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>		1,000	
<i>Working Expenses of Motor Lawn Mowers</i>		400	
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>		450	
<i>Painting and Repairs</i>		2,200	
<i>Trees, Shrubs, Seeds and Turf</i>		2,000	
<i>Mud, Sand, Gravel and Manure</i>		800	
<i>Poles and Tree Fastenings</i>		2,120	
<i>Matcheds and Fences</i>		920	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000	
			15,700
<i>Less.—Receipts for Hire of Plants, etc.</i>			38,650
			100
Total carried to Summary			38,550
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Lithographs of Plan of Shanghai...</i>			800
<i>Machine Brushes</i>			400
<i>Tungchow Road Workshop, additional plant</i>			7,800
<i>Steam Water Wagon</i>			4,000
<i>Surveying and Levelling Instruments</i>			900
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			1,000
<i>Steam Roller</i>			4,000
<i>Tar Macadam Plant</i>			800
<i>Water Sprinklers</i>			500
<i>Road Materials, etc.</i>			140,000
Total carried to Summary			160,200
<i>Credit</i>			
Value of Stores to be issued			140,000
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 140,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Europeans.										
Conductor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,480		
Assistant Conductor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420		
13 Musicians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,830		
									34,730	
Manilamen.										
22 Musicians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17,310	
Chinese.										
Librarian and Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
										52,340
Superannuation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,050	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		370	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		450	
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
New Music	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Repairs to Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		275	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		125	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
										8,190
										60,530
Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		
Share of Receipts for Private Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		
Proceeds from Subscription Concerts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		
										4,800
Total carried to Summary										55,730

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmistress	4,200		
10 Assistant Mistresses	11,255		
Assistant Mistress, part service	1,559		
Assistant Mistress, for 9 months	990	20,495	
Chinese		720	21,215
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,780	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		100	
<i>Fuel</i>		300	
<i>Light</i>		100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		450	
<i>Insurance</i>		155	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Laboratory</i>		85	
<i>Text Books</i>		450	
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>		150	
<i>Form Prizes</i>		150	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		475	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	4,550
<i>Less—School Fees</i>			25,765
Sale of Text Books	8,000		
	400		8,400
Total carried to Summary			17,365
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			1,500
Total carried to Summary			1,500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.					
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME					
BOYS' SIDE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreigners.					
Headmaster	...	...	3,600		
3 Assistant Masters	...	...	3,925		
2 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	2,205		
Matron	...	...	600		
Assistant Matron	...	...	480		
Chinese	...	...		10,810	
				980	
Superannuation...	...	...		1,540	11,790
Passages	...	...		710	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...		120	
Medical Aid	...	...		200	
Fuel	...	...		400	
Light	...	...		300	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...		350	
Insurance	...	...		65	
Telephone Service	...	...		25	
Text Books	...	...		250	
Messing	...	...		3,200	
Clothing	...	...		650	
Washing	...	...		300	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...		550	
Miscellaneous	...	...		350	
					9,010
GIRLS' SIDE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreigners.					
Headmistress	...	...	1,500		
4 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	2,340		
Matron	...	...	600		
Chinese	...	...		4,440	
				700	
Superannuation...	...	...		700	5,140
Medical Aid	...	...		150	
Fuel	...	...		350	
Light	...	...		175	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...		175	
Insurance	...	...		65	
Telephone Service	...	...		25	
Text Books	...	...		100	
Messing	...	...		2,000	
Clothing	...	...		600	
Washing	...	...		400	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...		500	
Miscellaneous	...	...		350	
					5,590
Less—School Fees—Boys' Side	...	...	6,900		31,530
Sale of Text Books and Clothing—Boys' Side	...	...	300		
School Fees—Girls' Side	...	...	4,360	7,200	
Sale of Text Books and Clothing—Girls' Side	...	...	250		
Interest and Dividends	...	...		4,610	
				2,050	
					13,860
Total carried to Summary	...	...			17,670
STOCK AND STORES.					
Furniture and Sundries	...	...			750
Total carried to Summary	...	...			750

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster	6,300		
4 Assistant Masters	10,575	16,875	
Chinese.			
Chinese Teachers and Clerk	5,580		
Coolies and Watchmen	655		
Chinese Tuition	350	6,585	23,460
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,685	
<i>Passages</i>		620	
<i>Fuel</i>		80	
<i>Light</i>		60	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		700	
<i>Insurance</i>		120	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		75	
<i>Text Books</i>		700	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300	4,490
<i>Less—School Fees</i>		12,000	27,950
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>		1,000	13,000
Total carried to Summary			14,950
STOCK AND STORES.			
Furniture and Sundries			300
Total carried to Summary			300

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Headmaster	4,200		
3 Assistant Masters	6,900		
Assistant Master, for 9 months	1,575		
Chinese		12,675	
		4,795	17,470
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,265	
<i>Passages</i>		415	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		120	
<i>Fuel</i>		40	
<i>Light</i>		25	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>		650	
<i>Insurance</i>		120	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		90	
<i>Text Books</i>		450	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		100	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		250	
			3,525
<i>Less—School Fees</i>		11,250	20,995
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>		850	
			12,100
Total carried to Summary			8,895
STOCK AND STORES			
Furniture and Sundries			300
Total carried to Summary			300
GRANTS IN AID			
<i>St. Joseph's Institute</i>			1,000
<i>St. Xavier's College</i>			2,500
<i>Shanghai Jewish School</i>			1,000
<i>Institution of the Holy Family</i>			1,500
Total carried to Summary			6,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC LIBRARY.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigner.										
Librarian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		
										1,800
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35		
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110		
<i>Books and Periodicals</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
										1,505
<i>Less—Subscriptions</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160		3,305
<i>Sale of Books and Magazines</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		
										1,185
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			<u>2,120</u>
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.										
TREASURER'S OFFICE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600		
Deputy Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,375		
Assistant Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,850		
9 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1 Assistant, for 9 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,945		
Chinese.									49,770	
Chief Assistant...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260		
17 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,435		
Office Boys and Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,075		
									8,770	
									58,540	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800		
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600		
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120		
<i>Light...</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		
									68,210	
<i>Less.—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200		64,010
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			6,500
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			<u>70,510</u>
STOCK AND STORES.										
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			<u>500</u>

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

SECRETARIAT.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Foreigners.												
Secretary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,560		
2 Assistant Secretaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,560		
2 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,045		
1 Assistant for 9 months }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2 Stenographers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,820		
											37,985	
Chinese.												
Translator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160		
3 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,740		
2 Writers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720		
Messengers, Coolies, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900		
											6,520	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		44,505	
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,445	
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		175	
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		70	
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	400	
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500		
											10,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
											59,395	
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,400	
												56,995
TAX OFFICE.												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Foreigners.												
Overseer of Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,415		
Assistant Overseer of Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800		
4 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,810		
Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,760		
17 Tax Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,750		
											55,535	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,150	
Chinese.												
19 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,030		
8 Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,670		
26 Shroffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		
Chinese Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180		
24 Coolies for General Municipal Rate, Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580		
Sampan Men, Office Boys, Caretaker, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050		
											18,510	
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		75,195	
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,400	
<i>Uniform</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,795	
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		120	
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500	
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		95	
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		25	
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,600	
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,700	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
											100,380	
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,600	
												94,780
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			151,775
STOCK AND STORES.												
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			100
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

GENERAL CHARGES.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Legal Retainer and Opinions</i>								1,000
<i>Audit Fee</i>								2,400
<i>Semaphore Service</i>								2,500
<i>Pew Rents and Relief of Poor</i>								600
<i>Attached Employé</i>								3,630
<i>Director of Chinese Studies</i>								3,060
<i>Reporter's Retainer</i>								600
<i>Pension of Accountant, resigned (£500)</i>								3,750
<i>London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)</i>								750
<i>Casual Ward—rent and sundry expenses</i>								1,800
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>								
Municipal Service Club							720	
Shanghai Boy Scouts							420	
Door of Hope							2,000	
" (Stray Children's Home)								4,000
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children							1,500	
Shanghai Museum							1,000	
<i>Central Offices.</i>								9,640
Temporary Offices, rent							15,500	
" " removal expenses							1,500	
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.</i>								17,000
Volunteer Corps.								
Great Western Road—Quarters						1,405		
Do. Stables						900		
Fire Brigade.								2,505
Hanbury Road Station							300	
Police Force.								
Stations.								
Bubbling Well						560		
Harbin Road						1,355		
North Szechuen Road						1,320		
Yinghsiangkong						100		
Quarters.								
Yuyuen Road						1,080		
Bubbling Well Road						2,470		
Yangszepoo Road						1,020		
Ward Road						535		
Sinza Terrace						840		
Wongkashaw Gardens						540		
Tsongchow Road						1,080		
Miscellaneous						2,160		
Reformatory						3,000		
Health Department.								16,060
Range Road—Quarters						2,400		
Latrines, etc.						10		
Public Works Department.								2,410
Public Recreation Ground								600
Depôts.								
Soochow Road						660		
Jessfield Road						5		
Lay Road						255		
Burkill Road						275		
Szechuen Road						1,020		
Road Widening.								
Hankow, Honan and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lots 165 and 166						2,500		
Miscellaneous						310		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.								5,625
Boone Road							420	
Total carried to Summary								27,120
INTEREST.								73,750
Municipal Loans						329,130		
<i>Less.</i> —Charged to Electricity Department						180,896		
Trust Funds, etc.							148,740	
<i>Less.</i> —Trust Funds Investments, etc.							72,250	
Total carried to Summary								220,990
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.								92,400
Repayment of proportionate amount of Debentures outstanding								151,210
Total carried to Summary								151,210

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Surplus from 1913		13,750.44
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget		219,870.00
Miscellaneous		10,000.09
Amount recommended to be raised by debentures, if necessary		400,000.00
Total carried to Summary	TALS	643,620.44

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Bridges.</i>			
North Szechuen Road Bridge over the Yukingpoo, reconstruction in concrete		6,500	
Markham Road Bridge over the Soochow Creek, reconstruction in wood ...		6,600	
Under Construction :—			
Sinza Road Bridge over the Tszepang, reconstruction in concrete, balance of cost		1,000	
Yangtzepoo Road Bridge over Yangtzepoo Creek, reconstruction in concrete balance of cost		100	
			13,690
<i>Bundings.</i>			
Soochow Creek.			
Concrete Bunding Soochow Road opposite Lot 571 C.		4,050	
Wooden Bunding between Tonguin and Ichang Roads, half cost ...		4,000	
Extension of above in front of Lot 4724 W.		1,400	
Sawginkiang.			
Concrete Bunding between Lot 320 E. and East Kashing Road		9,460	
Yangtzepoo Creek.			
Concrete Bunding north of Yangtzepoo Road Bridge		5,060	
Under Construction :—			
Defence Creek.			
Concrete Bunding between Peking Road Bridge and the Soochow Creek, balance of cost		7,975	
			31,945
<i>Drainage.</i>			
Constructing the following new sewers, etc.			
Northern District :—			
North Szechuen Road near Dixwell Road		1,200	
Eastern District :—			
Dixwell Road between East Kashing and North Szechuen Roads ...		10,420	
East Yalu Road between Dixwell and Chaoufoong Roads		11,650	
Yangtzepoo Road, cross culvert		1,670	
Western District :—			
Markham Road East of Gordon Road		730	
* Changpang culvert between Chengtu and Yates Roads		10,000	
* Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council		35,570	
		1,100	
			34,470
<i>Landing Stages.</i>			
Whangpoo River.			
Wayside Public Wharf, Dock, Pontoons, etc., balance of cost		28,760	
New Pontoon opposite Nanking Road, half cost		8,000	
Soochow Creek.			
Three Concrete Jetties between North Shanse and North Fokien Roads ...		900	
Defence Creek.			
Three Concrete Jetties between Peking and Soochow Roads		900	
			38,560
<i>Carried forward</i>			118,575

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			118,575
<i>Land.</i>			
Volunteers.			
Rifle Range Extension, balance of cost...	450		
" " construction of new Rifle Butt, etc., balance of cost	3,500	3,950	
Fire Brigade			
New Station for Hongkew ...		15,000	
Health Department.			
Victoria Nursing Home Extension ...	60,000		
Isolation Hospital Extension			
Bubbling Well Cemetery Extension }	20,000		
" " raising, laying out, etc., balance of cost	2,800		
Market in Northern District ...	20,000		
Yangtsepoo Market, balance of cost ...	250		
Quetta Road Market, balance of cost ...	500		
House Refuse Depot, nominal ...	100		
Latrine Sites ...	1,000	104,650	
Parks and Open Spaces.			
* Public Recreation Ground, subsoil drainage, balance of cost ...		700	
Educational Department.			
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ...	56,160		
<i>Less</i> —Investments ...	42,720		
Public School for Boys, raising and laying out ...	13,440		
	2,000	15,440	
* <i>Less</i> —Contribution from Recreation Fund Trustees ...		139,740	
		1,500	138,240
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Fire Brigade.			
New Station for Hongkew, portion of cost ...	5,000		
Sinza Station, hose drying tower ...	2,000		
" truck house doors ...	550		
Soochow Road Sub-station, hose drying tower ...	750	8,300	
Police Force.			
Central Station.			
Bath-house for Prisoners ...	400		
Extension of Civil Cells ...	500		
Sinza Station.			
Detective Office ...	400		
Bath-house for Prisoners ...	400		
Boundary Wall ...	3,500		
Bubbling Well Station.			
Additions to Stables ...	2,000		
Yangtsepoo Station.			
Boundary Wall ...	1,500		
West Hongkew Station.			
Completion of Boundary Wall ...	200		
Gordon Road Station.			
Store Room ...	1,200		
<i>Carried forward</i>	10,100	8,300	256,815

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	10,100	8,300	256,815
<i>Buildings—continued.</i>			
Police Force—cont.			
Gaol.			
Sentry Tower	400		
Boundary Wall, rebuilding... ..	800		
Store Room	750		
Workshop Bridge, alterations	350		
Mixed Court	5,000		
Under Construction.			
Gaol Warders (Sikhs) Quarters, balance of cost	2,700		
Health Department.		20,100	
Quetta Road Market	7,000		
Victoria Nursing Home, alterations and additions, balance of cost	3,000		
Latrines	1,000		
Under Construction :—			
Hongkew Market, extension, balance of cost	18,900		
Public Works Department.		29,900	
Town Hall, emergency exits, etc.	1,400		
Tungchow Road Workshop, additional sheds	5,000		
Kiosk and Well for tide recorder, balance of cost	150		
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Hongkew Recreation Ground, boundary fence, balance of cost	300		
Educational Department.		6,850	
Thomas Haubury School for Boys, portion of cost	10,000		
Girls, fire escapes and light installations	2,150		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, playshed	1,500		
Public School for Chinese in Eastern District, portion of cost	20,000		
Chinese Polytechnic, nominal	1,000		
Under Construction :—			
Public School for Boys, balance of cost	20,500		
General.		55,150	
Central Offices Extension, portion of cost		75,000	
Roads.			195,300
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads	1		
" " " widening existing roads	1	120,000	
Making up and metalling the above		60,000	
			180,000
Total carried to Summary			632,115

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

SUMMARY.

						Expenditure	Income
						Tls.	Tls.
Totals from preceding pages.						Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income							
Ordinary Expenditure :—							2,872,205
Volunteer Corps						49,405	
Fire Brigade						63,250	
Police Force						887,200	
Health Department :—							
Office						112,870	
Hospitals						61,995	
Cemeteries						640	
Swimming Bath						230	
Extra-Departmental						33,000	
						208,785	
Public Works Department :—							
General						189,810	
Buildings						59,845	
Creeks and River						35,070	
Drainage						6,675	
Roads						238,585	
Lighting						86,970	
Parks and Open Spaces						38,550	
Public Band						655,505	
Educational Department :—						55,730	
Public School for Boys						19,905	
" " Girls						17,365	
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home						17,670	
Public School for Chinese						14,950	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese						8,895	
Grants-in-aid						6,000	
						84,785	
Public Library						2,120	
Finance Department						70,510	
Secretariat						151,775	
General Charges						73,750	
Interest						128,590	
Redemption of Debentures						151,210	
Stock and Stores :—						2,582,615	
Volunteer Corps						14,120	
Fire Brigade						12,750	
Police Force						73,460	
Health Department						6,840	
Public Works Department						160,200	
Public School for Boys						4,000	
" " Girls						1,500	
Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home						750	
Public School for Chinese						300	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese						300	
Finance Department						500	
Secretariat						500	
						275,220	
Less.—Value of Stores to be issued :—							
Volunteer Corps						11,500	
Police Force						54,000	
Public Works Department						140,000	
						205,500	
						69,720	
Surplus on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income						2,652,335	
						219,870	
						2,872,205	2,872,205
Extraordinary Income							643,620.44
Extraordinary Expenditure						632,115.00	
Surplus to be carried forward						11,505.44	
						643,620.44	643,620.44

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1914—continued.

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Balance at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, on December 31, 1913</i>	...	...	...	£1,113 17 11
<i>Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.</i>				
Dividend on 1,950 fully paid shares of £20 each @ £2 5 0 per Share	...	...	...	4,387 10 0
				£ 5,501 7 11

STERLING EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

<i>Fire Brigade.</i>									
2 Motor Fire Engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,000	0 0
Electric Motor Tender...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	0 0
								—	£ 2,700 0 0
<i>Interest.</i>									
On Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 0 0
<i>Balance carried forward to 1915</i>									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,001 7 11
								<u>£5,501 7 11</u>	